MORE HOSPITALS ARE NEEDED

Situation Improved, but Further Work Is Needed to Stamp Out Tuberculosis.

Only four states, Mississippi, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, have no beds whatever in special hospitals or wards for consumptives. Eight years ago when the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized there were 26 states in which no hospital or sanitorium provision for consumptives existed, and the entire number of beds in the United States was only 10,000.

"While these figures would indicate a remarkable growth in anti-tuberculosis activity," says Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive secretary of the National association, in commenting on the subject, there are still practically ten indigent consumptives for every one of the 30,000 beds, including those for pay patients. In other words, we have from 250,000 to 300,000 consumptives in this country too poor to provide hospital care for themselves. If tuberculosis is ever going to be stamped out of the United States, more hospital provision for these foci of infection must be provided."

Well Defended.

He whose study is among the shadows and lights of nature has an unsuspected coat of mail defending him among all the turmoil.—Mrs. Oliphant.

He who hesitates is lost—especially when he is found out.

Why be constipated when you can get Garfield Tea at any drug store? It will quickly relieve and its benefits will be realized.

Would you say money paid for sheet music is invested in rolling stock.

LEWIS' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Love may find the way—but it isn't always able to pay the freight.

SANDWICHES! What's tastier than Libby's Potted Ham

It's exceptional in flavor and doesn't cost a bit more than ordinary kinds.

At All Grocers

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality Largest Variety

"GET EDGE" for a shine of dazzling brilliancy. Gold Seal Oil, Blacks and Tubless Tans, and "Quick Shine" for a shine without rubbing, 25c. "Pomeroy" Colors, 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of leather at a time. "Dressing" alone 25c.

"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge applicator) cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas shoes. In liquid form only, carefully size on bottom with no. 2, 10c. In paste form, in boxes, 10c and 25c.

If your dealer does not have the kind you want send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORN & CO.
N.W. Cor. Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief, but permanent relief. Many sufferers have spent from $50 to $100 a year for medicine. Mail us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

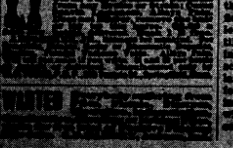
Carter Medicine Co., New York.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

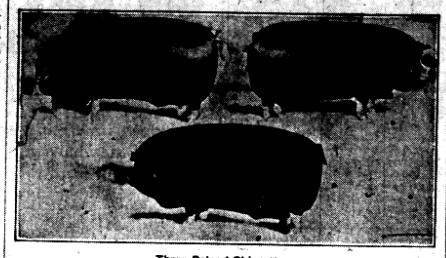
Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ABSORBINE



ORIGIN AND EXCELLENT QUALITIES OF THE POLAND CHINA BREED OF HOGS



Three Poland China Hogs.

By WILLIAM DIETRICH,
Assistant Professor of Swine Husbandry, University of Illinois.

The Poland China hog is a good representative of the American ideal, viz., the fat or lard type. Much of the live stock in general and some of the good breeds of swine were imported to the United States from Great Britain, but the Poland China is a typical American representative of the porcine family. It was developed in an ideal manner under conditions that were conducive to the production of a good type of hog. The original home of the Poland China was in southeastern Ohio. The climate in this locality is sufficiently mild so that hogs do not have to suffer the handicap of a long, cold winter. Under such conditions, viz., where they have a rather mild, short winter, they are not confined to small houses and pens for such a long period of time, consequently have exercise for a longer period during the year. This is one of the most important requirements of pigs, especially for breeding purposes and for maintaining the usefulness of a breeding herd after it once has developed.

Another important consideration in the development of the Poland China breed is that it is a composite of a large number of so-called breeds or types of swine that either existed here or were imported into the United States previous to that time. Originally, of course, all the hogs that entered into the makeup of the Poland China came from some foreign countries, especially Great Britain. Many of these were developed as subbreeds or types farther east in the United States at an earlier date and finally, as the civilization of the country moved westward and settled in Ohio, which country produced conditions favorable for hog production, the Poland China breed was developed.

A considerable number of farmers were engaged in the process and at first produced a variety of strains all of which were mixtures of earlier types and other breeds. The whole was finally put together and developed into a breed now called the Poland China. These different strains went by numerous names at an earlier date, but with the adoption of the name of Poland China the breeders all got together and worked toward the common end, the development of an ideal corn belt hog. The result was that the Poland China, after being first developed, was an excellent hog. It was large, growthy, thrifty and prolific. While it produced a considerable amount of fat meat in proportion to the lean meat, it was of fine quality and good flavor. Furthermore, the fact that a hog produces fat meat is no disadvantage. The fat meat upon being used by the metabolism of the animal body will produce 2.4 times as much energy, or in other words, fat meat has 2.4 times as much fuel value as lean meat.

After the period of development or rather during the past few decades the Poland China breed has diverged into two somewhat distinct types which are now called the medium type and the large type. There is, however, not a great distinction between these; the medium type possibly possesses a little more quality, smoothness, general symmetry and fancy points, while the large type possesses a little more size, vigor and vitality. Taking the Poland China breed as a whole, a breeder can find by proper selection all the characteristics that may be especially desired in the fat or lard type of swine.

WHEN AND HOW TO SHEAR FARM FLOCKS

By W. C. COFFEY.
Assistant Professor of Sheep Husbandry, University of Illinois.

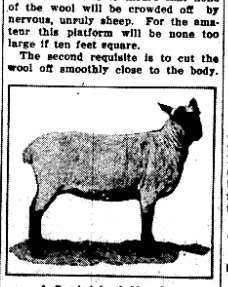
To a limited extent, the condition of the wool depends on the time shearing is done. The normal time for shearing farm flocks is from the middle of April to the middle of May, after the cold weather is over and there have been a number of days too warm for the comfort of unshorn sheep. As a rule the wool would be in better condition if shearing were done early, say about March 1. This true particularly of wool from breding ewes. Where there are barns and equipment for keeping them comfortable, it perhaps pays better to shear them before they lamb. Often a feverish condition immediately after lambing causes them to slip their wool, with the result that the fleece is broken and the amount of wool secured is less than if the shearing were done before lambing. Then, too, the growth of wool after lambing is likely to be weak, because much of the ewe's energy is expended towards the production of milk. Another argument for early shearing is that there are likely to be fewer dung tags. When sheep are turned on the fresh young grass in the spring, the dung becomes soft and inclined to stick to the wool.

A frequent objection to shearing early is that the weight of the fleece is considerably lighter than it would be later on, because there has not been enough warm weather to cause the yolk (composed of oil and perspiration) to rise in large quantity. The foregoing statement is true, and since small lots of wool, such as are usually offered from farm flocks, are not purchased on the scoured basis—i. e., the percentage of actual wool in the fleece shorn from the sheep—there is legitimate reason for not shearing unseasonably warm weather. Even if the wool in question were purchased on the scoured basis, another argument for late shearing would be consideration for the animal's health. This is an important matter in these sections where the spring season often is so decidedly variable and the shelter is not adequate for comfortably housing the flock.

In the Fleece.

The first requisite in careful shearing is to provide a clean place to do the work. A platform made of surfaced lumber is best, and it should be of sufficient size to insure that none of the wool will be crowded off by nervous, unruly sheep. For the amateur this platform will be none too large if ten feet square.

The second requisite is to cut the wool off smoothly close to the body.



A Good Job of Shearing.

The power machine will cut closer than the hand sheers, but satisfactory work may be done with the latter if the operator is careful and possesses some skill. It is the tendency of the unskilled shearer, whether using the machine or hand shears, to fail to cut close to the sheep's body. For example, the shearer may start to cut close to the body, but in advancing the shears he cannot follow the shape of the animal, and hence some of the wool is cut from a half to an inch away from the skin. He can, and usually does, back up and cut close where he failed in his first attempt. This makes what is known as second cuts. Because they are so short they are of low value for manufacturing purposes. It is also obvious that the evil of making second cuts makes the fibers in the main body of the fleece shorter and uneven in length.

The third requisite is to cut the wool off the sheep without getting the fleece torn apart. There is a knack in holding a sheep so it will not kick and struggle violently; if the shearer is fortunate enough to possess this knack, he is in fair way to have the fleece intact when the operation of shearing is finished. It is not our purpose here to describe shearing in detail, but perhaps it should be said that our most skillful shearers set the sheep on its rump while shearing it. Its body is tilted back towards the knees of the operator so that its hind legs cannot get sufficient contact with the floor to make effective resistance. It is the adjustment of this proposition that amounts to the knack in holding.

Sheep should not be shorn when the wool is damp or wet, for when packed in this condition it will mold and deteriorate to such an extent that the shorn ewe weakened.

HILLES IS CHOSEN

TAFT AID NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

OPEN FIGHT IN NEW YORK

James B. Reynolds of Massachusetts, Member of the Tariff Board, Selected as Secretary—Treasurer to Be Appointed on July 19.

Washington, July 11.—President Taft's secretary, Charles D. Hilles, was chosen chairman of the Republican national committee, and James B. Reynolds of Massachusetts, a member of the tariff board, was made secretary Tuesday. These selections were made by the nine members of the national committee acting as a sub-committee after conferences with President Taft. Chairman Hilles and the full national committee will meet Friday, July 19, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to appoint a treasurer, other officers, an executive committee and an advisory committee.

At the meeting Otto C. Bannard of New York, Charles G. Dawes and David B. Forgan of Chicago, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City and John Hays Hammond of Washington were considered for the office of treasurer, but not even a tentative decision was reached.

Mr. Hilles will resign his office as secretary to the president Saturday night.

Headquarters of the national committee are to be opened in New York the first of next week. They probably will be in the Metropolitan Life building, the same as four years ago. The question of a middle west headquarters at Chicago and a Pacific coast headquarters at Portland, Ore., was considered at the meeting of the sub-committee and practically decided upon.

SAYS FUNK SUIT WAS PLOT

Wife of Man Who Sued for Alienation of Affection Declares Case Was Conspiracy.

Chicago, July 11.—A sensation was caused in Chicago Tuesday by the confession, according to dispatches from New York, of Josephine O'Reilly Henning, wife of John C. Henning, whose suit against Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, was recently branded false by a jury. Mrs. Henning, in a written confession, signed by herself, vindicated Mr. Funk. She denied that she ever had known him, and said the charges brought against him were false. According to the woman's confession her husband and her lawyer, Daniel Donahoe, knew that the charges were false. Mrs. Henning also told of receiving money from time to time from Attorney Donahoe.

The confession goes into detail and takes up the alleged plot against Funk step by step and also reveals the mysterious movements of Mrs. Henning herself, who had been sought for some time. It came just on the eve of the hearing of Miss Aileen Heppner, a witness in the case against Funk, on a charge of perjury.

The confession is declared to have been made in the presence of Assistant State's Attorney Thomas Marshall of Cook county and Frank H. Scott of the law firm which represented Mr. Funk in the trial. To them the woman stated that she would have nothing further to do with "it;" that she never saw Mr. Funk in her life, and that she now wanted to tell the truth.

TAGGART BURNED THE BOOKS

Receipts for Democratic Campaign of 1904 "Not Worth While," He Testifies to Senate Committee.

Washington, July 11.—"When we got through it was not worth while," replied Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee in 1904, when asked by the senate campaign expenditure committee Tuesday if he ever figured up the receipts and expenditures of his committee during the Parker campaign.

Mr. Taggart swore that the treasurer's books came into his possession just before the Denver convention in 1908 and that he burned them and "other dead matter" before turning over the organization records to Norman E. Mack, the new chairman, in 1908.

Mr. Taggart was unable to remember much about the contributions. From hearsay he expressed a belief that August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan and Cord Meyer, all of New York, had contributed.

Crushing Blow for Thaw.

New York, July 11.—Dr. John W. Russell, superintendent of the Matteawan asylum, testified Tuesday that in event of Thaw's release from Matteawan, the man who shot Stanford White "might again commit murder."

Sixty-Five Miners Killed.

Conisborough, Yorkshire, England, July 11.—An explosion in the Cadeby colliery, in this district Tuesday, killed sixty-five miners. Many others are missing and the pit officials think the total death roll will reach eighty.

Cave-in of B. & O. Tunnel.

Cumberland, Md., July 11.—Sand Patch tunnel, 4,000 feet long, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, caved in Tuesday just as a passenger train cleared. A new tunnel is being built parallel and will be rushed to completion.

"Every Day Is Bake Day at Our House!"

writes an accomplished housewife, an enthusiastic patron of

DR. PRICE'S Cream BAKING POWDER

"It is Hot Biscuit, Muffins, Sally Lunn, Waffles, Pot Pie, and almost daily, now that the season has come, a Fruit Short Cake—all home-made, home-baked of course, and perfectly delicious! Home-baking, thus, with the aid of Dr. Price's Baking Powder, provides the most tasty food, which I know to be of absolute purity, clean and healthful, and with considerable economy."

Our correspondent has written for us the whole story.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Makes Home-Baking a Success and a Recreation,

with food more healthful, desirable, and safe from all improper contamination.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

And Prized Above All.

Other things may be seized by might or purchased with money, but knowledge is to be gained only by effort.—Landor.

Her Special Advantages.

James Fullerton Muirhead in his book, "The Land of Contrasts," tells of an American girl who was patronisingly praised by an Englishman for the purity of her English and who replied: "Well, I had special advantages, inasmuch as an English missionary was stationed near our tribe."

Willing to Oblige.

A story comes from a town where firms advertise to sell fish direct to small purchasers. The glowing advertisements asked for the sending of half a dollar with a list of the varieties of fish preferred. One letter read:

"I want two salmon, a dozen whiting, a dozen fresh herring, some flounders, and if you have them you can add a lobster."

The next day the lady received a letter which ran:

"Dear Madam: Please send another dime, and we will forward the fisherman."—Dallas News.

Her Unfortunate Error.

A literary lady at a society dinner was given a seat next to a noted scientist whose views were very materialistic, and at some remark he made on the origin of mankind, the lady found her temper tried beyond all bearing, so that she retorted: "I really don't care what you say. I believe in the Bible, and there we are told that Adam was the father of all living."

"I really think you are mistaken," he said with a smile, and so the subject dropped.

A few days later the lady, writing to a bosom friend, told her of the occurrence and added: "I am too mortified, for I have looked the matter up and it only says that Eve was the mother of all living, and so I don't know whether to write to the professor or not."

The manufacturer of artificial feet is responsible for many a false step.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

After they reach the age of 40 women laugh only when they feel like it.

Important it is that the blood be kept pure. Garfield Tea is big enough for the job.

The way some women talk is enough to make a bachelor feel baldheaded.

With the Lid Off.

"Mother," asked Bob, with a hopeful eye on the peppermint-jar, "have I been as good boy this afternoon?"

"M-m-yes," answered moth, dubiously, recalling a certain little rift within the lute. The four-year-old diplomat looked anxious.

"Please," he begged, "say a wide-open yes!"—Harper's Bazar.

NOW THEY'RE ENEMIES.

Miss Uglimug—I always have to stand up in a crowded street car.

Miss Perkins—Why don't you wear a veil and look 'em?

If there ever is a time when you are justified in coaxing,
It is when the summer weather sets your appetite to fleeing;
But there isn't any need to sit your soul and check the spoilsport—
Tempt your appetite with Tonsine and go singing to your labors.

Written by W. J. Hennessy, Chicago, Ills.

One of the 50 Reasons for which the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., pays $50,000 a day.