

NEW MULVANEY IS FOUND

Promoted to Sergeant and Then Recalled to Private Within Four Months

Private C—was a man of mystery. He probably got out from the ranks during the first parade. There was a young man, but an old soldier. There was nothing in his introduction, paper to that effect, but a man does not become an expert at squad drill and the handling of arms by instinct. Van Hay writes in the Saturday Evening Post.

"Oh, just a few hot weather hints on how to keep your fat man." "But summer is over now."

"I know it. So I'm checking off the conquests of a girl. So I want what any fine trying thing, again, next year."

Looking Ahead
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URGENT CO-OPERATIVE BULL ASSOCIATIONS

(From the United States Department of Agriculture)

A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization, the chief purpose of which is the joint ownership and use of high-class, purebred bulls. The association also may encourage careful selection of cows, obtain better prices for dairy products, introduce better methods of breeding and selling cattle, work for improved sanitary conditions, intelligently fight contagious diseases of cattle, and in many other ways assist the dairy business.

The owners of small herds of grade cows often feel that they cannot afford to purchase valuable purebred bulls. In consequence they buy scrub, or breed their cows back to scrub, or an inferior purebred bull from some nearby farm. On the other hand, a bull can be used, the next year a Jersey, and occasionally a bull of no particular breeding. The work of the co-operative bull association makes it possible for any farmer to own a share in a purebred bull of high quality.

A bull association in its simplest form may consist of three farmers who together purchase three good registered bulls of the same breed, and each farmer keeps one of these bulls for two years, at the end of which time the bulls are exchanged to prevent inbreeding. For the same reason a second exchange is made at the end of four years. In this way, by paying the purchase price of only one bull, each member of the association has

the use of good purebred bulls for six years. A large membership in the association may either reduce expenses or make possible the purchase of better bulls.

The ideal association is composed of a much larger number of farmers. It jointly owns five bulls, divides its territory into five "breeding blocks," and assigns one bull to each block. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull is kept on some farm centrally located. The blocks are numbered from one to five, and every two years the bulls are moved forward to the next block. If all the bulls live and are retained until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls have to be purchased during a period of ten years. As soon as the daughters freshen, evidence of the sire's true value begins to accumulate. This is the only way

an excessive amount of highly nitrogenous material. Another effect of overfeeding with alfalfa is a sort of elongating of the whole system, resulting in impaired nutrition, diluting of the legs and hoofs, softness, excessive sweating, and impaired respiration. As to the amount of alfalfa to be fed, experience indicates that one and one-half pounds to 100 pounds of live weight is about the maximum amount for work horses.

Because of its high proportion of digestible protein, alfalfa balances up very well with corn. These two feeds make the most economical ration for the Kansas farmer can feed.

Ohio Expert Gives Conclusions Reached After Experimenting With Station Herd.

"Heavier feeding and extra care of cows will result in more milk and more butterfat," says C. C. Hayden, dairy herds of Ohio, in his report on the Ohio experiment station, in its Monthly Bulletin. His conclusions are based on a series of experiments in his station dairy herd.

One cow given extra feed and care produced 80 per cent more milk and 10 per cent more butterfat than in previous years. This increase was produced at 77 cents less per 100 pounds of milk and 25 cents less per pound of butterfat. Another cow gave 7 per cent more milk and 80 per cent more butterfat than in former years. Her increase cost 87 cents less per 100 pounds of milk and 15 cents less per pound of butterfat.

The lower costs are due to the fact that little extra time in feeding and caring for the animals is needed, and no more stable room or equipment is required for large yields than for small ones.

Don't Neglect the Heifer.
Farmers all know the result of neglect and poor care of the heifer. The size and stamina of the horse and that the best care with good feed will increase the size and improve the appearance of the calf better.

Why Keep Live Stock?
Because live stock can be improved along more definite lines than any other kind of property. A calf will often result in the loss of a part or all of the udder and often the cow.

Decrease of Animals.
The population of the United States has increased 75,000,000 people in the last 15 years, and the number of beef animals has decreased 600,000 and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have increased 27,000,000.

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THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY Their Care and Cultivation

While Hedge Lovers, as a Rule, Prefer the Evergreens as Hedge Material, Calla Lilies Are Used to Advantage in Some Places.

For an entertainment, they had three elegant prizes to be awarded. For what, you ask, Bridge? No.

These women of the aristocracy of money came together, each bearing a little basket, to compete for the prizes that were given for the best arranged basket of flowers that had been grown by the women who arranged the hand basket.

All of the things commended by people who consider one with a mere niggard could not provide these women with a pleasure that is reported to be the most enjoyable of all. What chance is there in the hand basket could not pick and arrange a bunch of posies with its much freedom as the arrangement of these annuals?

I think it is a good thing. Why not have little contests at which the taste and good judgment of the members of each little circle of a community will be tested by the arrangement of flowers?

The need not award cut glass and silver prizes. There can be just as much rivalry and competition where the prize is but a ribbon. And when the award is made the committee that judges the prizes ought to be made to feel exactly why one bouquet or basket is better arranged than another. The members should say in what respect one set of flowers is better grown than another.

There will be established an interchange of ideas as to the growing of plants and flowers and the artistic sensibilities of each contestant will be developed while the stock of general information will be improved.

Flowers are the true democrats. They are as sweet for the pauper as for the prince. There is absolutely no barrier to the beauties of flowers. The poor man, who has a million flowers, has the same example of this rich coterie on Long Island is being followed to the profit of other people and to the better production of the best things of life.

THE TULIP IN POTS.
Some varieties of tulips are well adapted to the flowerpot. The Chrysantha variety grows to a height of 20 inches, with a slender stem. The leaves are very long and narrow, and the flower sometimes measures two inches across. This variety is of the funnel form, with bright lemon yellow flowers, with light shading of green or white, sometimes streaked with pink. It is very fragrant, and when properly cultivated is one of the most beautiful of all the tulip family. The tulip is easy to cultivate, as it thrives well in rich, heavy or light soil. It does best, however, in rather light soil, well-drained and fairly rich. These smaller in heavy, black soil produce smaller flowers, and the color is not nearly so bright as when grown in the open of Virginia the ideal tulip soil is found for the growing of bulbs, and it is said to be almost identical with that of Holland, where this flower is so successfully grown.

JAPANESE MAPLES
One can go a long way and do worse than to pick the Japanese maple for ornamental effect. The elegance of the tree is not in its flowers, but in its structure and its decorative value cannot be overestimated.

One should always take care to give the maple a sunny position in full day, although it should be liberally watered.

It is important to keep the soil loose about the base of the tree and under the trunk to keep the ground cool and moist.

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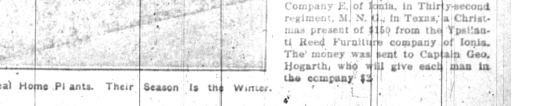
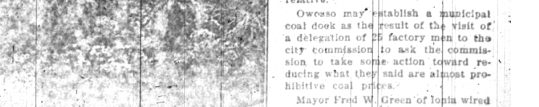
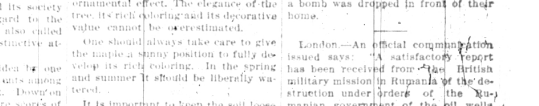
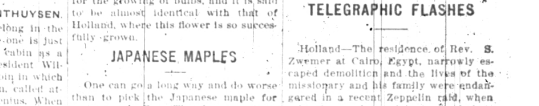
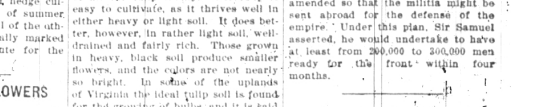
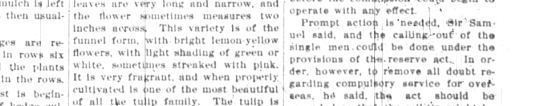
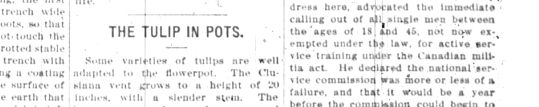
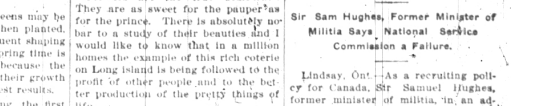
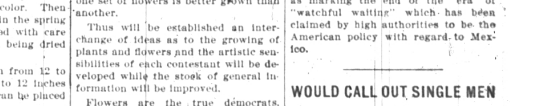
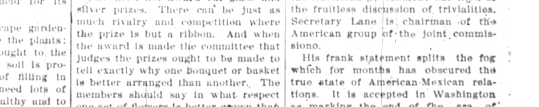
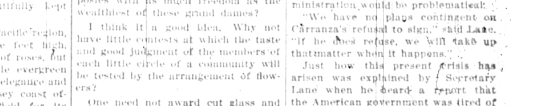
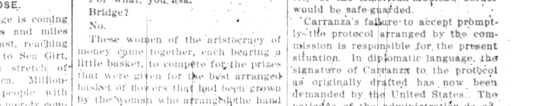
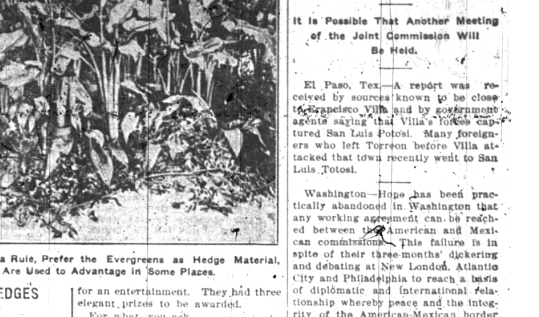
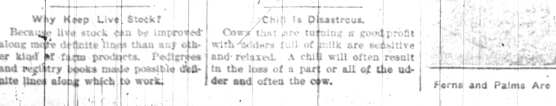
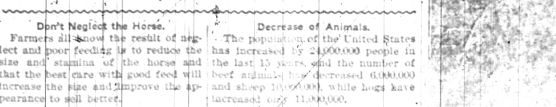
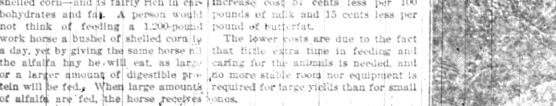
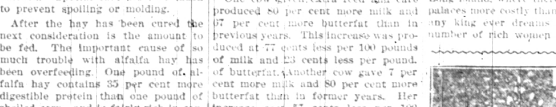
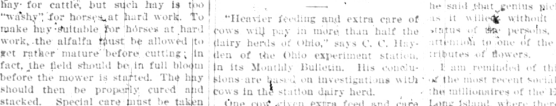
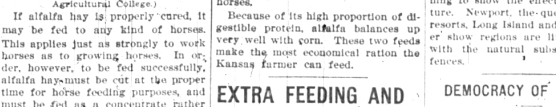
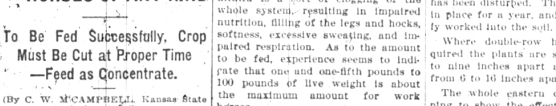
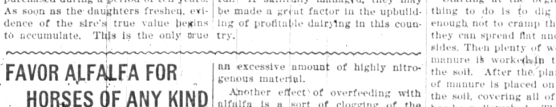
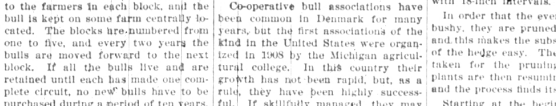
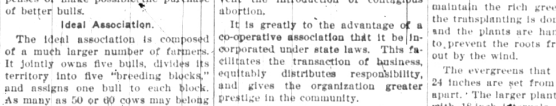
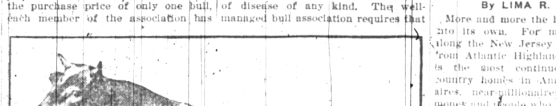
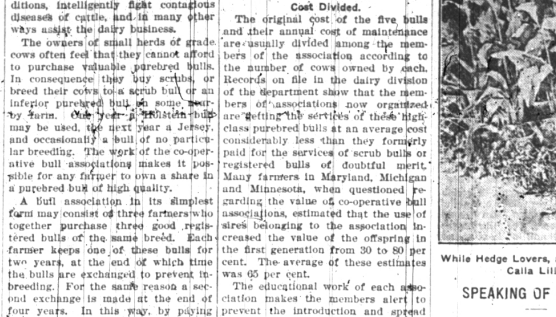
A short time after he had walked 12 miles from the county house at Marshall, to Abilene, "Billy" Gilbert, 79 years old, was found dead of heart disease in his bed at the home of a relative.

Owens may establish a municipal coal dock as the result of the visit of a delegation of city fathers to the city commission to ask the commission to take some action toward reducing what they said are almost prohibitive coal prices.

Major Fred M. Green of British wired Company E of the 10th Infantry, 1st Cavalry Division, in Texas, a Christian Scientist, was present at the unveiling of the Puritan monument in London. The money was sent to Captain Geo. Hogarth, who will give each man in the company \$2.

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STATEMENT OF J. S. CARRANZA ABOUT EXHAUSTION

SIGNATURE OF CARRANZA TO THE PROTOCOL AS ORIGINALLY DRAWN IS DEMANDED.

STATEMENT ENDS OBSCURITY
It is Possible That Another Meeting of the Joint Commission Will Be Held.

El Paso, Tex.—A report was received by sources known to be close to Carranza Villalpando, a government agent, saying that Villa's forces captured San Luis Potosi. Many foreigners who left Torreon before Villa attacked that town recently went to San Luis Potosi.

Washington—Hope has been practically abandoned in Washington that any working agreement can be reached between the American and Mexican commissions. This failure is in spite of their three-months' deliberating and debating at New London, Atlantic City and Philadelphia to reach a basis of diplomatic and international relations whereby peace and the integrity of the American-Mexican border would be safeguarded.

Carranza's failure to accept promptly the protocol arranged by the commission is responsible for the present situation. In diplomatic language, the signature of Carranza to the protocol as originally drafted has now been rejected by the United States. The pattern of the administration is admittedly exhausted.

It is possible that one more meeting of the joint commission can be held. That is provided from the Mexican government accepting all terms of the original protocol. Secretary Lane said that the terms were rejected, the course of the administration would be problematical.

We have no plans contingent on Carranza's refusal to sign the protocol. If he does refuse, we will talk up that matter which it happens.

Just how this present crisis has arisen was explained by Secretary Lane when he heard reports that the American government was tired of the fruitless discussion of trivialities. Secretary Lane is chairman of the American group of the joint commission.

His frank statement splits the fog which for months has obscured the true nature of American-Mexican relations. It is accepted in Washington as marking the end of the era of "watchful waiting" which has been followed by all authorities in the American policy with regard to Mexico.

WOULD CALL OUT SINGLE MEN
Sir Sam Hughes, Former Minister of Militia, Says National Service Commission a Failure.

Lindsay, Ont.—As a recruiting policy for Canada, Sir Samuel Hughes, former minister of militia, in an address, was advertised by the Canadian militia act. He declared the national service commission was more or less a failure, and that it would be a year before the commission could begin to operate with any effect.

Prompt action is needed, Sir Samuel said, and the calling-out of the single men could be done under the provisions of the reserve act. In order, however, to remove all doubt regarding compulsory service for overseas, he said, the act should be amended so that the single men be sent abroad for the defense of the empire. Under this plan, Sir Samuel asserted, he would undertake to have at least 20,000 men ready for the front within four months.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES
Holland—The residence of Rev. S. Zwermer at Cairo, Egypt, narrowly escaped demolition as a result of a fire. The fire was caused by a bomb which was exploded in front of the house.

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