

The McLean News

FOURTEENTH YEAR

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, July 6, 1917

NO. 25

Registration Blanks

We have plenty of Registration Blanks for Cars and will be glad to help you out in any way we can.

Bentley & Grigsby

First Class Garage Service

Notice

The U. S. Government need Battleships, Gunboats, etc., we need your scrap iron. We will pay \$5.00 per ton for all kinds of scrap iron free from sheet iron and tin. Clean up your premises and have health surroundings.

Welch Bros, Blacksmith Shop
McLean Texas

Never Admit Defeat

While a strip of territory touching McLean has suffered a severe blow from the recent hail storm, it does not mean ruin or defeat.

Mr. Farmer Friend, we are here to help you by selling you your groceries and supplies just as cheap as possible. We are also ready to help you in any way needed.

Never Say Fail

W. L. HAYNES

Heavy Rain And Hail

This section of the Panhandle was visited on last Tuesday night by a rain that probably averaged two to three inches and will be of untold benefit to growing crops as well as grass. A strip about five miles wide, extending from a mile east of McLean to four miles west suffered a severe hail storm, said by many old timers to be the worst they have ever witnessed in this section. Every vestige of crop within the radius of the storm's visit was devastated and while it is believed that some of the younger stuff will come out, the corn and advanced maize and kaffir were entirely ruined, visiting a damage of thousands of dollars upon the farmers affected.

In the business section of town practically every roof was more or less damaged and the stocks of goods suffered by reason of a water soaking. The Bundy & Biggers stock was probably the heaviest sufferer as they had just unloaded a car of feed stuff and flour and a big shipment of sugar, all of which was flooded with water and practically ruined.

Every residence in town suffered the loss of windows on the north side as the crashing hail, which lasted about thirty minutes, tore screen wire loose and shattered the windows. Many shingle roofs were materially damaged. It is estimated that the damage to this restricted district will amount to from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. Every orchard was stripped of its fruit and in some instances the trees were so badly damaged they will probably die.

The barn and chicken house on the H. L. Mann place south of town was washed away and water flooded the residence to a depth of twelve or more inches. Luther Petty and family were compelled to vacate their house on account of the flood of water that came down "Sandhauler" creek and stood to a depth of several feet in the lower floor of the house.

The big orchards of D. B. Veatch and Taylor Wilson were completely stripped and every vestige of crop on their places destroyed. Flood water also materially damaged the C. H. Rowe home after the hail ruined the roof.

West of town and out of the path of the hail storm a heavy wind did more or less damage. J. M. Moreland's barn was wrecked and other farmers in that vicinity suffered considerable loss from the heavy wind. The new brick building of W. J. Ball at Alanreed, which was nearly completed, collapsed during the high wind and is practically a total loss. The entire south wall is in ruins and the rest of the building twisted out of line, while the entire roof and deck structure is a mass of split and mangled timber.

Growing Hogs.

For a hog to be profitable he must be kept growing from birth to marketing age. He cannot be profitable unless he is healthy. He can always be a profit producing condition if he is fed B. A. Thomas' Hog powder. We positively tell you that this remedy prevents cholera, removes worms and cures thumps. If the powder does not make good, we will.

McLean Hardware Co.

Red Cross Is Organized

In response to a call by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Howell a large audience assembled at the Methodist church Sunday evening at eight o'clock for the purpose of discussing the organization of a local Red Cross Chapter. The Meeting was called to order by Rev. Howell, who acted as chairman, and after some discussion the election of officers resulted in the following being chosen:

President—Mrs. Geo. W. Sitter.

Vice President—Mrs. Luther Petty.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Arthur Erwin.

Corresponding Secretary—A. G. Richardson.

A committee on membership was appointed as follows:

Mrs. S. B. Fast, J. F. Faulkner, T. J. Coffey, Mrs. A. G. Richardson and Mrs. S. E. Boyett.

Voluntary membership assurances were requested and some forty or fifty of those present had their names enrolled, but will not be regularly received as members until the next meeting which will take place next Sunday night at the Baptist church. As the regular organization will be perfected at this time and the matter of annual dues, by-laws, etc., will be taken up.

It is said by those who have kept in touch with the movement that a national charter can be obtained provided the local organization enrolls a membership of as many as five hundred. If this number can be secured and a national charter issued the organization will be given the benefit of lectures by government physicians especially fitted to perform such duties, from which it is believed much good will be obtained. All persons over fourteen years of age are eligible to membership.

Our attention has been called to the fact that numerous persons have expressed a willingness to lend their financial aid to the movement but do not wish to join the organization as it is their understanding that all who belong to the local chapter may be called to duty on the field. This idea is erroneous, as the purpose of the organization is merely auxiliary to the great Red Cross Association and is created for the purpose of giving concerted and community help in raising funds, providing equipment, etc. There is no obligation whatever attaching to a membership in the local organization, other than the annual dues, which will probably be one dollar.

It is predicted that in McLean and surrounding territory the required membership of five hundred can be secured as every person who is more than fourteen years of age is eligible to membership and every such person should consider it their patriotic duty to aid this movement and in so doing be of real service to those unselfish defenders of our flag who will suffer the consequences of this world war. It is a movement in which all can unite with one common purpose. There should be no slackers as the gaunt finger of need and suffering is pointing the way to this service.

Be at the Baptist church promptly at seven-thirty next Sunday night and lend your support to this worthy enterprise.



There's A Risk

in buying promiscuously from Tom, Dick and Harry. You should exercise the care in the selection of a reliable merchant as you would in the selection of your lawyer or doctor. To exercise care means to buy from us.

ERWIN DRUG CO.

Progressive Conservatism

A Bank can be so "hidebound" in its conservatism as to loose its powers of expansion or, it can be so liberal in its policies as to endanger its solvency.

This bank has tried to strike the happy medium a PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATISM, which, combines all the elements of safety, with a policy of liberality without prodigality.

The Citizens State Bank
Of McLean, Texas

(Guarantee Fund Bank)

A Home Bank Owned By Home People

Not Damaged Much

We feel so thankful over the fact that we were not seriously damaged in the recent severe hail and wind storm we want to offer you our services in any way we can possibly help.

It is not too late to plant and we will make an effort to help you get seed, garden seed, etc., or do anything we can.

A big supply of general merchandise on hand and not damaged we are prepared to furnish you what you need at the very lowest prices. Come to see us.

Bundy-Hodges

Read The News

notice of said election, and the County Judge is directed to

S. M. W. W. Mar
Ernest L. F.
Gettli

YOU HE HAS SAID HER CRUTCHES ASIDE

Georgia Woman Was an Invalid
for Twenty-Two Long Years,
She Declares.

WALKS ANYWHERE NOW

"I Am On My Feet Again After All
These Years." She Says—Wants
Everybody to Know About
Tanlac.

"Tanlac has done a hundred times
more than I expected of it," said Mrs.
N. A. Bishop, of Roswell, Ga., "for I've
laid my crutches aside and am actually
doing all my own housework."

"I was a cripple with rheumatism
for a long time and for three years I
had to use crutches to get about on. I
had severe pains in my hips and the
small of my back and for years I
hadn't been able to do any of my house-
work to amount to anything. I lost my
appetite and things didn't taste
right nor agree with me, and I was
constipated and had to be taking some-
thing for it constantly. All my neigh-
bors knew about my helpless condition,
for the fact is, I was an invalid for go-
ing on twenty-two years.

"After I had taken five bottles of
Tanlac I could walk anywhere I wanted
to go without my crutches, for I didn't
need them any more, so I laid them
aside. The rheumatic pains left me,
my appetite is good and I can eat any-
thing I want without the least bit of
trouble. As I said before, I am on
my feet and doing my own housework
again after all these years. I want
everybody to know about Tanlac, for
it is certainly wonderful."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your
town.—Adv.

How Money Gets into Circulation.

Money is sent from treasury to sub-
treasuries and from these it is distrib-
uted to banks. It is drawn out of banks
to be used in payment of wages, salar-
ies or exchange and thus gets into
circulation.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These
Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of
feeling ashamed of your freckles, as
the prescription ointment—double strength—is
guaranteed to remove these homely spots.
Simply get an ounce of ointment—double
strength—from your druggist, and apply a
little of it at night and morning and you
should soon see that even the worst freckles
have begun to disappear, while the lighter
ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom
that more than one ounce is needed to com-
pletely clear the skin and gain a beautiful
clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength
ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of
money back if it fails to remove freckles.—
Adv.

Temple of Solomon.

The Temple of Solomon was begun
in the fourth year of his reign (B. C.
1012), and completed seven years
later. The whole area was inclosed by
the outer walls and formed a
square of about 600 feet. The front
of the porch was supported by two
great brazen pillars. One of these
was called Jachin and the other Boaz.

WHY HAVE CHILLS AND FEVER?
"Plantation" Chill Tonic is guaran-
teed and will do the work in a week.
Your money cheerfully refunded by
dealers if it fails after giving it a
proper trial. Price 50c.—Adv.

The really wise man is the man who
knows where to go to look up the
things he doesn't know.

Lazy men are always talking about
some other men who are fools for luck.

"Doans Saved My Life"
"I Had Given Up Hope" Says Mr.
Dent, "But Doan's Kidney Pills
Cured Me Permanently."

"My kidney trouble began with back-
ache, which ran on
about a year," says
W. H. Dent, 2213
Reynolds Street,
Brunswick, Ga. "My
back got so I was at
times unable to sleep,
even in a chair. Of-
ten the pain bent me
double. I would be
prostrated and some-
times would have to
move me. Uric acid
got into my blood
and I began to break
out. This got so bad
I went to a hospital for treatment. I
stayed there three months, but got but
little better. Dropsy set in and I bloated
until nearly half again my size. My
knees were so swollen the flesh burst in
strips. I lay there panting, and just
about able to catch my breath. I had
five doctors; each one said it was im-
possible for me to live.

"I hadn't taken Doan's Kidney Pills
long before I began to feel better. I
kept on and was soon able to get up.
The swelling gradually went away and
when I had used eleven boxes I was
completely cured. I have never had a
bit of trouble since. I owe my life and
my health to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question
if HUNT'S CURE fails in the
treatment of ECZEMA, BRUITS,
RINGWORM, TETTER or other
itching skin diseases. Price
50c at druggists, or direct from
A. E. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 25-1917.

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and
None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an
important Western daily paper recently
made an extended visit to Western
Canada, and in summing up the re-
sults, after going thoroughly into con-
ditions there, says there is no financial
depression in Canada, nor has there
been anything of the sort since the
war began. Anyone who has watched
the barometer of trade, and seen the
bank clearings of the different cities
grow and continue to grow will have
arrived at the same conclusion. The
trade statistics reveal a like situation.
The progress that the farmers are
making is highly satisfactory. As this
correspondent says: "It is true there
have been adaptations to meet new
conditions, and taxes have been re-
vised, and that a very large burden of
added expense in many lines has been
assumed, but it has all been done meth-
odically, carefully and with full re-
gard for the resources to be called on."
"That this has been done fairly and
wisely is proved by the present com-
fortable financial position.

"With the exception of a restricted
area in the east, Canada is not an in-
dustrial country. The greater portion
of the Dominion must be classed as
agricultural area, with only an infini-
tesimal part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the
agricultural portion of Canada has
naturally placed its main dependence
upon fewer resources than would be
the case in the States. Even in peace
times, business would be subject to
more frequent and wider fluctuations,
due to the narrower foundation upon
which it rests.

"Thus, Canada has been able to
come up to the war with efficiency and
sufficiency and to maintain and even
advance its civilian activities.

"Canada's first element of financial
strength lay in its branch bank sys-
tem. This system has two great ad-
vantages: it makes the financial re-
sources of the Dominion fluid so that
supplies of capital can run quickly
from the high spots to the low spots;
also, it places at the command of each
individual branch the combined re-
sources of the whole institution so
that there is an efficient safeguard
against severe strain at any one
point.

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada
banking houses maintain big, strong
branches and, as elsewhere in the
Dominion, these held to an attitude of
soundness and solidity that prevented
even the start of any financial dis-
turbance.

"That business generally is now com-
ing strong on an even keel is largely
due to the absolute refusal of the
banks, both branch and independent,
to exhibit the slightest signs of ex-
citement or apprehensiveness.

"For all Canada the savings bank
figures are astonishing. Beginning with
1913, they are, for the fiscal year end-
ing March 31:

1913	.....	\$622,928,968
1914	.....	663,650,230
1915	.....	683,761,432
1916	.....	738,169,212
1917	.....	888,765,698

"These figures represent what Cana-
dians have put away after paying the
increased living cost, which is about
the same as in the States, all increas-
es in taxes and imports of all kinds
made necessary by the war and gen-
erous subscriptions to war bond is-
sues.

"Prohibition has helped greatly in
keeping the money supplies circulat-
ing in the normal, necessary channels.
Tradesmen generally attribute a large
part of the good financial condition to
the fact that the booze bill has been
eliminated. Canada takes law enforce-
ment with true British seriousness.

"Financially, as in every other re-
spect, Canada has developed sufficien-
cy. She has done it in spite of initial
conditions which would not look prom-
ising in the States and she has done it
in a big, strong way.

"One of the best things we did," said
one of the leading Winnipeg bankers
to me, "was to decide early in the
game that we simply would not borrow
trouble."

"We started in ignorance of how the
war would develop and without know-
ing exactly what our resources were,
and had to find the way.
"And yet Canadians are not overbur-
dened with taxes nor are they com-
plaining of them. For the common
people there has been but a slight tax
increase, if any, in a direct way. In-
direct payments, of course, are made
in the shape of higher prices for living
commodities, but the price advance on
such items is no heavier than in the
States in the same period."—Advertisement.

On the Lookout.
Many a man is looking out for a
job, in the sense of guarding against
getting one.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of
CASTORIA, that famous old remedy
for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the *Castor*
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

To the owner of a glue factory the
odor is not offensive.

Many a man's wife dresses stylishly
because his creditors can afford it.

SMALL BARN FOR SMALL FARM PLOT

It Will Stable Eight Cows and
Four Horses and Is Thoro-
ughly Modern.

VENTILATION WELL PLANNED

This Important Factor Was Not Given
Consideration Warranted Until
Scientific Experiments Were
Made in Recent Years.

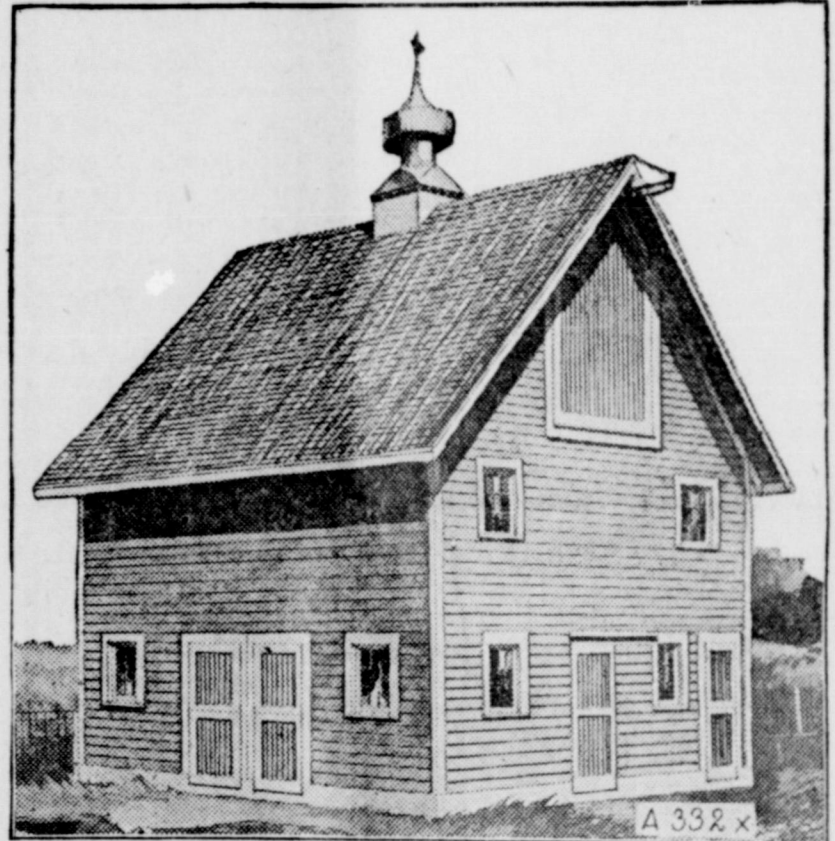
Mr. William A. Radford will answer
questions and give advice FREE OF
COST on all subjects pertaining to the
subject of building work on the farm, for
the readers of this paper. On account of
his wide experience as Editor, Author and
Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the
highest authority on all these subjects.
Address all inquiries to William A. Radford,
No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.,
and only inclose two-cent stamp for
reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

A general purpose barn for a farm
of 20 or more acres is shown in ac-
companying illustration. It is 30 by
28 feet in size and is built to stable
eight cows and four horses.

The barn has a concrete foundation
wall and a concrete floor. The stalls
are of the approved kind used in the
best dairy stables. The stanchions are
of the turning or swinging pattern,
and the stall partitions are of iron.
Each cow stall is 3 feet 3 inches wide.
This width measures out even, and it
is about right for the average cow.

The length of the floor from the
manger to the gutter is 4 feet 6 inches.
The gutter is 16 inches wide. These
sizes are about what dairymen prefer,
although there are dairy farms where
the cows average extra large. For in-
stance, some Holstein breeders pre-



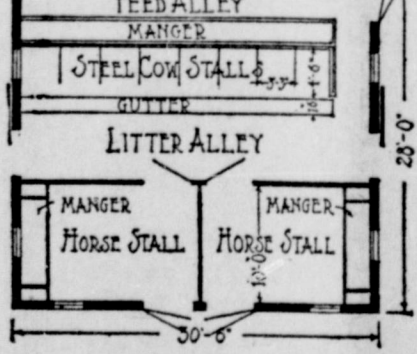
fer large cows and they breed with
that end in view.

In building a dairy stable a dairy-
man is governed by local conditions.
The stalls given in this plan are
plenty wide and long enough for Jer-
seys or other breeds of cows weighing
up to 1,000 pounds.

The alleyway in the center of this
stable is built wide to drive through
with the manure spreader and for the
handling of bedding and other litter.

The horse department is partitioned
away from the cow stable by a good
board partition that reaches to the
ceiling. The two doors opening into
the horse end of the barn are hung
with weights, so they always pull
shut. Most farmers like to have the
horses and cows entirely separate.

The ceiling over the horse depart-
ment is 9 feet in height. The ceiling



Floor Plan.

over the cow stable is the same level,
but the cow stable floor is built dif-
ferently so that the head room over
the feed alley is only a little over 8
feet. Eight feet of head room in a
cow stable is about right for ventila-
tion, but horsemen prefer a 9-foot
ceiling in a horse stable.

Over the stable is a good-sized mow
which is used for hay and bedding,
put in with a horse fork through the
large door in the end. The hay and
straw are let down through a chute
which opens into the horse stable
near the center partition to avoid
scattering dust through the cow sta-
ble.

One of the most important consid-
erations in any type of stable is the
ventilation.

One of the best tests for ventilation
in stables is whether or not there is

a noticeable odor when entering from
the fresh air outdoors.
The most penetrating odor is amon-
ia. When animals are confined in a
well-built stable they are constantly
throwing off through the breath quan-
tities of de-vitalized air. Experiments
have been conducted to show that a
mouse confined in a jar that is filled
with the breath of an animal will die.

Prof. F. H. King showed that a cow
needs twice as much pure air by
weight as the food she consumes,
which means that a cow will breathe
3,500 cubic feet of air per hour.

The problem of supplying so much
air to each cow in a crowded stable
containing 30 or 40 head is no easy
task.

The importance of pure air has only
recently begun to be thoroughly ap-
preciated by farmers for the reason that
cows until recent years have never been
kept in large numbers on the farm.
Formerly a dairy farm consisted
of five or ten cows that were stabled
in one side of a loosely constructed
barn to be fed and milked. During
the greater part of the 24 hours, they
were turned out into the barnyard to
forage around the straw stack or un-
der the sheds.

The increased value of live stock
during recent years has resulted in
the building of barns to accommodate
large numbers of cows. Likewise
horses are better stabled, because
farmers have recognized the value of
good buildings. Many of these build-
ings are equipped with thorough sys-
tems of ventilation, but, unfortunat-
ely, some have been constructed on old
lines without proper consideration for
the needs or requirements of large
numbers of cattle in close confinement.

Professor King probably did more
than any other man to call attention
to the great necessity of changing the
air in stables constantly day and
nights. His ventilating systems were
constructed to admit cold, fresh air
from outdoors in such a way as to
spread it out over the cattle near the
ceiling. This forced the cold air down-
ward in the stable and outward to the
outlet ventilators that have their open-

ings near the floor at the outside
walls.
The natural tendency of warm air
is to rise to the ceiling and spread in
every direction and settle to the floor
at side walls. Impure stable air is
heavier than fresh pure air, because
the weight of impurities carries it
down. Theoretically, the out-take from
near the floor at the outside of stables
is correct. Sometimes other means of
extracting impure air are employed,
because of local conditions.

The principle of ventilating is based
on the tendency of warm air to go up.
A properly constructed ventilator
works like a chimney. The warm air
from the stable rushes up through the
chimney the same as the warm air
from a fire.

The size of stable ventilators regu-
lates the amount of air to be drawn
off. The intake pipe should be large
enough to supply sufficient fresh air
for all the cows or other live stock
confined in the stable, and the ventila-
tors or out-take pipes should conform
to the same carrying capacity.

For a stable containing 40 cows,
two ventilators will be necessary, and
these ventilators should measure two
feet square inside, figuring the move-
ment of air in the ventilating flues at
300 feet per minute. Not every two-
foot ventilator carries air at the rate
of 300 feet per minute. It depends on
the height of the flue and the man-
ner in which it is constructed. Ven-
tilators are like chimneys—sometimes
the draft is strong and sometimes it is
less satisfactory.

Besides the tendency of warm air to
go up, a movement of air in ventila-
tors depends on the proportion of the
ventilator to the amount of air to be
carried. Also the direction of the
wind is an influence. What is known
as aspiration or suction induced by
the wind passing over the top of a
ventilator has a good deal to do with
upward draft. Mechanical ventilator
tops are manufactured to increase as-
piration.

Some of the ventilators render val-
uable assistance in creating artificial
drafts or increasing natural draft
through a ventilating flue. Manufac-
turers have given special attention to
the building of metal ventilators from
the stable up, so that the whole sub-
ject is receiving careful attention
from different sources.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Diamonds are only found in the
darkness of the earth; truths are only
found in the depths of the thought.

Of what shall a man be proud if he
is not proud of his friends?—Robert L.
Stevenson.

SUMMERY DISHES.

There is no more delicious dessert
than a simple layer of cake filled with
whipped cream



which has been
sweetened with a
half cupful of
strawberries
crushed with a cup-
ful of sugar or
less, depending
upon the acidity of
the berries.
Snow Balls.—Take a third of a cup-
ful of butter, add a half cupful of
sugar and half a cupful of flour sifted
with a half cupful of cornstarch and
three teaspoonfuls of baking powder,
two-thirds of a cupful of milk and
the beaten whites of four eggs. Mix
carefully and pour into well-buttered
cups and steam in the oven a half
hour. Turn out, gently dust with pow-
dered sugar and serve.

Strawberry Sauce.—Mix a table-
spoonful of softened butter with one
and a half cupfuls of powdered sugar
and one small box of strawberries,
washed.

Cherry Salad.—Take a quart of ox
heart cherries, carefully stone and fill
the cavities with nut meats. Serve in
lettuce cups and garnish with mayon-
naise dressing with nasturtium leaves
and blossoms for garnish.

Cherry and Pineapple Pie.—Take a
can or equal parts of fresh pineapple
and cherries, sweeten, add the juice
of a lemon and use as filling with the
following crust:

Pastry With Olive Oil.—Take a cup-
ful and a half of flour, a quarter of a
teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of
a cupful of olive oil. Mix as usual.
Such a crust is much more easily di-
gested than that made of lard.

Raisin Sauce for Ice Cream.—Boil a
cupful of seeded raisins with two cup-
fuls of water until soft. Rub the raisins
through a colander. Cook the
raisin liquor with two cupfuls of sug-
ar for three minutes, add the raisin
pulp and a half-cupful of chopped wal-
nut meats. Serve ice-cold on choco-
late ice cream.

Fondant Dipped Strawberries.—
These delicious confections sell for a
dollar a pound and may be made very
cheaply at home. Prepare the fondant
by boiling sugar and water to-
gether with a little cream of tartar
or a tablespoonful of corn sirup to
keep the sirup from sugaring. Melt
the fondant over hot water and dip
the berries into it, draining them on
waxed paper. These delicious candies
must be eaten the same day or they
will spoil.

Of all earthly music that which
reaches farthest into heaven, is the
beating of a truly loving heart.—H. W.
Becher.

HOW TO ELIMINATE KITCHEN WASTES.

The appalling figures of \$700,000,000
worth of waste in food stores us in the
face nearly every day.
No few nor any group of
women can remedy this
evil. It must be the con-
certed effort of large
numbers in each com-
munity.

Wastes are so many
that it is possible to
mention only the most glaring ones.
Many of these no doubt each reader
will refuse to admit are found in her
kitchen, but perhaps some equally as
bad have not been mentioned.

We waste carloads of food in pre-
paring more than is needed and not
intelligently making over dishes. Made-
over dishes are never highly gratifying
and it is much wiser to have no left-
overs to dispose of or make more ex-
pensive by the addition of costly food
to utilize the leftover.

The average woman all over the
country is willing to conform to the re-
quest to have but three courses at din-
ner even when entertaining. Little
dabs of food served in eight or ten
courses either means a vast amount
of waste or, fully as important, a human
engine clogged by too much fuel to
dispose of, causing disease and often sud-
den death.

Fat from meat, suet and drippings
fat from soups are wastefully thrown
away and fresh lard, oils and fats are
used for frying. When butter is 40 to
50 cents a pound it should not be men-
tioned as a frying fat even in the
homes able to buy it. It matters not
whether we are financially able to
stand the waste, somebody is going
hungry because of our extravagance.

The preparing of vegetables may
mean a great waste; careless peeling
of potatoes often done in haste at a
late hour when time is more important
than the potato, is another great leak
which should be watched. In many
homes potatoes are not peeled at all,
and everybody seems to be perfectly
happy eating the wholesome vegetable
with all its vegetable acids and min-
eral salts left in it.

Lack of forethought is another
source of wastefulness. Planning meals
days in advance will eliminate a large
expense. It only needs a good trial to
prove the advantage.

Neenie Maxwell

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER OWN

Too Ill to Walk Upright,
Advised. Saved by
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

This woman now raises children
does manual labor. Read her story
Richmond, Ind.—"For two years
was so sick and weak with
from my
when going
stairs I
very slowly
my hands
stepped, then
at the top
The doctor
thought I
have an op-
my friends
lived to see
our new ho-
daughter
to try Lida E. Pinkham's Ve-
Compound as she had taken it with
results. I did so, my weakness
appeared, I gained in strength, went
into our new home, did all the
garden work, shoveled dirt, did all
ing and cement work, and raised
dreds of chickens and ducks. I
not say enough in praise of Lida
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
if these facts are useful to any
lish them for the benefit of
women."—Mrs. M. O. Johnson,
D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



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D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

Kill All Flies!

Fixed captures, Delay Fly Killer attracts
Flies, Mosquitoes, etc., and kills them
before they can breed. It is safe for
humans and animals. Price 50c per
bottle. Sold everywhere.

STOMACH SUFFERERS

A stomach specialist advises
Rhubarb—
"Stomachic after meals."
whole pint; Druggists prepare it
it should be prepared for B.S.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Some corns, hard corns, soft corns
lifted right out with the fingers. It
will apply on the corn a few drops
freezone, says a Cincinnati druggist.
At little cost one can get a small
tie of freezone at any drug store, and
will positively rid one's feet of
corn or callus without pain or
tenderness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound
and dries the moment it is applied
does not inflame or even irritate the
surrounding skin. Just think!
can lift off your corns and callus
now without a bit of pain or sore-
ness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he
easily get a small bottle for you at
his wholesale drug house.—Adv.

Doesn't Have to Buy Grain Teacher—Thirty-three eggs at cents per dozen is what? Pupil—Outrageous, pa says.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience With This Kidney Medicine

It is a quarter of a century since I
produced Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root
my trade and they all speak very
ably regarding it, and some friends
it is the best medicine they have ever
used. The sale we have enjoyed as a
preparation and the splendid reputa-
tion that it feels is a positive proof that
one of the most meritorious remedies
the market. Very truly yours,
F. E. BRITTON, Druggist,
Nov. 28th, 1916. Jonesboro, Tenn.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle
of it. It will convince anyone. You
also receive a booklet of valuable in-
formation, telling about the kidneys and
their troubles. When writing, be sure and
mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent
dollar size bottles for sale at all
stores.—Adv.

Its Aspect.

"There is nothing in this case
the bald facts." "Then how can
lawyers split hairs over it?"

Dr. B. F. Jackson, Celebrated Physician, handed down to posterity his prescription for female troubles, sold under the name of "Feminal." Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Explained.

"What do they mean by jockeying
a bill?" "Plain enough. That's
they slap on a rider."

There are some folks in the world
so hard-hearted that they can let
baby have his or her cry out.

It takes a lot of hustling to get
things go, but hustling is good for
you.

After the Marine Is for Tired Eyes

Red Eyes—Sore
Blepharitis—Conjunctivitis—Itching
Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and
sore. Give your eyes an amount of rest
and use this medicine with the same
care. You can't get any more
sold at 10c and 25c. Sold by
S. H. Ketchum, 100 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

of two fresh lemons strain... bottle containing three ounces... white makes a whole quart...

In Birdville. Squirrel boasts that he's strict... "Yes, and there he is making shells."

COVETED BY ALL. possessed by few—a beautiful hair. If yours is streaked with gray...

USES FOR FACTORIES

Manufacturers Surprised to Find What Can Be Made in Their Plants in Case of Emergency.

is a paragraph, snipped out of article by George Creel in Everyman's Magazine...

to learn that his plant, with changes, could turn out perfect...

his machines were adapted for production of cartridge clips...

concern was discovered to be fitted for the manufacture of delicate shell parts...

makers of gear may be relied on for bearings; a manufacturer of music-rolls...

is a cream-separator plant for farmers; a sewing machine company...

for gainers; a recording and counting machine plant for fuses; an...

food concern for shell plugs; manufacturers and dye works for explosives...

finished shells may be selected from candle-makers, flour-mills...

tobacco manufacturers, and gun-makers; silversmiths can make...

ridge-cases, bullet jackets, and while shrapnel can be made in...

engine works, car factories, elevator works, locomotive works...

foundries and machine shops.

A Panama.

the straw hat's reappearance led...

Warburton, the Philadelphia newspaper owner, to say:

Before the war I often golfed at the Chambre d'Amour...

links, looking out over the Bay Biscay.

Sometimes I had for caddie an old fishman. I said to the old Scotchman one day:

"Glorious view! Glorious view, eh?"

"Yes, Mr. Warburton," said he. "It's what you might call a very fine view."

California supplies one-quarter of the fruit consumed by the people of the United States.

PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use, find

INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

COMBINATION OF HOGS AND VELVET BEANS



FIELD OF VELVET BEANS AND CORN.

For the farmers of the lower South who, because of the boll weevil, are seeking a substitute for cotton, velvet beans and hogs offer one of the best combinations we know of.

Last year at the South Mississippi Experiment station velvet beans, despite a severe July storm and excessive rains, produced from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre of beans in the hull.

LOCATION OF ORCHARD

Soil Must Be Well Drained to Obtain Superior Fruit.

Hill Top Makes Best Site, Because Cold Air Settles in Valleys—Soil of Medium Fertility Is Said to Be Best Suited.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

Unless the orchard is well located it will not give satisfactory results.

The most important things to be considered are soil drainage, soil fertility and atmospheric drainage.

There is no fruit that will grow well in a wet poorly drained soil.

The subsoil of poorly drained land is wet and cold, which condition does not suit the roots, so they feed in the surface soil, where there is warmth and air.

When a drouth occurs the surface soil dries out consequently causing the tree to suffer, for during a prolonged drouth trees depend upon their roots in the subsoil for moisture.

If the drouth is of any length the trees die. Therefore select a well-drained site for the orchard as no other will be satisfactory.

By atmospheric drainage is meant conditions that will give a circulation of air through the orchard that reduces the danger from frost.

We know that warm air rises and cold air settles. Applying these principles to orchard work we plant our orchard on the hill top because the cold air settles in the valleys and the warm air rises to the hill tops, therefore, frost forms first in the valleys.

Trees planted on the hill tops are exposed to cold winds and growth is held in check until later spring when frost injury is not so great.

The opposite is true of trees growing in the bottoms. They are protected from cold winds and begin growth early in the spring. Very often their fruit is killed before trees on the hill tops begin to bloom.

To obtain atmospheric drainage on level land, select a site that is exposed to the wind. That is, plant the orchard on open ground instead of having it surrounded by trees. This gives a circulation of air that prevents the formation of frost.

A soil of medium fertility is best suited to orcharding. Trees will not give good results on poor land. The fertility of the soil can be corrected, but a poor soil is a great handicap.

On very rich land the trees put on too much wood growth and not enough fruit buds. They are also too thick for the fruit to color up properly.

KILL WEAK CHICKS AT ONCE

Young Fowls Not Having Enough Vitality to Get Out of Shell Should Be Destroyed.

Do not under any circumstances help chicks out of the shell. Chicks which do not have enough vitality to get out of the shell, either because of a lack of vitality in the egg or because of faulty incubation, are not worth having.

Kill and burn all weak or crippled chicks as soon as the hatch is over. Weak chicks are always a menace to the flock.

the 15 bushels of corn made on the acre, gives us a total feed yield equal to 47 bushels of corn.

Of course a per acre production of feed like this means a low cost, and especially is this the case where the hogs harvest the crop, which they should by all means do.

With eight or ten brood sows, 40 or 50 acres in corn and beans, a permanent pasture of Bermuda grass, bur and white clover, and a succession of grazing crops for the spring and summer, the farmer in the lower South has an excellent supplement to his cotton crop.

In fact, he may make it a substitute instead of a supplement, thus whipping the boll weevil by starving him.

Hogs and beans are putting many boll-weevil-ridden sections on their feet again, and we commend the combination to our readers.—The Progressive Farmer.

RIDDING FARM OF ALL WEEDS

Ten Good Rules to Observe to Prevent Noxious Plants From Reseeding Themselves.

By preventing this year's crop of weeds from reseeding themselves a long step will have been taken toward ridding the pastures and fields of weeds.

This is the suggestion recently offered to Mississippi farmers by J. M. Beal of the Mississippi A. and M. college, who states that by observing the following rules many noxious weeds, such as bitter weed, giant ragweed, cockle burr and cypress weed may be practically eradicated in one or two seasons:

1. Allow no weed to ripen.

2. Kill weeds in the tender seedling stage.

3. Induce fall sprouting by giving a late cultivation.

4. Burn weeds bearing mature seeds. Never plow them under.

5. Thoroughly compost stable manure if contaminated with seeds of noxious weeds.

6. Sow only pure seed.

7. Watch for weeds new to your locality.

8. Practice rotation of crops.

9. Turn weeds into pork, beef and mutton by grazing them.

10. Plant smothering crops, winter and summer.

POULTRY BRING READY CASH

When Properly Managed Chickens Are Most Dependable—Clean Surroundings Dependable.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

One of the problems that confronts the farmer, even though he be moderately prosperous, is that of securing ready cash.

The salaried man usually has more or less cash, though he may not have much else. As a means of providing ready cash at all seasons of the year, the poultry yard, when properly managed, is perhaps the most dependable.

It involves little expense where the feed is produced on the farm, and the return from poultry and eggs is certain. There is today an almost unlimited market for such products, and there is no evidence that the future demands will be less.

The essentials in raising poultry are clean and sanitary surroundings, abundance of green feed, which can be supplied the year round in South Carolina, and using only good productive stock.

GIVE SALT TO CATTLE OFTEN

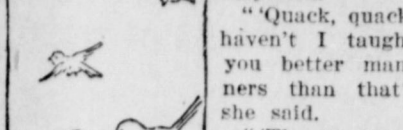
Practice of Dealing Out Two Weeks' Supply at One Time Is Bad—Keep It in Handy Place.

It is customary to salt the cattle once every week, or every two or three weeks, while they are on pasture. In the way it is done probably the salt does the cattle as much harm as good; but there is one advantage in the practice. It means that the cattle get a little attention at this time and any sick or injured animals are attended to. But cattle should not take all the salt they need for two weeks at one time. The owner does not eat his "greens" today and his salt next week. Salt should be kept under a shelter where the cattle can get out what they want and when they want it.—The Progressive Farmer.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

DUCKS AND SPARROWS.

"The little brown ducks were quarreling," said Daddy, "and their mother was very much surprised.



"Quack, quack, haven't I taught you better manners than that?" she said.

"The sparrows quarrel," they said. "They came to the bank of the pond and they perched in some of the trees around, and they quarreled for all they were worth."

"But you are little ducks, and not sparrows," quacked their mother.

"We think the sparrows are fun though," said the ducks. "And they say that they are so used to fighting that they don't feel happy unless they do. They never have had fights. They aren't really so awful. They just quarrel a little and grab the food away from each other and have lots of fun."

"They are teaching you very bad ways," said their mother, "and if the sparrows come down to the pond again you must not speak to them. Now remember!"

"Mrs. Duck left the children then for she was going to an afternoon tea. She arrived with her brown feathers nicely smoothed and she was glad indeed that she had made herself look as well as possible for all the ducks were at the tea. It was a very large and fashionable affair and the ducks are quite fond of fashion.

Mrs. Green-headed Duck was there looking very fine with a beautiful green hat—the kind she always wore. She had on a new suit of black and white—or at least it looked brand-new.

"How charming your hat is to you," said Mrs. Brown Duck. "Thank you," said Mrs. Green-headed Duck. "I always wear a green hat. I find it the best for my style of beauty."

"You are quite right," quacked the ducks. "And I wear this black and white suit all the time too."

"It looks quite new," said the other ducks politely. "No, my dears," said Mrs. Green-headed Duck. "It is not new. But it has just been to the cleaners."

"All the ducks were much interested. 'And to which cleaner do you go?' they all asked for she had such beautifully kept feathers and plumage.

"I go to Duck and Duck company," she said. "They have their office by the stump in the South Pond. They do all their work on their own premises—on their own pond, and they use their own pond water. Oh, they're very fine. They use greening for my hat instead of blueing."

"Yes, they must," said the other ducks. "Your hat looks so very nice and green."

"They have a fine mixture of pond lily leaves and brook weeds which they use. It makes an excellent hat greening."

"It does indeed," said the other ducks. They were so glad to hear of Mrs. Green-headed Duck's cleaners for she was such a smart, stylish duck.

"And when all the ducks started talking about their children, it seemed that the sparrow family had been visiting all around and that all the ducks had started quarreling."

CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED BY BEEF

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

under my personal guarantee that will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me. Adv.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 at all Drug Stores.

Too few women know how to use dry goods after they get them.

The High Cost of Living and How to Reduce It—see ad on this page.—Adv.

Woman's Way.

"I see the department stores are going to sell Liberty loan bonds." "But remember, dear, if you buy one you can't go around the next day and exchange it for something else."

Weak, Faint Heart, and Hysterics can be rectified by taking "Renovine" a heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1. Adv.

The Limit of Patience.

"You seem to take that man's pacifist expressions very much to heart." "I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "It's had enough to put up with the man who won't fight or work for his country. You can't have the slightest patience with a man who won't even talk for his country."

DON'T WORRY ABOUT PIMPLES

Because Cuticura Quickly Removes Them—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Keep your skin clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Doing Well.

"Is your boy getting along well in college?" "Fairly well. He made two hits as a pinch batsman this spring."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic

Take Grove's The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

The Better Way.

"What I went through in my married life was a caution." "What I went through in my married life were my husband's pockets."

IT IS IMPERATIVE

that you keep a bottle of Mississippi Turbina Cordial in your medicine chest. In constant use for fifty years. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Just the Thing.

"Where can I learn to be an expert tea?" "I suppose a samovar is all that would be the idea for you."

When a woman's idea of meanness is nothing a man does that would be mistake if she did it.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acres in grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

G. A. COOK 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent

Don't Be Yellow

You want to see your clothes on wash day, a beautiful, clear, dazzling white—not yellow—don't you? Then use

Red + Cross Ball Blue

and watch the result. Don't take chances—get the best bluing—that's Red Cross.

All good Grocers sell it. Large Package 5 cents.



BISCUITS

FOR really delightful biscuits—the light, flaky kind that everybody likes—try R.B.M. Baking Powder. R. B. M. is best for raising and leavening and gives biscuits a rich, wholesome flavor that is irresistible.

R. B. M. Baking Powder is Economical

One can of R.B.M. will last much longer than other kinds—and R. B. M. is just as good as brands costing much more. Order a can from your grocer and be convinced.

RIDENOUR-BAKER MERC. CO. Oklahoma City U. S. A.

Try R. B. M. Coffee! It's perfectly blended and has a satisfying flavor all its own. All grocers sell it.

The High Cost of Living and How to Reduce It

A practical way, easily open to every consumer. JUST WHAT YOU WANT. Particulars FREE. Address, WM. T. LOVE, LOMAX, ILLINOIS

Kodak Films Developed Free!

Prints 3 Cents Each—Any Size Write for circular and samples. Oklahoma Film Finishing Co., P. O. Box 970, Oklahoma City, Okla.

60 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE! Advertisement for land in Canada.

Advertisement for Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat, including details about land and farming opportunities.

THE McLEAN NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY TEXAS

By A. G. RICHARDSON

SUBSCRIPTION.

Year\$1.00

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

The Ozark Trail movement is the biggest good roads movement ever established and has kindled enthusiasm from each locality. It is serving its purpose and good roads are being built in every nook and cranny tributary to its proposed routes.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Baptist Ladies Aid was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jim Morgan. During the afternoon the ladies engaged in quilting and after the work was finished the hostess served delicious cake and punch. Several visitors were present.

EVERY town within a radius of two hundred miles was represented at the Ozark Trails Convention in Amarillo last week. The crowd was easily estimated at 20,000.

Gov. Ferguson has again proven his utter disregard for right and justice in locating the West Texas A. & M. College at Abilene. The very portion of the state for which this college was created will not be benefitted one whit by it and we will still have to send our boys to Oklahoma and Kansas. The climatic conditions of Abilene are nearer those of College Station than the Panhandle. We hope the mass meeting of representatives from the various towns competing for the location will be successful and that the people will rule. Texas don't need a Kaiser.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Standfield and daughters are making an extensive overland trip to points in Oklahoma and Texas.

Texas Farmer Will Receive State Aid

While towns along the northern route felt a keen disappointment when announcement was made that the central route would be known as the Ozark Trail, no time was lost in making an effort to have this part of the route between Texola and Amarillo designated as a State Highway and advice from J. L. Pope at Amarillo is to the effect that the State High Way Commissioner and himself will shortly make a trip over this division when it will be officially named.

The recently created Highway Commission of Texas provides for twenty-six highways through the State, on which will be spent one and a half million dollars. This solves the up-keep of the road assuring us that when our road is finished (according to contract already let) it will be a thing of permanent value to this section and will attract equally as many tourists as though it were the "Ozark Trail."

Producing Infertile Eggs. The pure food act of Texas almost makes it absolutely necessary to produce infertile eggs in summer. It is against the law to buy or sell rotten eggs; and by rotten eggs in the eye of the law, we mean eggs that have started to deteriorate, especially in the development of life in the egg.

It certainly is true, that it is almost impossible to produce fertile eggs and get them to the market in a condition fit for human consumption.

A fertile egg starts to develop into the growth of a chick at a temperature of 68 or above. If you can not keep your eggs in a temperature below 68 then it is absolutely necessary to produce infertile eggs.

Infertile eggs, when soiled in the proper surroundings, will not spoil. When stored in a dry place, they will evaporate but they cannot rot.

Eggs may rot from two important causes, namely: the presence of a partially developed chick, which deteriorate, in a low temperature, and the presence of a fungus, that passes through the pores and cracks in the shell.

Do not keep your market eggs in a warm room, near a fire, exposed to the sun or allow them to remain under broody hens or near kerosene, fish, citrus fruits, onions or places with mold spores.

It pays to produce infertile eggs, because you can save the feed of the males, the eggs do not hatch, withstand heat, can be preserved, can be placed in cold storage, are produced just as abundantly as fertile eggs.

Do not remove eggs from the cool cellar into a very hot place.

Missionary Voice Program. Leader—Mrs. Chas. Carpenter.

Subject, The Kingdom of God in Latin America. Bible lesson, II Chron. 21:5-10 Hymn.

Prayer. Social Work Among Young Women—Mrs. Staley.

Need of Christian Schools in Latin America—Mrs. Hedrick. Paper—Mrs. Sweat.

Our Task Among Mexicans in the United States—Mrs. Ashby. First Impressions of China and China's Devotion to American Missionaries—Mrs. Boyett. Bulletin—Mrs. Phillips.

Josh Turner returned Wednesday from Canadian.

He lived on the black, waxy prairie land almost due north of Dallas in a county that bordered on Red River.

His corn crop failed completely, but he never gave up! His wheat and oat stubble land was untouched.

On the 20th day of July he started his wheat drill over the stubble putting in sorghum cane. On the same day he put four mules to a lister and began laying off rows, following with a planter putting in maize. After the maize was in June corn was planted.

When he planted these things the earth was dry and there was not the shadow of a chance for a seed to come up until rain came. Rain fell in about one week after last seed were sown.

The cane, the milo maize made fine yields. Early frost nipped the corn just a bit, causing it to appear shrunken, but it weighed out 25 bushels to the acre! Cane was cut with a wheat binder; maize with a row binder.

The farmer fattened ten head of hogs and fed twelve head over until next year's crop was made.

He ran a ten mule force and fed the animals on these drops from the time of harvest until the next year's crop was made.

MORAL: Never give up. One victory is recompense for a thousand defeats.

The corn crop of Texas is nearly nothing this year. Every acre of corn land that has failed and every acre of stubble land should be planted to food and feed crops.

Take a chance! Remember that the world belongs to those who never quit.

June corn, milo maize, Spanish peanuts will make a crop in about 100 days. Other crops mature about as follows:

Sudan grass, 65 days; feterita 75 days; New Era, or hay pea (blue speckled) 65 days; black eyed and whippoorwill peas, 75 days; butter beans, small variety, 75 days. These crops can be grown practically anywhere in Texas if they are up by the end of the first week in August. Only a little rain on them is needed. Some have been grown when up even later.

Plant! Plant! Plant!

The horse department is partitioned away from the cow stable by a board partition that reaches to ceiling. The two doors opening the horse end of the barn are with weights, so they always shut. Most farmers like to have horses and cows entirely separate.

The ceiling over the horse department is 9 feet in height. The ceiling over the cow stable is the same but the cow stable floor is built so that the head room of the feed alley is only a little over feet. Eight feet of head room in cow stable is about right for ventilation, but horsemen prefer a 9-foot ceiling in a horse stable.

Over the stable is a good-sized n which is used for hay and bedding put in with a horse fork through large door in the end. The hay straw are let down through a ch which opens into the horse stable near the center partition to at scattering dust through the cow stable.

One of the most important considerations in any type of stable is ventilation.

One of the best tests for ventilation in stables is whether or not there

Undamaged

We are glad to announce to the buying public that we were fortunate in the recent bad storm and our stock of groceries in undamaged, but we further announce we are making

Damaged Prices

Prices That Are A Real Damage to The

H. C. of L.

G. R. Bellenger

Meats

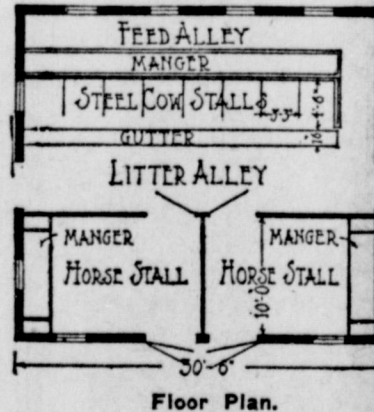
I have bought the City Meat Market and will continue to give you the same courteous treatment. We keep all kinds of cured meats and hide together with our

Fresh Meats

We will pay cash for your Butter

City Meat Market

S. Bowen, Prop.



over the cow stable is the same but the cow stable floor is built so that the head room of the feed alley is only a little over feet. Eight feet of head room in cow stable is about right for ventilation, but horsemen prefer a 9-foot ceiling in a horse stable.

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Cultivators

Canton Wiggletail Cultivators

Are light of draft and easy to operate, try one and be convinced

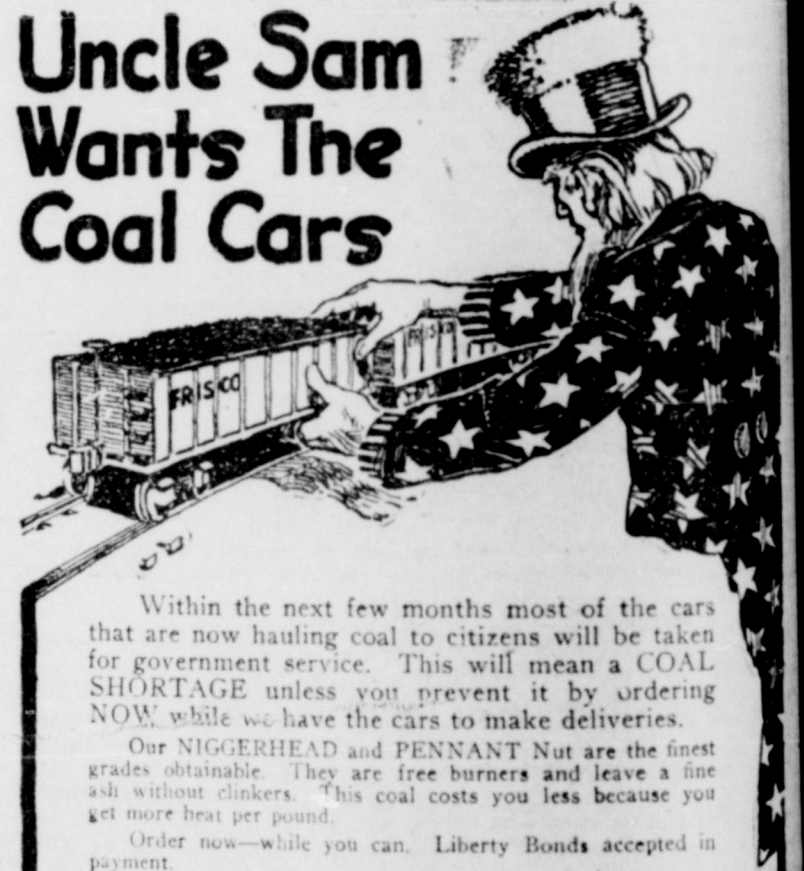
One and two-row Canton Go-devils do the work and do it right.

Yours for business,

C. S. Rice

Hardware and Furniture

Uncle Sam Wants The Coal Cars



Within the next few months most of the cars that are now hauling coal to citizens will be taken for government service. This will mean a COAL SHORTAGE unless you prevent it by ordering NOW while we have the cars to make deliveries.

Our NIGGERHEAD and PENNANT Nut are the finest grades obtainable. They are free burners and leave a fine ash without clinkers. This coal costs you less because you get more heat per pound.

Order now—while you can. Liberty Bonds accepted in payment.

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

Don't Be Discouraged

Old timers tell us that the very best crops ever known in the Panhandle were planted in

July

We are not quitters, we are going to help all we can by giving you the best prices possible on anything you need in our line.

It is Never "Too Late"

Cicero Smith Lbr. Company

Local Happenings

Items of Interest About
Town and County

Special invitation to ladies to visit the Post Office confectionery.

Mrs. Arthur Erwin has returned from a visit with relatives at Mineral Wells and other central Texas points.

Fly swatters, screen doors and wire. C. S. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Overton announce the birth of a little daughter on the 2nd inst.

When in need of groceries call 161—My line is always complete and fresh. G. R. Bellenger.

Rev. J. T. Howell and family spent several days this week visiting friends in New Mexico.

For Sale—A few registered Hereford bulls. George Bourland.

Mrs. J. H. Chambers enjoyed a visit from her nephew, G. R. Cooper, last week.

Porch swings, settees and hammocks. C. S. Rice.

Mrs. S. H. Bundy is the owner of a new Ford.

Everything new and fresh at the P. O. confectionery.

The Red Cross Society will perfect organization at the Baptist church Sunday evening at 7:30.

Miss Marguerite Stalting of Houston is a guest in the Richardson home for the summer.

I want your hyses and produce. Cream accepted Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. Cream now 33 cents per pound. W. J. Keasler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Slaughter and Mrs. Edgar Metcalf of Corsicana, Texas, are guests of their niece, Mrs. R. A. Thompson, this week.

John Everett was down from Amarillo this week.

Orders for suits, the well known A. E. Andesson Tailoring Co., taken at the Post Office Confectionery.

Misses Ninvah and Floy Glass Joe Glass and Raymond Kachelhoffer spent the Fourth in Canyon.

I am ordering clothes from the A. E. Anderson Tailoring Co. Let me show you samples and styles. Vester Cooke.

Bill Bentley and Bill Bundy arrived home Sunday from Woodward.

Ice cream all the time. P. O. Confectionery.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Cox and children were visitors in Amarillo last week.

Tea season is here and my line is here. I have the best on the market—Tipton and Golden Gate lines. G. R. Bellenger.

W. R. Webster and wife spent the Fourth with their daughter in Amarillo.

A fresh stock of dry cell batteries. C. S. Rice.

Mrs. Sam Kunkle is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Sanford, of Eastland county.

Get your fruit jars, tops and rubbers from C. S. Rice.

R. Y. Darnell and family of Hollis, Okla., visited the L. Cox family this week.

Roy Rice, Secretary of the Western Lumber Co., spent a couple of days here this week invoicing the local yard.

Any one having any claims against the Mrs. E. A. Dougherty estate, will make it known to me at once as I am now ready to make final settlement.

W. A. Dougherty executor.

For Sale—Pure breed Scotch Collie puppies, old enough to get at once. Mrs. Will Hedrick, phone 30. 2p

Old shoes and boots made new at McLean Shoe Store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Guill and Miss Lilly and Mr. and Mrs. Will Guill and little daughter were over from Memphis Sunday visiting their son, Charlie.

We are not equipped to repair your harness, but we want to fix all the old shoes in the country. McLean Shoe Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Faulkner visited the Rhea Faulkner ranch Saturday and Sunday and attended an ice cream supper Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Hawk.

Wanted—to buy about two thousand feet of old junk pipe, from three fourths to an inch and one half. L. C. Parker, Alanreed, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bates made an overland trip to Lubbock and other south plains points this week.

Dr. J. A. Hall, dentist, will be in McLean Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 5th, 6th and 7th, O'Dell Hotel.

Cabbage and fresh tomatoes in today. Bundy & Biggers.

Much needed improvements have been made in and around the depot. Heavy post have been set so as to prohibit the driving of cars promiscuously.

The McLean ball team and a big party of "rooters" expected to engage a team of fast players at the barbecue at White Deer Wednesday but were prevented from going on account of the heavy rain.

Remember, when you phone us or send your child for an order you get the same fair treatment as when you come yourself. Bundy & Biggers.

AMARILLO is indeed the "Queen City" since the big Ozark Trails Convention—she handled the crowds in a queenly manner and loud voices of praise are heard from every quarter.

New York Headquarters.
July 2, 1917

J. F. Faulkner,
McLean, Tex.
Dear Sir:

Thank you very sincerely for the splendid action of your town in raising a contribution for the American Red Cross War Fund, and acknowledge your check for \$108.00.

Your splendid patriotic action is keenly appreciated by the finance committee.

Yours very truly,
Seward Prosser,
Executive Com. Chairman.

We have some bargains to offer. Bundy & Biggers.

FOR CHRONIC SNEEZERS.

Sufferers from the chronic sneeze have long attributed their trouble to various plants, the pollen of which is supposed to produce an irritation. Many doctors now hold that the pollen of these is only a secondary cause, and that the trouble is primarily due to the condition of the system. If the patient will eat less and more simply, taking special care to eliminate acids from his diet, he will be surely benefited, they claim, and may save himself the expense of a long trip to a place free from the plant irritants.

A STARTLING DIAGNOSIS.

"Your wife, sir, seems to be subject to fits of verbosity."
"Good heavens, doctor, I never thought she had anything the matter with her except she talked too much!"

HE KNEW HER.

Mrs. Gabble—I met Mr. Brown today while shopping.
Her Husband—That so! What did you have to say?

IN SEASON.

Inquisitive Old Lady—And do I understand that you always attend Sunday school?
Jargie—No'm; only on Sunday.

Coffey's Store

With a complete stock in almost every line and at prices that will save you money
Our stock is bought at prices that are far below the present market prices. We are Cash buyers and Cash sellers which puts us in position to meet all competition.
Anything that is not right we make it right and to your entire satisfaction.
Make our store your headquarters when in town, whether you want to buy or not.

T. J. COFFEY

Will Continue

Though our business has been slightly demolished and our loss is heavy, we expect to continue under the same policy of honest goods, honest weights, and at honest prices.

We will not knowingly put out damaged goods without letting it be known, but will gladly adjust any prices not right. Our loss is heavy but we naturally want to save as much as we can. Should any damaged goods get out, don't howl but quietly tell us and we'll make satisfactory adjustment.

We sincerely appreciate the assistance given us by so many of our friends in helping us save our stock from total loss. We hope to merit your a liberal portion of your patronage by honest service.

Call Us. Phone 35

Bundy & Biggers

SERVICE

STANDING shoulder to shoulder with every good enterprise.
ENDEAVORING to give our customers practical service.
Remember all our claims are reasonable and that we do protect our customers interests.
Vigorously putting forth every effort to keep this institution abreast of the times.
Licessantly striving to make it as good as the best, we are constantly reminded that
Community interest and pride join us together in a business unit and that
Each and every business is dependent one upon the other and that the prosperity of one determines the prosperity of the other therefore, you give us your business and we'll give you our service

The American National Bank
McLean, Texas
Member Federal Reserve

YOU HEAR
M
C
Ger

ART OF THE SUNSET

By Rex Beach

Copyright by Harper & Brothers

PALOMA JONES AND ALAIRE AUSTIN PREPARE TO GIVE AID TO BLAZE JONES AND DAVE LAW, BUT THEIR PLAN IS COMPLICATED BY THE APPEARANCE OF GENERAL LONGORIO AND BY ED AUSTIN'S ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS—Mrs. Alaire Austin is the handsome young mistress of Las Palmas ranch in Texas and La Feria in Mexico. She dislikes her husband, who is a brutal, profligate, lecherous drunkard, but she feels a strong sympathy for David Law, state ranger, when she discovers accidentally that he loves her helplessly. There is a battle between Mexicans and Americans along the border. Law discovers that Austin is leagued with American horse thieves and Mexican rebels, among them Tad Lewis, who is under suspicion. Law kills a horse thief, then Law's friend, Ricardo Guzman, goes to the Mexican side to collect money due him, he is murdered by the vis gang because he can give incriminating testimony against them. Law and Blaze Jones go to the Mexican side to get Guzman's body secretly. Mrs. Austin and Paloma Jones, Blaze's daughter, are preparing to give them on their return to the American side when Gen. Luis Longorio, an odious admirer of Mrs. Austin, comes to L. What happens then is described in this installment.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

Paloma was gone with a rush. In a moment she returned, ready for the hand with her she carried a rifle as long as herself.

Offering to lend a hand in this city, Alaire had acted largely impulsively, and now that she took to think over the affair more fully, she asked herself what possibility of hers it could be. For part, Paloma was troubled by no certainty of purpose; it did not seem to her at all absurd to go to her father's assistance, and she was eager to be up and away that the prospect of a long evening's wait made restless.

As usual, Ed Austin had not taken trouble to inform his wife of his whereabouts; Alaire was relieved to that he was out, and she decided she had probably stayed at Tad Lewis' for supper.

The women were seated on the porch after their meal, when the cowboy rode two horsemen. A moment later a tall figure mounted the horse and came forward with outstretched hand, crying in Spanish: "Senora! I surprise you. Well, I did you some day I should give myself this great pleasure. I am here!" "General Longorio! But—what a surprise!" Alaire's amazement was so great, her face was that of a startled schoolgirl. The Mexican warmly kissed her fingers, then turned to meet Paloma Jones. As he bowed, the women exchanged glances over his head. Miss Jones looked frankly frightened, and her expression plainly asked the meaning of Longorio's presence. To herself, she was wondering if it could have anything to do with that expedition to the Romero cemetery. She tried to compose herself, but apprehension flooded her.

Alaire, meanwhile, her composure recovered, was standing slim and motionless beside her chair, inquiring smoothly, "What brings you into Texas at such a time, my dear general? This is quite extraordinary."

"Need you ask me?" cried the man. "I would ride through a thousand perils, senora. God in his graciousness placed that miserable village, Romero, close to the gates of heaven. Why should I not presume to look through them briefly? I came two days ago, and every hour since then I have turned my eyes in the direction of Las Palmas. At last I could wait no longer."

Paloma gasped and Alaire stepped through the French window at her back and into the brightly lighted living room. Paloma Jones followed as if in a trance.

Longorio's bright eyes took a swift inventory of his surroundings; then he sighed luxuriously.

"How fine!" said he. "How beautiful! A nest for a bird of paradise!" "Don't you consider this rather a mad adventure?" Alaire insisted. "Suppose it should become known that you crossed the river?"

Longorio snapped his fingers. "I answer to no one; I am supreme, but your interest warms my heart; it thrills me to think you care for my safety. Thus am I repaid for my days of misery."

"You surely did not"—Paloma swallowed hard—"come alone?" "No. I took measures to protect myself in case of eventualities."

"How?" "By bringing with me some of my troopers. Oh, they are peaceable fellows!" he declared, quickly; "and they are doubtless enjoying themselves with our friend and sympathizer, Morales."

"Where?" asked Alaire. "I left them at your pumping plant, senora." Paloma Jones sat down heavily in the nearest chair. "But you need have no uneasiness."

Alaire answered sharply, "It was a very reckless thing to do, and you must not remain here."

Longorio drew his evenly arched brows together in a plaintive frown, saying, "You are inhospitable!" Then his expression lightened. "Or is it," he asked—"is it that you are indeed apprehensive for me?"

Alaire tried to speak quietly. "I should never forgive myself if you came to harm here at my ranch."

Longorio sighed. "And I hoped for a warmer welcome—"

Longorio had come to spend the evening, and his keen pleasure in Alaire Austin's company made him so indifferent to his personal safety that nothing short of a rude dismissal would have served to terminate his visit. Neither Alaire nor her companion, however, had the least idea how keenly he resented the presence of Paloma Jones.

It was a remarkable wooing; on the one hand this half-savage man, gnawed by jealousy, heedless of the illicit nature of his passion, yet held within the bounds of decorum by some fag-end of respectability; and on the other hand, a woman, bored, resentful and tortured at the moment by fear about what was happening at the river bank.

It was late when Austin arrived. Visitors at Las Palmas were unusual at any time; hence the sound of

have done you another favor. You saw that hombre who came with me?" "Yes."

"Well, you would never guess it is your Jose Sanchez. He was distracted at the news of his cousin's murder, and came to me—"

"His cousin was not murdered." "Exactly! I told him so when I learned the facts. I said to him, 'Jose, my boy, it is better to do nothing than to act wrongly. Go back to your beautiful employer, be loyal to her, and think no more about this unhappy affair.' It required some argument, I assure you, but—he is here. He comes to ask your forgiveness and to resume his position of trust."

"I am glad to have him back if he feels that way. I have nothing whatever to forgive him."

"Then he will be happy, and I have served you. That is the end of the matter." With a graceful gesture Longorio dismissed the subject. "It is to be my pleasure," he next inquired, "to meet Senor Austin, your husband?" "I am afraid not."

"Too bad. I had hoped to know him and convince him that we federals are not such a bad people as he seems to think. We ought to be friends, he and I."

Under this talk Paloma stirred uneasily, and at the first opportunity burst out: "It's far from safe for you to remain here, General Longorio. This neighborhood is terribly excited over the death of Ricardo Guzman, and if anyone learned—"

"So! Then Guzman is dead?" Longorio inquired, with interest.

"Isn't he?" blurted Paloma. "Not so far as I can learn. Only today I made official report that nothing whatever could be discovered about him. Certainly he is nowhere in Romero, and it is my personal belief that the poor fellow was either drowned in the river or made way with for his money. Probably the truth will never be known."

meeting Austin. Luis Longorio was the sort of man who enjoys a strained situation, and one who shows to the best advantage under adverse conditions. Accordingly, Ed's arrival, instead of hastening his departure, merely served to prolong his stay.

It was growing late now, and Paloma was frantic. Profiting by her first opportunity, she whispered to Alaire, "For God's sake, send him away." Alaire's eyes were dark with excitement. "Yes," said she. "Talk to him, and give me a chance to have a word alone with Ed."

The opportunity came when Austin went into the dining room for a drink. Alaire excused herself to follow him. When they were out of sight and hearing, her husband turned upon her with an ugly frown.

"What's that greaser doing here?" he asked roughly. "He called to pay his respects. You must get him away."

"I must!" Ed glowered at her. "Why don't you? You got him here in my absence. Now that I'm home, you want me to get rid of him, eh? What's the idea?"

"Don't be silly. I didn't know he was coming and—he must be crazy to risk such a thing."

"Crazy?" Ed's lip curled. "He isn't crazy. I suppose he couldn't stay away any longer. By heaven, Alaire—"

Alaire checked this outburst with a sharp exclamation: "Don't make a scene! Don't you understand he holds over La Feria fifty thousand dollars' worth of La Feria cattle? Don't you understand we can't antagonize him?"

"Is that what he came to see you about?" "Yes. She bit her lip. "I'll explain everything, but—you must help me send him back, right away." Glancing at the clock, Alaire saw that it was drawing on toward midnight; with quick decision she seized her husband by the arm, explaining feverishly: "There is something big going on tonight, Ed! Longorio brought a guard of soldiers with him, and left them at our pump-house. Well, it so happens that Blaze Jones and Mr. Law have gone to the Romero cemetery to get Ricardo Guzman's body."

"What?" Austin's red face paled, his eyes bulged. "Yes. That's why Paloma is here. They crossed at our pumping station, and they'll be back at any time, now. If they encounter Longorio's men—you understand?"

"Ricardo Guzman's body?" Austin wet his lips and swallowed with difficulty. "Why—do they want his body?" "To prove that he is really dead and—to prove who killed him." Noting the effect of these words, Alaire cried sharply, "What's the matter, Ed?"

But Austin momentarily was beyond speech. The decanter from which he was trying to pour himself a drink played a musical tattoo upon his glass; his face had become ashen and pasty. "How many men has he got?" Austin nodded in the direction of the front room.

"I don't know. Probably four or five. What ails you?" "Something in her husband's inexplicable agitation, something in the hunted, desperate way in which his eyes were running over the room, alarmed Alaire.

Ed utterly disregarded her question. Catching sight of the telephone, which stood upon a stand in the far corner of the room, he ran to it, and, snatching the receiver, violently oscillated the hook.

"Don't do that!" Alaire cried, following him. "Wait! It mustn't get out."

"Hello! Give me the Lewis ranch—quick—I've forgotten the number." With his free hand Ed held his wife at a distance, muttering harshly: "Get away now! I know what I'm doing. Get away—d—n you!" He flung Alaire from him as she tried to snatch the instrument out of his hands.

"Ed!" cried the wife. She went toward him on weak, unsteady feet, but she halted at the voice of Longorio cut in sharply: "What's this I hear? Ricardo Guzman's body?" Husband and wife turned. The open double door to the living room framed the tall figure of the Mexican general.

"Ed!" cried the wife. She went toward him on weak, unsteady feet, but she halted at the voice of Longorio cut in sharply: "What's this I hear? Ricardo Guzman's body?" Husband and wife turned. The open double door to the living room framed the tall figure of the Mexican general.

CHAPTER XIII. Rangers. Longorio stared first at the huddled, perspiring man beside the telephone, and then at the frightened woman. "Is that the truth?" he demanded harshly. "Yes," Austin answered. "They are bringing the body to this side. You know what that means."

"Did you know this?" The general turned upon Alaire. Of the four he was the least excited. From the background Paloma quavered: "You told us Ricardo was not dead, so—it is all right. There is no harm done."

A brief silence ensued, then Longorio shrugged. "Who knows? Let us hope that he suffered no harm on Mexican soil. That would be serious, indeed; yes, very serious, for I have given my word to your government. This—David Law"—he pronounced the name carefully, but with a strange foreign accent—"he is a reckless person to defy the border regulations. It is a grave matter to invade foreign territory on such a mission." Longorio again bent his brilliant eyes upon Alaire. "I see that you are concerned for his safety. You would not desire him to come to trouble, eh? He has done you favors; he is your friend, as I am. Well—a worthless smile exposed his splendid white teeth—"we must think of that. Now I will bid you good night."

"Where are you going?" demanded Miss Jones. "To the river, and then to Romero. I may be needed, for those men of mine are stupid fellows, and there is danger of a misunderstanding. In the dark anything may happen. I should like to meet this David Law; he is a man of my own kind." Turning to "Young Ed," he said: "There is reason for haste, and a horse moves slowly. Would you do me the favor, if you have an automobile—"

"No! I won't!" Ed declared. "I don't want to see the Rio Grande tonight. I won't be involved."

"But you are already involved. Come! There is no time to waste, and I have something to say to you. You will drive me to the river, and my horse will remain here until I return for him."

There was no mistaking the command in Longorio's tone; the master of Las Palmas rose as if under compulsion. He took his hat, and the two men left the room.

"Oh, Mrs. Austin!" Paloma gasped. "They'll be in time, and so will the Lewis gang."

"Quick! Ed will take his runabout—we'll follow in my car." Alaire fled to make herself ready. A few moments later she looked out from her window and saw the headlights of Ed's runabout flash down the driveway to the road; then she and Paloma rushed to the garage where the touring car stood.

"The moon is rising," Paloma half sobbed. "They'll be sure to see us. Do you think we're ahead of Tad Lewis?" "Oh, yes. He hasn't had time to go here yet, but—he'll come fast when he starts. This is the only plan I can think of."

With General Longorio's gang and the Lewis gang waiting to ambush Jones and Law at the pump station, what chance have those two got to save their lives? The next installment describes an exciting event.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Going Up. Helter—Hilfer, the aviator, took me for a joy ride in his new biplane. Skelter—Gee, that certainly is my idea of a sky-lark.

STORIES From the BIG CITIES

Shadows From "Great Beyond" Annoy Detroit Man

DETROIT.—In the happy family of Burt H. Clark, high-salaried advertising man, mysterious, long-dend, Egyptians, Hindus and Indians—all in long, flowing robes—have "materialized" and are holding strange and awful sway.

Mr. Clark objected, but they keep coming—at \$1 a throw—cluttering up his parlor. Now the "nonbeliever" has been asked to leave his home at 733 Third avenue.

Five years ago, the Clark family lived happily in Minneapolis, Minn. This was before the influence of the stray shades from the Great Beyond affected it. Mr. Clark says Mrs. Clark "fell hard" for the shadows. But should know.

There was the case of "Ceel," a debonair young "materializer" who came to the Clark home weekly and, weakly and eventually became quite a household favorite.

Ceel got confidential with Mr. Clark one night, even genial, in a lubricated sort of way, and he revealed the secret—the mystic magic by which he became a professional "materializer."

"Talk to women—bunk them—but by all means get their money," he said. In five years Mr. Clark has also learned the system behind trumpet sentences. Strangely enough, this system has nothing to do with any mysterious power. Instead it's planned like this:

"They look you up in Bradstreet and Dunn first. Then the city directory, then the telephone book. They use detective methods. They learn about the dead baby, the dead husband or son. When you come they put a trumpet to your ear and enlighten you."

Mr. Clark told a reporter for the Free Press that he would make formal complaint to Commissioner Couzens in order to break up the cult, which he says is composed of a crew of mind readers, fortune tellers and swindlers.

Small Girl's Plea Effective in Saving Her Pet

KANSAS CITY.—It was a celebrated author who once wrote of children that "they alone are good and wise, because their very thoughts, their very lives, are prayers." The prayer of little Marion Gleave, six years old, 3812 Highland avenue, said for four days at her mother's knee, was answered in the South Side court.

Buff, while playing with Elizabeth Leveridge, 1702 Spellman avenue, May 14, bit her on the leg and the father of the child asked that the dog be killed.

When the case was called before Judge Joseph F. Keirnan, Marion was with her dog. Buff was held fast by a long chain. The neighbors told of the dog biting the Leveridge child, while others said that Buff was harmless when not annoyed. Mrs. Gleave lifted Marion in her arms and Judge Keirnan asked: "What do you want me to do with Buff?" The child hesitated a moment.

Tears streaming down her cheeks and her face buried in her hands, Marion replied: "I want Buff to be alive."

One of the complaining witnesses laughed. It angered the judge. "I don't see anything funny about that," he said. "I think it is very un-ladylike to make fun of a child."

"Take Buff home and tie him up," Judge Keirnan said, after Mrs. Gleave had told him of Marion's prayer.

"Thank you," little Marion cried, as she rushed out behind Buff. "You are a good man."

Visitor Got "Turned Around" in the Metropolis

NEW YORK.—This bewildering old town has turned many a stranger completely around, therefore it is not surprising that Mrs. A. H. Dellinger, a visitor from an Ohio town, permitted her sense of location to overwhelm her.

The Ohio young woman left the McAlpin hotel to learn why Fifth avenue shops make good housewives leave home as soon as their housework is done and often return late for hubby's dinner. Mrs. Dellinger, flushed with her knowledge and with the possession of some cosmopolitan clothes, turned her footsteps toward the McAlpin hotel an hour or so later. She hurried to the desk and asked the clerk for the key to room No. 1071. The clerk, a polite young man, looked at her in surprise. "Why?" asked he. "I want the key to my room, No. 1071," answered Mrs. Dellinger. "Ah," said the clerk. "And since when was it your room?" Mrs. Dellinger, slightly nervous, explained that it was her room because she was there with her husband, whom she had seen register for inspection, and Mrs. Dellinger saw, with dismay and surprise, that in some magical way the registration had vanished from the page.

"Why, I know we are staying here," she said. "We came right from the Pennsylvania station to the McAlpin hotel."

"Ah," said the clerk again. "Ah-h, the McAlpin. Front, show the young woman how to reach the McAlpin. Madam, this is the Waldorf-Astoria."

"Oh," said Mrs. Dellinger. "How horribly shopping can turn one round," she gasped and fled. The clerk shot his cuffs back and yawned. "Things like that happen frequently," he said.

Big Ape at Liberty Had Fun With City Policemen

HOBOKEN, N. Y.—Hoboken had a little circus all of its own, after Ringling Brothers' show folded its tents on Jersey City Heights, in the dark of the night and moved on to another town, and it still has part of a menagerie. As he was passing St. Francis church, in Hoboken, Patrolman McGuire heard a noise and saw somebody moving stealthily in the churchyard. When almost upon the prowler he pointed his revolver, flashed a light and ordered hands up.

An indignant big ape sat up and chattered at him defiantly. McGuire decided that what he needed was a rope, so he backed out of the churchyard and got one, with which he lassoed the animal. The circus began right then with a procession, headed by McGuire, to the nearest livery stable. From then until daylight the ape did a continuous performance.

In the morning, when several policemen appeared, the captive bombarded them with milk bottles. The police retired and did a thinking stunt, after which they called upon the poundkeeper.

That official managed to get the ape to the pound, and sent out hurry calls for the Ringling people. But to his great dismay, William Harper of 200 Bloomfield street, appeared with a writ of attachment for the ape. He claims that an elephant keeper ripped open the top of his automobile with a hook, as the real circus was entraining, because the machine was in the way of one of the animals. Harper doesn't want the ape; he merely wants it kept in Hoboken till he collects damages from the Ringlings. So the ape is still the star performer at the pound.



"What's That Greaser Doing Here?"



"Hello! Is that You, Tad?"



debonair young "materializer" who came to the Clark home weekly and, weakly and eventually became quite a household favorite.



THEY WON'T HURT YOU BUFF!



surprise. "Why?" asked he. "I want the key to my room, No. 1071," answered Mrs. Dellinger. "Ah," said the clerk. "And since when was it your room?" Mrs. Dellinger, slightly nervous, explained that it was her room because she was there with her husband, whom she had seen register for inspection, and Mrs. Dellinger saw, with dismay and surprise, that in some magical way the registration had vanished from the page.



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Are You Lazy? --- Then Take Anti-Lazy Serum and Become Energetic



THE MOTHER OF THIS CHILD HAD GIVEN BIRTH PREVIOUSLY TO TWO OTHER CHILDREN, ONE OF WHICH WAS DEAD AT BIRTH, AND THE OTHER OF WHICH LIVED ONLY A FEW WEEKS. IN EACH CASE THE MOTHER'S CONDITION WAS SERIOUS. THE LAST BABY WAS BORN WITHOUT MUCH PAIN TO THE MOTHER, AND HER CONDITION BEFORE THE BIRTH WAS FREE FROM ALL OF THE SICKNESS USUALLY ATTENDING SUCH A CONDITION.

Chicago physician achieves some amazing results by treating patient with patient's own blood which has been made into a vaccine

PHYSICIANS and surgeons from the four corners of the globe have experimented with cats, dogs and monkeys to find a serum for appendicitis, infantile paralysis, diphtheria and what not. But the latest serum is the "Lazy Serum" which has been demonstrated to have splendid and efficient action on both body and mind.

This is the discovery of Dr. L. D. Rogers, formerly surgeon at Cook County hospital, Chicago, 20 years senior professor of surgery in the National Emergency hospital, and first president of the American Cancer Research society.

Technically this new treatment is known as autohemotherapy, which means treating your blood with your own blood. The process first became generally known last year, when Doctor Rogers read a paper before the Chicago Society of Medical Research. He reported to the society the results of his six years of observations treating patients with a serum made with their own blood as a base. The doctor treated all classes of patients whose troubles were apparently due to faulty blood and his results in general were declared to be remarkable.

Twenty to thirty drops of the serum or solution thus prepared are injected into a vein or under the skin. It may also be given by mouth, but not with as certain results.

There seems to be no limit to the number of diseases and complaints for which this new treatment is beneficial. It is easier to enumerate those conditions for which it is not applicable. Troubles mechanical, organic, or of acute bacteriological origin, and those clearly recognized as incurable, are not expected to be benefited by it, although a few of these appear to yield.

The solution has been termed the "Anti-Lazy Serum" because it primarily has the energizing qualities that do away with nervous fatigue, while greatly increasing physical and mental endurance.

Another case in point was that of a man generally conceded to be the laziest person in his community. He drank about 20 "whiskies" a day, but after the administration of the serum he began to do regular hard manual labor. This was about the first real work he had done for six years.

Although Doctor Rogers and his associates have treated a large number of expectant mothers with the new serum there has yet to be reported a case in which relief was not obtained from those troublesome complaints so common during this period. Furthermore, in a series of cases of mothers who had previously borne children, the average duration of suffering with the birth of the serum baby was three hours, while with the former children without serum the average was 11 hours.



ADMINISTERING SERUM

Interested in the study of cancer. He gave a great deal of his time watching some of England's famous physicians hard at work in the Imperial Cancer Research laboratory, the Middlesex Hospital Cancer laboratory, and the laboratory presided over by Sir A. E. Wright, who originated the idea of vaccination against typhoid. He visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and there saw monkeys inoculated with the products of infantile paralysis. Naturally he became greatly enthused over the possibilities of serum treatment, and he came home with the determination to make an attempt to discover a serum to cure cancer, diabetes, goiter and pernicious anemia, the most difficult chronic disease to fight. He has been successful in treating some remarkable cases of goiter without resorting to an operation. Many cures of diabetes have been reported, and encouraging results have been obtained in pernicious anemia.

Doctor Rogers' treatment of the blood seems to bring out remarkable energizing qualities. Just as the latent energy residing in water may be converted by application of heat into an expansive vapor, steam, having a force capable of driving great engines and draw long, heavy freight trains, and just as the latest energy residing in gasoline may be transformed by infinitesimal sparks into an expansive gas having a force capable of propelling automobiles, airplanes and submarines at a wonderful speed, so the latent energy in the blood seems by the injection of a few drops of the new serum directly into the veins, to be converted into "antibodies" which manifest their power and activity in a thousand ways, and in an amount out of all proportion to the tiny spark of substance that inaugurated their activity or set them on fire.

An interesting fact about this serum is that it cannot be made by the wholesale and sold as a patent medicine, because the patient's own blood must be used in making it. It is created on the basic principle that "like cures like," and the serum must be prepared individually for every patient.

In acute bacterial diseases it is now considered good practice the world over to secure when possible some of the germs causing the disease, and then inject them, after being killed by heat and suspended in a solution, into the patient whose sickness they caused. Doctor Rogers affirms that when he uses as a basis for his serum the blood of a patient suffering from a chronic complaint he undoubtedly collects some of these imperfect cells which are causing the disease.

AMERICAN ADVENTURER IS GREAT DISCOVERER

One of the great American adventurers died recently. He was Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and his death received the same scant notice that had been awarded so many of his achievements during his lifetime. Soldier, author, diplomatist and explorer, he lived his seventy-five years as thoroughly as any man of his time. He knew four continents and he solved a riddle that had puzzled mankind for many years—the source of the Nile river.

As a youth, Chaille-Long fought with distinction in the Civil war, says the Kansas City Times. He entered as a private and came out a lieutenant colonel. Then he figured in a chapter of our history that is little known to the present generation—our military mission to Egypt. Khedive Ismail wanted to reorganize his army and he wanted the work done by men who would be free from the petty interests and intrigues of the various European countries, all of which were interested in northern Africa. The khedive obtained the co-operation of General Sherman, and in 1869 ten American officers—half of them Federals and half former Confederate commanders—were sent to Egypt.

Chaille-Long came under the influence of the famous "Chinese" Gordon, then campaigning in the Sudan. He and Gordon designed the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir for the defense of Cairo, and Gordon induced the American to explore the upper Nile. In two shallops constructed of tough bark Chaille-Long and two companions continued along the river until they found Lake Ibrahim, now known as Lake Choga. They found the bosom of the lake radiant with the great lotus, whose leaves are strong enough to support the body of a child. The party discovered that the river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza is the Nile, thus settling a question that long had troubled geographers.

PREPARING SERUM
The merits of this new treatment have been verified by many progressive physicians in various parts of the United States, some of whom have acquired a practical knowledge of the system by attending medical conventions in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and New York, where Doctor Rogers demonstrated and explained his method. Others have become competent in using the method by visiting Doctor Rogers and taking a personal course of instruction under him. Some idea as to how this method is being received by the profession may be inferred from the fact that within two minutes after completing his demonstration before the annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine at Kansas City, Doctor Rogers was unanimously elected president of that society.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of a cure yet obtained by means of autohemotherapy was the case of a trained nurse, whose trouble was diagnosed as Hodgkin's disease, generally considered incurable. During the three and a half years preceding her visit to Doctor Rice, a physician whom Doctor Rogers had instructed in autohemotherapy, the patient had had five operations, one for appendicitis, one in which the stomach was resected, and three for removal of glands. She had lost 25 pounds from her normal weight and could neither eat nor sleep sufficiently to keep up. After the first autohemotherapy treatment on October 1, 1916, her condition began to improve so rapidly as to astonish even Doctor Rogers himself. A second treatment was given a week later, and at the end of the third week she seemed so perfectly well that treatment was discontinued. After an interval, however, of six weeks, there were some indications of the return of the enlargement of the glands. Four other treatments a week apart were given, and since that time there has been no trouble of any sort. The patient regained all her weight, and is today the picture of health.

In speaking of autohemotherapy, a prominent New York physician said: "We all have known the therapeutic value of blood after developing certain antitoxins. All our artificial serums are products of blood serum. Modern medical science would be unthinkable without this weapon to fight the manifold diseases to which human flesh is heir. With all this knowledge, does it not seem strange that only now in the year 1916 the curative value of our own blood for our own blood for our own ills has just been discovered, or, speaking more accurately, been brought to our attention? Many of us are no doubt like a certain great scientist who, when his new discovery, autohemotherapy, was brought to his attention, said: 'This is absolutely scientific. For a long time I have known the facts upon which it is based, but I never thought of their practical application.'

"Doctor Rogers' discovery is not only a revelation, but a revolution, in the method of treating a large percentage of the ills of humanity. The applicability of this treatment seems to be co-extensive with the function of the blood, and is capable, therefore, of acting upon disease in any part of the body in which the blood circulates, no matter in what form the complaint manifests itself, nor what name we give to it."

In these they stood off the attacking force for hours, killing more than 80 natives. Chaille-Long led several expeditions into Africa, conquering the Niam-Niam country and adding it to Egypt, and exploring a long stretch of the East coast of Africa that hitherto had been unknown to civilization.

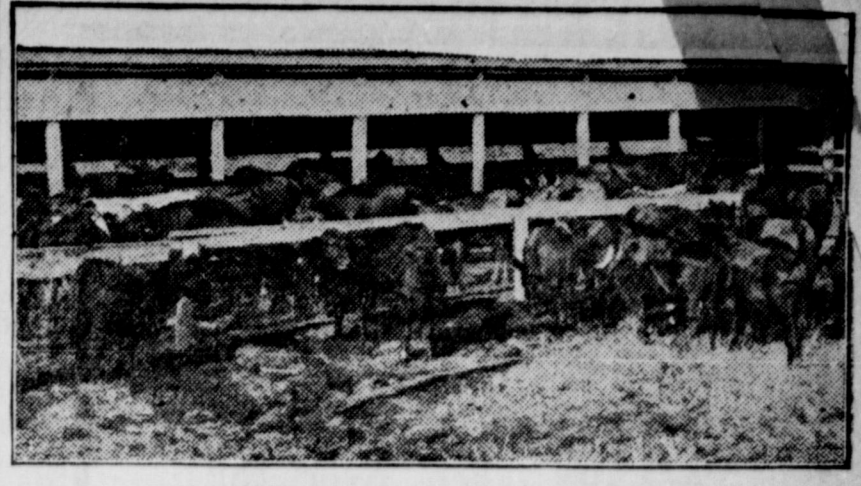
Called Back to Egypt.
His health failing under the incessant hardships to which he had been subjected, Chaille-Long came back to this country in 1877 and studied law. He became an authority on international law, afterward teaching for a time in Paris. But at the time of the Sudanese uprising in 1881 he was besought by the American government to go back to Egypt and take charge of the consulate at Alexandria, from which all the other Americans had fled. He saved hundreds of lives during those troublous times, the consulate being made a refuge for all nationalities.

In 1887 Cleveland appointed Chaille-Long consul general and secretary of the legation in Corea. The man's restless energy again manifested itself in exploration and he made an overland trip to Seoul, discovering on the way the source of the Han river. Egypt called him again in 1890 and he spent eight years there, writing and exploring.

The honors that had been tardy in their coming began to be showered upon him then. Great Britain finally recognized his share in the uncovering of the secrets of the Nile and gave him equal rank with Speke and Baker. The American Geographical society gave him a gold medal, and he was made secretary for the Universal Postal congress at Washington and later secretary to the United States commission at the Paris exposition, 1900.

Chaille-Long wrote a number of books dealing with the lands he had explored. They are standard works upon the little-known regions of the world, but they brought him little revenue. Though half a dozen nations honored him with medals and titles, he died a comparatively poor man. His only reward of any consequence was the tribute paid him by "Chinese" Gordon, another of the great adventurers: "This man deserves to rank with the world's chief discoverers."

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING FOR BABY BEEF



EXTRA FINE GRADE STEERS IN FEED LOT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the first decisions that the producer of baby beef should make is whether to have his calves born in the spring or in the fall. At the present time most of the calves on farms are born during the spring, but those who have tried the fall calving plan under suitable conditions, find it possibly more satisfactory. The fall-born calf fits in with pastures somewhat better than those born in the spring. His first summer is spent on the pasture and at the end of this period he goes into the dry lot for finishing. On the other hand, the spring-born calf must be fed during the first winter and when the pastures are ready usually cannot be placed on them because he has reached the finishing period and should go into the dry lot. Again, the farmer who sells milk will derive greater profit when his cows freshen in the fall, since milk markets are better then than in the spring. An additional advantage is the fact that finishing calves in the fall and early winter interferes less with other farm work than in the spring and early summer. On the other hand, in extremely cold climates calves born in the late fall will suffer, so that warm barns are a necessity. More feed is also necessary to maintain cows when they are nursing calves, and if this is done in the winter when pastures are not always available, the expense of keeping the herd will be somewhat increased. Furthermore, farmers who buy cows that have been bred to calve in the fall must lose six months of service from them if the change is made to fall calving.

of age on crushed grains and after a few weeks may receive whole grain. At weaning time every effort should be made to get them through without loss of their calf fat. The grain ration should be increased so that the loss of their milk will not be felt. They should also be weaned gradually, the entire process taking from ten to fifteen days. Fall-born calves should not be weaned until after the cows and calves are on grass, and spring-born calves should be weaned, if possible, early enough in the fall to allow them some time on grass. After weaning time the feeding and management of the calf depends largely upon the time of the year it is born and the age at which it is to be sold. Suggestive calendars for the management and feeding of both spring-born and fall-born calves are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 511. The rations provided for the calves in these calendars consist of corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage, clover hay and oat straw, but other substances may be substituted for them. Barley, milo, kafir, and similar grains, for instance, may be used in place of corn, though in slightly larger quantities. Lined oil meal, too, is a satisfactory substitute for cottonseed meal. If neither is available, the roughage should consist chiefly of a high-grade leguminous hay. When available, oat straw should be kept before the calves at all times, not because of its nutritive value, but because of its slightly laxative and alterative effect.

Milk for Calves.

It is also necessary for the owner to determine whether the calves shall have all of their mother's milk or whether any other use is to be made of it. Under the so-called beef system, all the calves are allowed to nurse their dams and the cows are kept strictly for the calves which they produce. Under the system of double nursing, some of the cows are required to suckle two calves and the milk from the others is sold or disposed of in some way. Many herds, too, are kept both for beef and milk purposes. Under this system, known as the dual purpose, the cows are milked and the calves are raised on skim milk and grain. A fourth system is used chiefly in the Southeast and is known as the partial milking system. Under this method the calves take a portion of the milk and the balance is hand milked. This involves a great deal of trouble and labor, however, and is not practicable on the average beef-producing farm. In general, it is said that the beef and the double-nursing systems are the most satisfactory for the production of prime baby beef.

Under ordinary circumstances calves intended for baby beef should be fed a conservative ration of grain as soon as they will eat it. In all cases baby beef calves should be fed liberally on grain for at least one month before weaning time. They may be started when four to six weeks

PLANS TO CONTROL BEAN ANTHRACNOSE

Seed Selection Is Most Important —Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture Favored.

(By OTTO A. REINKING, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Bean anthracnose, a fungus disease common on certain portions of the season upon the wax and green beans, causes spotting of the pods and growing parts. The disease first appears as a small purplish discoloration which later develops into a larger spot with a darkened sunken center bordered by a light-brown ring. Spots can run together, forming irregular sunken areas. During certain stages, a pink mass of spores is formed in the center of each spot. The fungus penetrates through the pod into the bean seeds, the latter often becoming discolored or spotted.

Various control methods can be used. Seed selection is the most important. Seeds should only be used from healthy pods, preferably grown on fields where little disease is present. It is practically impossible to select clean seed, except by taking those from healthy pods.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, 3-3-50 formula, is advised when the disease appears early, and if practicable. Burning of infected material, and rotation of crops is important.

APPLY BUSINESS PRINCIPLES TO FARMING

Farmers should apply business principles to farming, according to Theodore Macklin, in charge of agricultural economics in the Kansas agricultural experiment station.

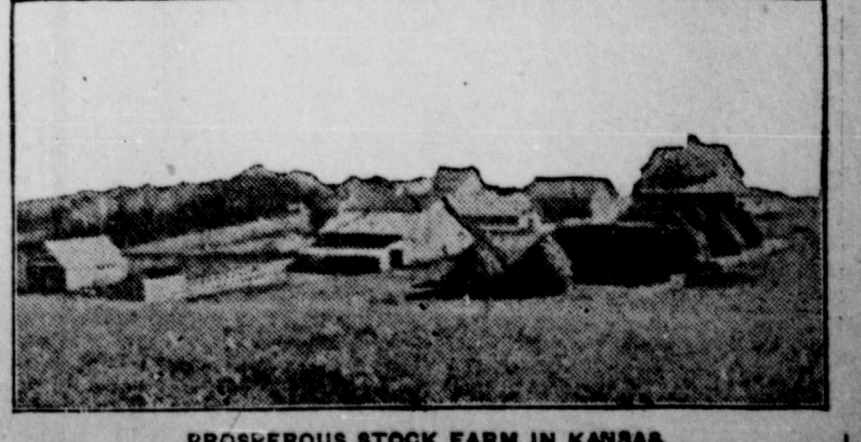
"The farmer of today lives on the profit which he can make, more than he does on the few things which he produces and consumes without first selling," said Mr. Macklin. "His ideal is profit above everything else."

"Many complex forces affect the size of the farmer's profits. Market conditions and prices and the farmer's individual cost of production should be given consideration. The farmer's profit consists of the difference which may exist between the market price when he sells his products and his

individual cost of producing those products.

"In the past this difference between the selling price and the supposed cost of production has been wide enough so that practically any farmer, regardless of his training, experience and skill, could make a living. The margin of profit has been growing smaller each year.

"When profits were relatively easily secured in generous amounts, the farmer could guess as to which lines of production were worth while, but now that margins have become so small, some way of keeping an account of his business is absolutely necessary if he would be certain of making the profit which he desires."



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ART OF THE SUNSET

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PALOMA JONES AND ALAIRE AUSTIN PREPARE TO GIVE AID TO BLAZE JONES AND DAVE LAW, BUT THEIR PLAN IS COMPLICATED BY THE APPEARANCE OF GENERAL LONGORIO AND BY ED AUSTIN'S ACTIVITIES

SYNOPSIS—Mrs. Alaire Austin is the handsome young mistress of Las Palmas ranch in Texas and La Feria in Mexico. She dislikes her husband, who is a brutal, profligate, lecherous drunkard, but she feels a strong sympathy for David Law, state ranger, when she discovers accidentally that he loves her hopelessly. There is a battle between Mexicans and Americans along the border. Law discovers that Austin is leagued with American horse thieves and Mexican rebels, among them Tad Lewis, who is under suspicion. Law kills a horse thief, on Law's friend, Ricardo Guzman, goes to the Mexican side to collect money due him, he is murdered by the vis gang because he can give incriminating testimony against them. Law and Blaze Jones go to the Mexican side to get Guzman's body secretly. Mrs. Austin and Paloma Jones, Blaze's daughter, are preparing to give them on their return to the American side when Gen. Luis Longorio, an odious admirer of Mrs. Austin, comes to La. What happens then is described in this installment.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

Paloma was gone with a rush. In a moment she returned, ready for the night with her rifle as long as herself.

Offering to lend a hand in this city, Alaire had acted largely on impulse, and now that she took to think over the affair more fully, she asked herself what possibility of hers it could be. For part, Paloma was troubled by no certainty of purpose; it did not matter to her at all absurd to go to father's assistance, and she was eager to be up and away that prospect of a long evening's wait made restless.

Usually, Ed Austin had not taken trouble to inform his wife of his whereabouts; Alaire was relieved that he was out, and she decided that he had probably stayed at Tad Jones' for supper.

The women were seated on the porch after their meal, when up the way rode two horsemen. A moment later a tall figure mounted the horse and came forward with outstretched hand, crying in Spanish: "Senora! I surprise you. Well, I did you some day I should give myself this great pleasure. I am here!" "General Longorio! But—what a surprise!" Alaire's amazement was live, her face was that of a startled schoolgirl. The Mexican warmly kissed her fingers, then turned to meet Paloma Jones. As he bowed, the women exchanged glances over his head. Miss Jones looked frankly frightened, and her expression plainly asked the meaning of Longorio's presence. To herself, she was wondering if it could be anything to do with that expedition to the Romero cemetery. She tried to compose herself, but apprehension flooded her.

Alaire, meanwhile, her composure recovered, was standing slim and motionless beside her chair, inquiring smoothly, "What brings you into Texas at such a time, my dear general? This is quite extraordinary."

"Need you ask me?" cried the man. "I would ride through a thousand perils, senora. God in his graciousness placed that miserable village, Romero, close to the gates of heaven. Why should I not presume to look through them briefly? I came two days ago, and every hour since then I have turned my eyes in the direction of Las Palmas. At last I could wait no longer."

Paloma gasped and Alaire stepped through the French window at her back and into the brightly lighted living room. Paloma Jones followed as if in a trance.

Longorio's bright eyes took a swift inventory of his surroundings; then he sighed luxuriously.

"How fine!" said he. "How beautiful! A nest for a bird of paradise!" "Don't you consider this rather a mad adventure?" Alaire insisted. "Suppose it should become known that you crossed the river?"

Longorio snapped his fingers. "I answer to no one; I am supreme. But your interest warms my heart; it thrills me to think you care for my safety. Thus am I repaid for my days of misery."

"You surely did not"—Paloma swallowed hard—"come alone?" "No. I took measures to protect myself in case of eventualities."

"How?" "By bringing with me some of my troopers. Oh, they are peaceable fellows!" he declared, quickly; "and they are doubtless enjoying themselves with our friend and sympathizer, Morales."

"Where?" asked Alaire. "I left them at your pumping plant, senora." Paloma Jones sat down heavily in the nearest chair. "But you need have no uneasiness."

Alaire answered sharply, "It was a very reckless thing to do, and you must not remain here."

Longorio drew his evenly arched brows together in a plaintive frown, saying, "You are inhospitable!" Then his expression lightened. "Or is it," he asked—"is it that you are indeed apprehensive for me?"

Alaire tried to speak quietly. "I should never forgive myself if you came to harm here at my ranch."

Longorio sighed. "And I hoped for a warmer welcome—"

have done you another favor. You saw that hombre who came with me?"

"Yes." "Well, you would never guess it is your Jose Sanchez. He was distracted at the news of his cousin's murder, and came to me—"

"His cousin was not murdered." "Exactly! I told him so when I learned the facts. I said to him, 'Jose, my boy, it is better to do nothing than to act wrongly. Go back to your beautiful employer, be loyal to her, and think no more about this unhappy affair.' It required some argument, I assure you, but—he is here. He comes to ask your forgiveness and to resume his position of trust."

"I am glad to have him back if he feels that way. I have nothing whatever to forgive him."

"Then he will be happy, and I have served you. That is the end of the matter." With a graceful gesture Longorio dismissed the subject. "It is to be my pleasure," he next inquired, "to meet Senor Austin, your husband?"

"I am afraid not."

"Too bad. I had hoped to know him and convince him that we federals are not such a bad people as he seems to think. We ought to be friends, he and I."

Under this talk Paloma stirred uneasily, and at the first opportunity burst out: "It's far from safe for you to remain here, General Longorio. This neighborhood is terribly excited over the death of Ricardo Guzman, and if anyone learned—"

"So! Then Guzman is dead?" Longorio inquired, with interest.

"Isn't he?" blurted Paloma.

"Not so far as I can learn. Only today I made official report that nothing whatever could be discovered about him. Certainly he is nowhere in Romero, and it is my personal belief that the poor fellow was either drowned in the river or made way with for his money. Probably the truth will never be known."

Longorio had come to spend the evening, and his keen pleasure in Alaire Austin's company made him so indifferent to his personal safety that nothing short of a rude dismissal would have served to terminate his visit. Neither Alaire nor her companion, however, had the least idea how keenly he resented the presence of Paloma Jones.

It was a remarkable wooing; on the one hand this half-savage man, gnawed by jealousy, heedless of the illicit nature of his passion, yet held within the bounds of decorum by some fag-end of respectability; and on the other hand, a woman, bored, resentful and tortured at the moment by fear about what was happening at the river bank.

It was late when Austin arrived. Visitors at Las Palmas were unusual at any time; hence the sound of

meeting Austin. Luis Longorio was the sort of man who enjoys a strained situation, and one who shows to the best advantage under adverse conditions. Accordingly, Ed's arrival, instead of hastening his departure, merely served to prolong his stay.

It was growing late now, and Paloma was frantic. Profiting by her first opportunity, she whispered to Alaire, "For God's sake, send him away."

Alaire's eyes were dark with excitement. "Yes," said she. "Talk to him, and give me a chance to have a word alone with Ed."

The opportunity came when Austin went into the dining room for a drink. Alaire excused herself to follow him. When they were out of sight and hearing, her husband turned upon her with an ugly frown.

"What's that greaser doing here?" he asked roughly.

"He called to pay his respects. You must get him away."

"I must?" Ed glowered at her. "Why don't you? You got him here in my absence. Now that I'm home, you want me to get rid of him, eh? What's the idea?"

"Don't be silly. I didn't know he was coming and—he must be crazy to risk such a thing."

"Crazy?" Ed's lip curled. "He isn't crazy. I suppose he couldn't stay away any longer. By heaven, Alaire—"

Alaire checked this burst with a sharp exclamation: "Don't make a scene! Don't you understand he holds over fifty thousand dollars' worth of La Feria cattle? Don't you understand we can't antagonize him?"

"Is that what he came to see you about?"

"Yes." She bit her lip. "I'll explain everything, but—you must help me send him back, right away." Glancing at the clock, Alaire saw that it was drawing on toward midnight; with quick decision she seized her husband by the arm, explaining feverishly: "There is something big going on tonight, Ed! Longorio brought a guard of soldiers with him, and left them at our pump-house. Well, it so happens that Blaze Jones and Mr. Law have gone to the Romero cemetery to get Ricardo Guzman's body."

"What?" Austin's red face paled, his eyes bulged.

"Yes. That's why Paloma is here. They crossed at our pumping station, and they'll be back at any time, now. If they encounter Longorio's men—you understand?"

"Ricardo Guzman's body?" Austin wet his lips and swallowed with difficulty. "Why—do they want his body?"

"To prove that he is really dead and—to prove who killed him." Noting the effect of these words, Alaire cried sharply, "What's the matter, Ed?"

But Austin momentarily was beyond speech. The decanter from which he was trying to pour himself a drink played a musical tattoo upon his glass; his face had become ashen and pasty.

"How many men has he got?" Austin nodded in the direction of the front room.

"I don't know. Probably four or five. What ails you?"

Something in her husband's inexplicable agitation, something in the hunted, desperate way in which his eyes were running over the room, alarmed Alaire.

Ed utterly disregarded her question. Catching sight of the telephone, which stood upon a stand in the far corner of the room, he ran to it, and, snatching the receiver, violently oscillated the hook.

"Don't do that!" Alaire cried, following him. "Wait! It mustn't get out."

"Hello! Give me the Lewis ranch—quick—I've forgotten the number." With his free hand Ed held his wife at a distance, muttering harshly: "Get away now! I know what I'm doing. Get away—don't you!" He flung Alaire from him as she tried to snatch the instrument out of his hands.

"Ed!" she cried. "Are you out of your mind? You mustn't—"

Their voices were raised now, heedless of the two people in the adjoining room.

"Keep your hands off, I tell you. Hello! Is that you, Tad?" Again Austin thrust his wife violently aside.

"Listen! I've just learned that Dave Law and old man Jones have crossed over to dig up Ricardo's body. Yes,

tonight! They're over there now—back inside of an hour."

Alaire leaned weakly against the table, her frightened eyes fixed upon the speaker.

"Yes! They aim to discover how he was killed and all about it. They crossed at my pumping plant, and they'll be back tonight, if they haven't already—"

The speaker's voice broke, his hand was shaking so that he could scarcely retain his hold upon the telephone. "How do I know?" he chattered. "It's up to you. You've got a machine—"

"Ed!" cried the wife. She went toward him on weak, unsteady feet, but she halted as the voice of Longorio cut in sharply:

"What's this I hear? Ricardo Guzman's body?" Husband and wife turned. The open double door to the living room framed the tall figure of the Mexican general.

CHAPTER XIII.

Rangers.

Longorio stared first at the huddled, perspiring man beside the telephone, and then at the frightened woman. "Is that the truth?" he demanded harshly.

"Yes," Austin answered. "They are bringing the body to this side. You know what that means."

"Did you know this?" The general turned upon Alaire. Of the four he was the least excited.

From the background Paloma quavered: "You told us Ricardo was not dead, so—it is all right. There is no harm done."

A brief silence ensued, then Longorio shrugged. "Who knows? Let us hope that he suffered no harm on Mex-



"Hello! Is That You, Tad?"

ican soil. That would be serious, indeed; yes, very serious, for I have given my word to your government. This—David Law—he pronounced the name carefully, but with a strange foreign accent—he is a reckless person to defy the border regulations. It is a grave matter to invade foreign territory on such a mission." Longorio again bent his brilliant eyes upon Alaire. "I see that you are concerned for his safety. You would not desire him to come to trouble, eh? He has done you favors; he is your friend, as I am. Well—a mirthless smile exposed his splendid white teeth—"we must think of that. Now I will bid you good night."

"Where are you going?" demanded Miss Jones.

"To the river, and then to Romero. I may be needed, for those men of mine are stupid fellows, and there is danger of a misunderstanding. In the dark anything may happen. I should like to meet this David Law; he is a man of my own kind." Turning to "Young Ed," he said: "There is reason for haste, and a horse moves slowly. Would you do me the favor, if you have an automobile—"

"No! I won't!" Ed declared. "I don't want to see the Rio Grande tonight. I won't be involved."

"But you are already involved. Come! There is no time to waste, and I have something to say to you. You will drive me to the river, and my horse will remain here until I return for him."

There was no mistaking the command in Longorio's tone; the master of Las Palmas rose as if under compulsion. He took his hat, and the two men left the room.

"Oh, Mrs. Austin!" Paloma gasped. "They'll be in time, and so will the Lewis gang."

"Quick! Ed will take his runabout—we'll follow in my car." Alaire fled to make herself ready. A few moments later she looked out from her window and saw the headlights of Ed's runabout flash down the driveway to the garage where the touring car stood.

"The moon is rising," Paloma half sobbed. "They'll be sure to see us. Do you think we're ahead of Tad Lewis?"

"Oh, yes. He hasn't had time to get here yet, but—he'll come fast when he starts. This is the only plan I can think of."

With General Longorio's gang and the Lewis gang waiting to ambush Jones and Law at the pump station, what chance have those two got to save their lives? The next installment describes an exciting event.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Going Up.

Helter—Hilfer, the aviator, took me for a joy ride in his new biplane. Skelter—Gee, that certainly is my idea of a sky-jerk.

STORIES From the BIG CITIES



Shadows From "Great Beyond" Annoy Detroit Man

DETROIT—In the happy family of Burt H. Clark, high-salaried advertising man, mysterious, long-dead, Egyptians, Hindus and Indians—all in long, flowing robes—have "materialized" and are hindering strange and awful ways.

Mr. Clark objected, but they keep coming—at \$1 a throw—cluttering up his parlor. Now the "nonbeliever" has been asked to leave his home at 738 Third avenue.

Five years ago, the Clark family lived happily in Minneapolis, Minn. This was before the influence of the stray shadows from the Great Beyond affected it. Mr. Clark says Mrs. Clark "fell hard" for the shadows. Burt should know.

There was the case of "Ceel," a debonair young "materializer" who came to the Clark home weekly and, weakly and eventually became quite a household favorite.

Ceel got confidential with Mr. Clark one night, even genial, in a lubricated sort of way, and he revealed the secret—the mystic magic by which he became a professional "materializer."

"Talk to women—bunk them—but by all means get their money," he said. In five years Mr. Clark has also learned the system behind trumpet seances. Strangely enough, this system has nothing to do with any mysterious power. Instead it's planned like this:

"They look you up in Bradstreet and Dunn first. Then the city directory, then the telephone book. They use detective methods. They learn about the dead baby, the dead husband or son. When you come they put a trumpet to your ear and enlighten you."

Mr. Clark told a reporter for the Free Press that he would make formal complaint to Commissioner Couzens in order to break up the cult, which he says is composed of a crew of mind readers, fortune tellers and swindlers.

Small Girl's Plea Effective in Saving Her Pet

KANSAS CITY—It was a celebrated author who once wrote of children that "they alone are good and wise, because their very thoughts, their very lives, are prayers." The prayer of little Marion Gleave, six years old, 3812 Highland avenue, said for four days at her mother's knee, was answered in the South Side court.

Buff, while playing with Elizabeth Leverage, 1702 Spellman avenue, May 14, bit her on the leg and the father of the child asked that the dog be killed.

When the case was called before Judge Joseph F. Keirnan, Marion was with her dog. Buff was held fast by a long chain. The neighbors told of the dog biting the Leverage child, while others said that Buff was harmless when not annoyed. Mrs. Gleave lifted Marion in her arms and Judge Keirnan asked: "What do you want me to do with Buff?" The child hesitated a moment.

Tears streaming down her cheeks and her face buried in her hands, Marion replied: "I want Buff to be alive."

One of the complaining witnesses laughed. It angered the judge. "I don't see anything funny about that," he said. "I think it is very un-ladylike to make fun of a child."

"Take Buff home and tie him up," Judge Keirnan said, after Mrs. Gleave had told him of Marion's prayer.

"Thank you," little Marion cried, as she rushed out behind Buff. "You are a good man."

Visitor Got "Turned Around" in the Metropolis

NEW YORK—This bewildering old town has turned many a stranger completely around, therefore it is not surprising that Mrs. A. H. Dellinger, a visitor from an Ohio town, permitted her sense of location to overwhelm her.

The Ohio young woman left the McAlpin hotel to learn why Fifth avenue shops make good housewives leave home as soon as their housework is done and often return late for hubby's dinner. Mrs. Dellinger, flushed with her knowledge and with the possession of some cosmopolitan clothes, turned her footsteps toward the McAlpin hotel an hour or so later. She hurried to the desk and asked the clerk for the key to room No. 1071. The clerk, a polite young man, looked at her to surprise.

"Why?" asked he. "I want the key to my room, No. 1071," answered Mrs. Dellinger. "Ah," said the clerk. "And since when was it your room?" Mrs. Dellinger, slightly nervous, explained that it was her room because she was there with her husband, whom she had seen register and assigned to that room. In answer the clerk presented the register for her inspection, and Mrs. Dellinger saw, with dismay and surprise, that in some magical way the registration had vanished from the page.

"Why, I know we are staying here," she said. "We came right from the Pennsylvania station to the McAlpin hotel."

"Ah," said the clerk again. "Ah-h, the McAlpin. Front, show the young woman how to reach the McAlpin. Madam, this is the Waldorf-Astoria."

"Oh," said Mrs. Dellinger. "How horribly shopping can turn one round," she gasped and fled. The clerk shot his cuffs back and yawned. "Things like that happen frequently," he said.

Big Ape at Liberty Had Fun With City Policemen

HOBOKEN, N. Y.—Hoboken had a little circus all of its own, after Ringling Brothers' show folded its tents on Jersey City Heights, in the dark of the night and moved on to another town, and it still has part of a menagerie.

In Hoboken, Patrolman McGuire heard a noise and saw somebody moving stealthily in the churchyard. When almost upon the prowler he pointed his revolver, flashed a light and ordered hands up.

An indignant big ape sat up and chattered at him defiantly. McGuire decided that what he needed was a rope, so he backed out of the churchyard and got one, with which he lassoed the animal. The circus began right then with a procession, headed by McGuire, to the nearest livery stable. From then until daylight the ape did a continuous performance.

In the morning, when several policemen appeared, the captive bombarded them with milk bottles. The police retired and did a thinking stunt, after which they called upon the poundkeeper.

That official managed to get the ape to the pound, and sent out hurried calls for the Ringling people. But to his great dismay, William Harper of 200 Bloomfield street, appeared with a writ of attachment for the ape.

He claims that an elephant keeper ripped open the top of his automobile with a hook, as the real circus was entraining, because the machine was in the way of one of the animals. Harper doesn't want the ape; he merely wants it kept in Hoboken till he collects damages from the Ringlings. So the ape is still the star performer at the pound.



"What's That Greaser Doing Here?"

strange voices in the brightly lighted living room at such an hour surprised him. He came tramping in, booted and spurred, a belligerent look of inquiry upon his bloated features. But when he had met his wife's guests, his surprise turned to black displeasure. His own sympathies in the Mexican struggle were so notorious that Longorio's presence seemed to him to have but one possible significance. Why Paloma Jones was here he could not imagine.

Alaire's caller remained at ease, and appeared to welcome this chance of



debonair young "materializer" who came to the Clark home weekly and, weakly and eventually became quite a household favorite.



THEY WON'T HURT YOU BUFF



surprise. "Why?" asked he. "I want the key to my room, No. 1071," answered Mrs. Dellinger. "Ah," said the clerk. "And since when was it your room?" Mrs. Dellinger, slightly nervous, explained that it was her room because she was there with her husband, whom she had seen register and assigned to that room.



From then until daylight the ape did a continuous performance.

Are You Lazy?---Then Take Anti-Lazy Serum and Become Energetic



THE MOTHER OF THIS CHILD HAD GIVEN BIRTH PREVIOUSLY TO TWO OTHER CHILDREN, ONE OF WHICH WAS DEAD AT BIRTH, AND THE OTHER OF WHICH LIVED ONLY A FEW WEEKS. IN EACH CASE THE MOTHER'S CONDITION WAS SERIOUS. THE LAST BABY WAS BORN WITHOUT MUCH PAIN TO THE MOTHER, AND HER CONDITION BEFORE THE BIRTH WAS FREE FROM ALL OF THE SICKNESS USUALLY ATTENDING SUCH A CONDITION.

Chicago physician achieves some amazing results by treating patient with patient's own blood which has been made into a vaccine

PHYSICIANS and surgeons from the four corners of the globe have experimented with cats, dogs and monkeys to find a serum for appendicitis, infantile paralysis, diphtheria and what not. But the latest serum is the "Lazy Serum," which has been demonstrated to have splendid and efficient action on both body and mind.



This is the discovery of Dr. L. D. Rogers, formerly surgeon at Cook County hospital, Chicago, 20 years senior professor of surgery in the National Emergency hospital, and first president of the American Cancer Research society.

Technically this new treatment is known as autohemotherapy, which means treating your blood with your own blood. The process first became generally known last year, when Doctor Rogers read a paper before the Chicago Society of Medical Research. He reported to the society the results of his six years of observations treating patients with a serum made with their own blood as a base. The doctor treated all classes of patients whose troubles were apparently due to faulty blood and his results in general were declared to be remarkable. In the ten months that have elapsed since the autohemotherapy was made public the serum has become recognized as a discovery as important as the achievement of Dr. Alexis Carrel, who was the first to transplant human organs.

Autohemotherapy is especially remarkable because of its simplicity. Briefly, Doctor Rogers' treatment consists in taking five drops of blood, or some multiple of five, from a vein and putting it into 10 times as much sterilized, distilled water. After incubating it at fever heat for 24 hours, further dilutions are made according to the needs of the patient, which can be determined only by a physician skilled in its use. When ready for injecting, the serum is colorless, odorless and tasteless. Doctor Rogers is also authority for the statement that he has not been able to find any physiological chemist sufficiently skilled to determine its contents.

Twenty to thirty drops of the serum or solution thus prepared are injected into a vein or under the skin. It may also be given by mouth, but not with as certain results.

There seems to be no limit to the number of diseases and complaints for which this new treatment is beneficial. It is easier to enumerate those conditions for which it is not applicable. Troubles mechanical, organic, or of acute bacteriological origin, and those clearly recognized as incurable, are not expected to be benefited by it, although a few of these appear to yield.

The solution has been termed the "Antilazy Serum" because it primarily has the energizing qualities that do away with nervous fatigue, while greatly increasing physical and mental endurance.

To illustrate: The fourth day after treatment a woman walked ten miles and was not as tired as she had been previously after walking only half a mile.

Another case in point was that of a man generally conceded to be the laziest person in his community. He drank about 20 "whiskies" a day, but after the administration of the serum he began to do regular hard manual labor. This was about the first real work he had done for six years. His rheumatic pains left him, he needed a cane no longer, his appetite returned, insomnia was replaced by sound, refreshing sleep, his weight increased five pounds and his general appearance changed from that of a "bum" to that of a clean, wholesome, bright and honest workman. Previously, too, he had suffered from loss of memory, but after taking the serum he could recall the names of many old acquaintances whom he could not remember before taking the treatment.

Most remarkable results have been obtained when the serum was administered to expectant mothers, and it is in this field that Doctor Rogers expects the greatest good to be accomplished through the autohemotherapy. It is his belief that if the treatment comes into general use the birth of physical and mental defectives will be reduced 90 per cent, and infant mortality from congenital weakness, the greatest cause of death among children, will be wiped out.

Although Doctor Rogers and his associates have treated a large number of expectant mothers with the new serum there has yet to be reported a case in which relief was not obtained from those troublesome complaints so common during this period. Furthermore, in a series of cases of mothers who had previously borne children, the average duration of suffering with the birth of the serum baby was three hours, while with the former children without serum the average was 11 hours. Still more wonderful and more important is the fact that children whose mothers had treatment a few months before their birth are stronger, and healthier, mentally and physically, than other children of the same family who did not have the benefit of this autohemotherapy. There has not been reported a death among the "serum" babies, although some are now five years old.

It was while spending the winter of 1909-10 in Paris and London that Doctor Rogers became in-



ADMINISTERING SERUM

terested in the study of cancer. He gave a great deal of his time watching some of England's famous physicians hard at work in the Imperial Cancer Research laboratory, the Middlesex Hospital Cancer laboratory and the laboratory presided over by Sir A. E. Wright, who originated the idea of vaccination against typhoid. He visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and there saw monkeys inoculated with the products of infantile paralysis. Naturally he became greatly enthused over the possibilities of serum treatment, and he came home with the determination to make an attempt to discover a serum to cure cancer, diabetes, goiter and pernicious anemia, the most difficult chronic disease to fight. He has been successful in treating some remarkable cases of goiter without resorting to an operation. Many cures of diabetes have been reported, and encouraging results have been obtained in pernicious anemia.

Doctor Rogers' treatment of the blood seems to bring out remarkable energizing qualities. Just as the latent energy residing in water may be converted by application of heat into an expansive vapor, steam, having a force capable of driving great engines and draw long, heavy freight trains, and just as the latest energy residing in gasoline may be transformed by infinitesimal sparks into an expansive gas having a force capable of propelling automobiles, airplanes and submarines at a wonderful speed, so the latent energy in the blood seems by the injection of a few drops of the new serum directly into the veins, to be converted into "antibodies" which manifest their power and activity in a thousand ways, and in an amount out of all proportion to the tiny spark of substance that inaugurated their activity or set them on fire.

An interesting fact about this serum is that it cannot be made by the wholesale and sold as a patent medicine, because the patient's own blood must be used in making it. It is created on the basic principle that "like cures like," and the serum must be prepared individually for every patient.

In acute bacterial diseases it is now considered good practice the world over to secure when possible some of the germs causing the disease, and then inject them, after being killed by heat and suspended in a solution, into the patient whose sickness they caused. Doctor Rogers affirms that when he uses as a basis for his serum the blood of a patient suffering from a chronic complaint he undoubtedly collects some of these imperfect cells which are causing the disease.

AMERICAN ADVENTURER IS GREAT DISCOVERER

One of the great American adventurers died recently. He was Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and his death received the same scant notice that had been awarded so many of his achievements during his lifetime. Soldier, author, diplomatist and explorer, he lived his seventy-five years as thoroughly as any man of his time. He knew four continents and he solved a riddle that had puzzled mankind for many years—the source of the Nile river.

As a youth, Chaille-Long fought with distinction in the Civil war, says the Kansas City Times. He entered as a private and came out a lieutenant colonel. Then he figured in a chapter of our history that is little known to the present generation—our military mission to Egypt. Khedive Ismail wanted to reorganize his army and he wanted the work done by men who would be free from the petty interests and intrigues of the various European countries, all of which were interested in northern Africa. The khedive obtained the cooperation of General Sherman, and in 1869 ten American officers—half of them Federals and half former Confederate commanders—were sent to Egypt. Chaille-Long was one of the party, and he became the widest known for his work in Africa. Some of the others of the party were Generals Loring, Libby and Stone, and Majors Morgan and Kennon.

Found Lake Ibrahim. Chaille-Long came under the influence of the famous "Chinese" Gordon, then campaigning in the Sudan. He and Gordon designed the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir for the defense of Cairo, and Gordon induced the American to explore the upper Nile. In two shallow boats constructed of tough bark Chaille-Long and two companions continued along the river until they found Lake Ibrahim, now known as Lake Choga. They found the bosom of the lake radiant with the great lotus, whose leaves are strong enough to support the body of a child. The party discovered that the river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza is the Nile, thus settling a question that long had troubled geographers.

On this trip Chaille-Long and his two companions, both Egyptian officers, were attacked by a force of several hundred natives. The explorers carried sheet-iron traveling cases, and barricaded

THE merits of this new treatment have been verified by many progressive physicians in various parts of the United States, some of whom have acquired a practical knowledge of the system by attending medical conventions in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and New York, where Doctor Rogers demonstrated and explained his method. Others have become competent in using the method by visiting Doctor Rogers and taking a personal course of instruction under him. Some idea as to how this method is being received by the profession may be inferred from the fact that within two minutes after completing his demonstration before the annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine at Kansas City, Doctor Rogers was unanimously elected president of that society.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of a cure yet obtained by means of autohemotherapy was the case of a trained nurse, whose trouble was diagnosed as Hodgkin's disease, generally considered incurable. During the three and a half years preceding her visit to Doctor Rice, a physician whom Doctor Rogers had instructed in autohemotherapy, the patient had had five operations, one for appendicitis, one in which the stomach was resected, and three for removal of glands. She had lost 25 pounds from her normal weight and could neither eat nor sleep sufficiently to keep up. After the first autohemotherapy treatment on October 1, 1916, her condition began to improve so rapidly as to astonish even Doctor Rogers himself. A second treatment was given a week later, and at the end of the third week she seemed so perfectly well that treatment was discontinued. After an interval, however, of six weeks, there were some indications of the return of the enlargement of the glands. Four other treatments a week apart were given, and since that time there has been no trouble of any sort. The patient regained all her weight, and is today the picture of health.

In speaking of autohemotherapy, a prominent New York physician said: "We all have known the therapeutic value of blood after developing certain antitoxins. All our artificial serums are products of blood serum. Modern medical science would be unthinkable without this weapon to fight the manifold diseases to which human flesh is heir.

"With all this knowledge, does it not seem strange that only now in the year 1916 the curative value of our own blood for our own blood for our own ills has just been discovered, or, speaking more accurately, been brought to our attention? Many of us are no doubt like a certain great scientist who, when this new discovery, autohemotherapy, was brought to his attention, said: 'This is absolutely scientific. For a long time I have known the facts upon which it is based, but I never thought of their practical application.'

"Doctor Rogers' discovery is not only a revelation, but a revolution, in the method of treating a large percentage of the ills of humanity. The applicability of this treatment seems to be co-extensive with the function of the blood, and is capable, therefore, of acting upon disease in any part of the body in which the blood circulates, no matter in what form the complaint manifests itself, nor what name we give to it."

in these they stood off the attacking force for hours, killing more than 80 natives.

Chaille-Long led several expeditions into Africa, conquering the Nam-Niam country and adding it to Egypt, and exploring a long stretch of the East coast of Africa that hitherto had been unknown to civilization.

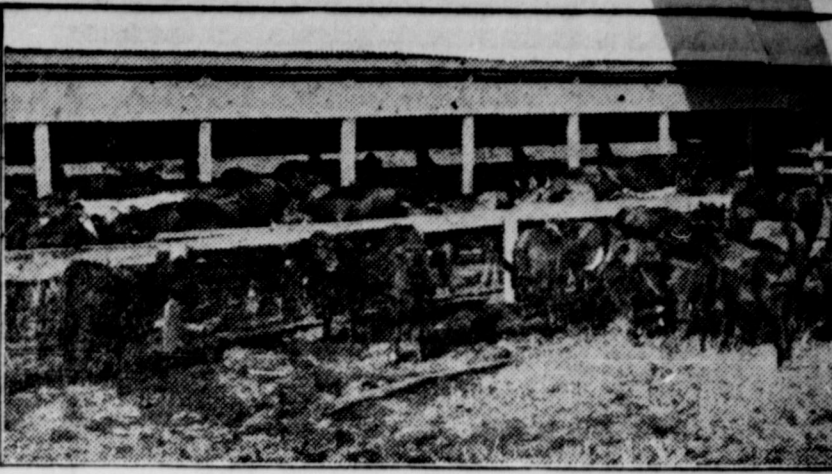
Called Back to Egypt. His health failing under the incessant hardships to which he had been subjected, Chaille-Long came back to this country in 1877 and studied law. He became an authority on international law, afterward teaching for a time in Paris. But at the time of the Sudanese uprising in 1881 he was besought by the American government to go back to Egypt and take charge of the consulate at Alexandria, from which all the other Americans had fled. He saved hundreds of lives during those troublous times, the consulate being made a refuge for all nationalities.

In 1887 Cleveland appointed Chaille-Long consul general and secretary of the legation in Korea. The man's restless energy again manifested itself in exploration and he made an overland trip to Seoul, discovering on the way the source of the Han river. Egypt called him again in 1890 and he spent eight years there, writing and exploring.

The honors that had been tardy in their coming began to be showered upon him then. Great Britain finally recognized his share in the uncovering of the secrets of the Nile and gave him equal rank with Speke and Baker. The American Geographical society gave him a gold medal, and he was made secretary for the Universal Postal congress at Washington and later secretary to the United States commission at the Paris exposition, 1900.

Chaille-Long wrote a number of books dealing with the lands he had explored. They are standard works upon the little-known regions of the world, but they brought him little revenue. Though half a dozen nations honored him with medals and titles, he died a comparatively poor man. His only reward of any consequence was the tribute paid him by "Chinese" Gordon, another of the great adventurers: "This man deserves to rank with the world's chief discoverers."

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING FOR BABY BEEF



EXTRA FINE GRADE STEERS IN FEED LOT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the first decisions that the producer of baby beef should make is whether to have his calves born in the spring or in the fall. At the present time most of the calves on farms are born during the spring, but those who have tried the fall calving plan under suitable conditions, find it possibly more satisfactory. The fall-born calf fits in with pastures somewhat better than those born in the spring. His first summer is spent on the pasture and at the end of this period he goes into the dry lot for finishing. On the other hand, the spring-born calf must be fed during the first winter and when the pastures are ready usually cannot be placed on them because he has reached the finishing period and should go into the dry lot. Again, the farmer who sells milk will derive greater profit when his cows freshen in the fall, since milk markets are better then than in the spring. An additional advantage is the fact that finishing calves in the fall and early winter interferes less with other farm work than in the spring and early summer. On the other hand, in extremely cold climates calves born in the late fall will suffer, so that warm barns are a necessity. More feed is also necessary to maintain cows when they are nursing calves, and if this is done in the winter when pastures are not always available, the expense of keeping the herd will be somewhat increased. Furthermore, farmers who buy cows that have been bred to calve in the fall must lose six months of service from them if the change is made to fall calving.

Milk for Calves.

It is also necessary for the owner to determine whether the calves shall have all of their mother's milk or whether any other use is to be made of it. Under the so-called beef system, all the calves are allowed to nurse their dams and the cows are kept strictly for the calves which they produce. Under the system of double nursing, some of the cows are required to suckle two calves and the milk from the others is sold or disposed of in some way. Many herds, too, are kept both for beef and milk purposes. Under this system, known as the dual purpose, the cows are milked and the calves are raised on skim milk and grain. A fourth system is used chiefly in the Southeast and is known as the partial milking system. Under this method the calves take a portion of the milk and the balance is hand milked. This involves a great deal of trouble and labor, however, and is not practicable on the average beef-producing farm. In general, it is said that the beef and the double-nursing systems are the most satisfactory for the production of prime baby beef.

Under ordinary circumstances calves intended for baby beef should be fed a conservative ration of grain as soon as they will eat it. In all cases baby beef calves should be fed liberally on grain for at least one month before weaning time. They may be started when four to six weeks

of age on crushed grains and after a few weeks may receive whole grain.

At weaning time every effort should be made to get them through without loss of their calf fat. The grain ration should be increased so that the loss of their milk will not be felt. They should also be weaned gradually, the entire process taking from ten to fifteen days. Fall-born calves should not be weaned until after the cows and calves are on grass, and spring-born calves should be weaned, if possible, early enough in the fall to allow them some time on grass. After weaning time the feeding and management of the calf depends largely upon the time of the year it is born and the age at which it is to be sold. Suggestive calendars for the management and feeding of both spring-born and fall-born calves are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 811. The rations provided for the calves in these calendars consist of corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage, clover hay and oat straw, but other substances may be substituted for them. Barley, milo, kafir, and similar grains, for instance, may be used in place of corn, though in slightly larger quantities. Linseed oil meal, too, is a satisfactory substitute for cottonseed meal. If neither is available, the roughage should consist chiefly of a high-grade leguminous hay. When available, oat straw should be kept before the calves at all times, not because of its nutritive value, but because of its slightly laxative and alterative effect.

PLANS TO CONTROL BEAN ANTHRACNOSE

Seed Selection Is Most Important—Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture Favored.

(By OTTO A. REINKING, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Bean anthracnose, a fungus disease common at certain portions of the season upon the wax and green beans, causes spotting of the pods and growing parts. The disease first appears as a small purplish discoloration which later develops into a larger spot with a darkened sunken center bordered by a light-brown ring. Spots can run together, forming irregular sunken areas. During certain stages, a pink mass of spores is formed in the center of each spot. The fungus penetrates through the pod into the bean seeds, the latter often becoming discolored or spotted.

Various control methods can be used. Seed selection is the most important. Seeds should only be used from healthy pods, preferably grown on fields where little disease is present. It is practically impossible to select clean seed, except by taking those from healthy pods.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, 3-3-50 formula, is advised when the disease appears early, and if practicable. Burning of infected material, and rotation of crops is important.

APPLY BUSINESS PRINCIPLES TO FARMING

Farmers should apply business principles to farming, according to Theodore Macklin, in charge of agricultural economics in the Kansas agricultural experiment station.

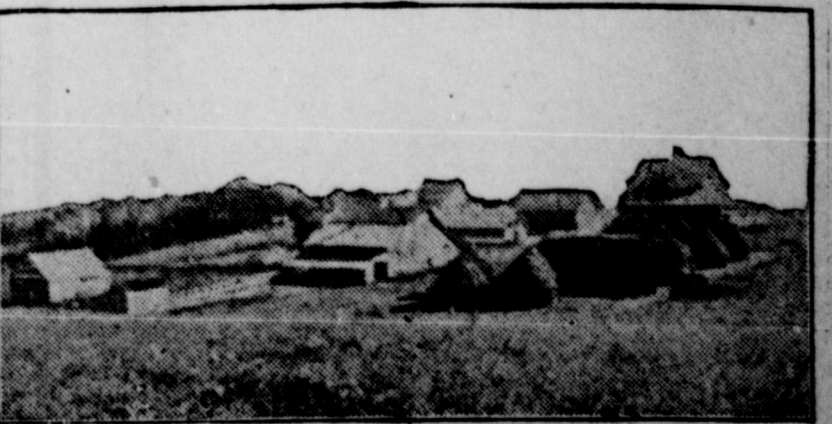
"The farmer of today lives on the profit which he can make, more than he does on the few things which he produces and consumes without first selling," said Mr. Macklin. "His ideal is profit above everything else."

"Many complex forces affect the size of the farmer's profits. Market conditions and prices and the farmer's individual cost of production should be given consideration. The farmer's profit consists of the difference which may exist between the market price when he sells his products and his

individual cost of producing those products.

"In the past this difference between the selling price and the supposed cost of production has been wide enough so that practically any farmer, regardless of his training, experience and skill, could make a living. The margin of profit has been growing smaller each year.

"When profits were relatively easily secured in generous amounts, the farmer could guess as to which lines of production were worth while, but now that margins have become so small, some way of keeping an account of his business is absolutely necessary if he would be certain of making the profit which he desires."



PROSPEROUS STOCK FARM IN KANSAS.

Auto Repairing

We have taken over the entire management and control of the repair department of the Gardenhire Garage and shall endeavor, in the future, to handle your repair and service work to your entire satisfaction. Mr. Poncelet, our chief mechanic, will give his personal attention to your needs.

Let us serve you.

McLean Auto. Co.

M. Mertel
Day Phone 23

W. L. Haynes
Night Phone 37

We wish to announce to the public that we will soon open a first class undertaking establishment in McLean and will be in a position to take care of your needs in this line.

With our goods you have at your command the services of a first class Licensed Embalmer at a very reasonable price.

Calls answered Day or Night.

Mertel & Haynes

That Phone Is Back Again

The Lark got up to meet the sun,
The bee got on his ear,
I got rid of my telephone,
And, gee, 'twas fierce to hear
The scold, he roasts that I did get
From women and from men:
But let up now and do not fret
That 'phone is back again.

Office phone no 6
Residence phone 104

Dr. Ballard

Late Over-Draft Ruling.

Both State and National Banks are confronted, face to face with the granting of accommodations in the form of overdrafts to their customers.

Banks have to live within the ruling of the law and its departments and henceforth it will be appreciated if you will co-operate with them in dealing with the Department's drastic ruling in this matter.

We take this means to explain publicly our situation and believe that in calling your attention to this small, yet serious, matter, we will have the co-operation of our patrons in eliminating the overdrafts altogether, thereby letting your banker live in the spirit of the law.

"This means everybody and means that overdrafts will not be allowed."

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
CITIZENS STATE BANK

SMILE IS WORTH MORE TODAY

May Help to Lift the Burden That Someone is Carrying in These Troubled Times of War.

We are living now, in a troubled time. War is with us—war that brings the fear and pain of parting and giving and renouncing. And it isn't as easy to smile as it has been. And for just that reason, every smile that we give means a hundred times as much as it formerly did.

And so I'm going to ask you, friends of mine, to try to bring one smile a day to some soul who, maybe, hasn't the courage to smile, says a writer in the Christian Herald. You needn't limit yourself to one smile—if you can make ten, twenty, fifty people smile, so much the better. But be sure, at least, of that one smile!

A little old lady didn't know that she was making the way possible for a genius—that she was bringing a gift of God out of obscurity into the light. But that's what she did when she made the writer-girl's work worth while.

We don't know, any more than the little old lady did, when we give our smiles, just how much good we may be doing. Sometimes a smile, given at the right time, is worth almost as much as a word of understanding, or a loving hand, or a bit of helpful advice. And sometimes the smile that isn't given may be the weight of lead to help crush someone.

A little girl in the subway disappeared into the crowd before I could show her that I wanted to be friendly. Don't let your opportunities to bring cheer disappear, as she did, into oblivion.

WISE



"Does your janitor attempt to show his authority?"
"No. I gave him to understand from the first that I fully recognized it without any argument."

HONORING FARM HEROES.

While we are about it, and while we are praising the farmer as the savior of the nation and a valiant factor in the war—if he is all these nice things; if his labor is so important an essential, and if he is indeed a soldier of the nation, why not decorate the farmer who does distinguished service in the furrows with the honor he deserves.

In 15 years the farmer has raised the average crop per acre from 15 to more than 50 bushels. He can do better even than that. Some few states now honor these heroes of the farm. Why should not our department of agriculture in Washington institute this year a great national farming contest?—Utica Globe.

McLean Independent School District.

Owned by E. P. Brown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, 1915 and 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Abstract No. 1129, Survey No. 66; original grantee, W. L. Alliver, 2 1/2 acres, value \$1,500. Total tax due \$24.75.

Owned by E. A. Erwin and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Part lot 3, Block A, value \$1,200. Tax due \$24.00.

Owned by J. B. Hest and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lot 18, Block 25, value \$500. Tax due \$5.75.

Owned by Ella Hartlitt and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lot 7, Block 29, value \$20. Tax due \$2.20.

Owned by C. Bradley and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Abstract No. 10, Survey No. 16, original grantee, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 11-18, Block 16, 400 acres, value \$800. Tax due \$80.00.

Owned by James Nes and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 2, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 3, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 4, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 5, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 6, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 7, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 8, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 9, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 10, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 11, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 12, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 13, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 14, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 15, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 16, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 17, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 18, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 19, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 20, value \$200.

Owned by Unknown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 21, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 22, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 23, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 24, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 25, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 26, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 27, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 28, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 29, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 30, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 31, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 32, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 33, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 34, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 35, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 36, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 37, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 38, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 39, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 40, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 41, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 42, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 43, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 44, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 45, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 46, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 47, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 48, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 49, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 50, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 51, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 52, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 53, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 54, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 55, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 56, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 57, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 58, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 59, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 60, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 61, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 62, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 63, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 64, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 65, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 66, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 67, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 68, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 69, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 70, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 71, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 72, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 73, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 74, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 75, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 76, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 77, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 78, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 79, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 80, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 81, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 82, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 83, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 84, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 85, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 86, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 87, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 88, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 89, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 90, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 91, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 92, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 93, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 94, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 95, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 96, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 97, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 98, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 99, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 100, value \$200.

Owned by Unknown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 101, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 102, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 103, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 104, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 105, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 106, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 107, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 108, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 109, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 110, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 111, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 112, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 113, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 114, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 115, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 116, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 117, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 118, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 119, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 120, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 121, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 122, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 123, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 124, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 125, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 126, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 127, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 128, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 129, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 130, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 131, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 132, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 133, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 134, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 135, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 136, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 137, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 138, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 139, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 140, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 141, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 142, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 143, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 144, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 145, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 146, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 147, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 148, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 149, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 150, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 151, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 152, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 153, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 154, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 155, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 156, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 157, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 158, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 159, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 160, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 161, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 162, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 163, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 164, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 165, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 166, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 167, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 168, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 169, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 170, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 171, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 172, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 173, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 174, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 175, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 176, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 177, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 178, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 179, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 180, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 181, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 182, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 183, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 184, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 185, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 186, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 187, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 188, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 189, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 190, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 191, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 192, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 193, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 194, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 195, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 196, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 197, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 198, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 199, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 200, value \$200.

Owned by Unknown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 201, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 202, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 203, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 204, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 205, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 206, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 207, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 208, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 209, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 210, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 211, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 212, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 213, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 214, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 215, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 216, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 217, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 218, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 219, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 220, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 221, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 222, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 223, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 224, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 225, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 226, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 227, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 228, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 229, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 230, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 231, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 232, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 233, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 234, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 235, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 236, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 237, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 238, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 239, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 240, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 241, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 242, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 243, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 244, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 245, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 246, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 247, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 248, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 249, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 250, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 251, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 252, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 253, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 254, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 255, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 256, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 257, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 258, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 259, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 260, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 261, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 262, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 263, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 264, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 265, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 266, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 267, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 268, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 269, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 270, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 271, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 272, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 273, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 274, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 275, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 276, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 277, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 278, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 279, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 280, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 281, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 282, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 283, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 284, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 285, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 286, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 287, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 288, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 289, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 290, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 291, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 292, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 293, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 294, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 295, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 296, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 297, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 298, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 299, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 300, value \$200.

Owned by Unknown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 301, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 302, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 303, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 304, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 305, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 306, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 307, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 308, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 309, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 310, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 311, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 312, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 313, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 314, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 315, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 316, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 317, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 318, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 319, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 320, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 321, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 322, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 323, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 324, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 325, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 326, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 327, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 328, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 329, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 330, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 331, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 332, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 333, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 334, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 335, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 336, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 337, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 338, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 339, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 340, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 341, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 342, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 343, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 344, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 345, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 346, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 347, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 348, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 349, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 350, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 351, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 352, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 353, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 354, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 355, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 356, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 357, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 358, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 359, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 360, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 361, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 362, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 363, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 364, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 365, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 366, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 367, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 368, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 369, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 370, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 371, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 372, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 373, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 374, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 375, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 376, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 377, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 378, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 379, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 380, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 381, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 382, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 383, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 384, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 385, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 386, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 387, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 388, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 389, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 390, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 391, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 392, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 393, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 394, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 395, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 396, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 397, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 398, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 399, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 400, value \$200.

Owned by Unknown and rendered for assessment of taxes for the year 1916, to McLean Independent School District, Gray County, State of Texas: Lots 1-20, Block 401, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 402, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 403, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 404, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 405, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 406, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 407, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 408, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 409, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 410, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 411, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 412, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 413, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 414, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 415, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 416, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 417, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 418, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 419, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 420, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 421, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 422, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 423, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 424, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 425, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 426, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 427, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 428, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 429, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 430, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 431, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 432, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 433, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 434, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 435, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 436, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 437, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 438, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 439, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 440, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 441, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 442, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 443, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 444, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 445, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 446, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 447, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 448, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 449, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 450, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 451, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 452, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 453, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 454, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 455, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 456, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 457, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 458, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 459, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 460, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 461, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 462, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 463, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 464, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 465, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 466, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 467, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 468, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 469, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 470, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 471, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 472, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 473, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 474, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 475, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 476, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 477, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 478, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 479, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 480, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 481, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 482, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 483, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 484, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 485, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 486, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 487, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 488, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 489, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 490, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 491, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 492, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 493, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 494, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block 495, value \$200; Lots 1-20, Block