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Cows That Make Most Money

By PROF. G. C. HUMPHREY, Wisconsin College of Agriculture



The Dairy Cow Must Have a Tendency to Produce Milk Rather Than to Lay on Fat.

A dairy cow is one of the specific dairy bred and breed capable of making a large and economical production of milk and butter fat. A careful study and analysis of this definition and its application to cows whenever one has opportunity to apply it will greatly aid in getting in mind the correct ideal of the dairy cow and in judging and buying cows.

"Type" refers to the conformation of an animal and is indicative of utility. "Specific dairy type" refers to an animal having a large, deep barrel, a prominent, well developed udder, and sharp, clean cut features about the head, neck, shoulders, back, hips and rump, due to the absence of thick flesh. Such a type indicates dairy utility and that she is of little value except for milk production.

The dairy cow must be of distinct dairy bred as well as of dairy type; otherwise she may convert her feed into flesh rather than milk and thus result in a beef animal. The National and International dairy shows of this country recognize the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, and Dutch Belted breeds of cattle as distinct dairy breeds. High grade and pure bred animals of these breeds are found in this state and rank in number in the order named. Pure bred animals possess 100 per cent. of the blood of their respective breeds while the grade animals have a predominance of the blood of a given breed but less than 100 per cent. Grade cows are generally by pure bred sires and out of native or grade dams.

A large production of milk and butter fat is a necessary requisite for a dairy cow. The production for at least a year should be taken into consideration because some cows make a large production during the early part of their lactation and then dry off soon. It is characteristic of beef cows and of many poor cows of the dairy breeds to dry off soon. A strictly dairy cow tends to make a large and economical production of butter fat throughout her life time which means that she converts a comparatively large amount of the feed that she eats into milk and butter fat, and only a small portion of it into building up the tissues of her body. A dairy cow shows marks of dairy breeding and constitution; and not only produces milk and butter fat in large and economical quantities but also at regular intervals progeny which tends to be satisfactory for dairy purposes.

Essential Features of the Dairy Cow.
The dairy cow is a living machine which, when in perfect health and form, has four prominent features. These are: a body indicating a large, strong digestive capacity, a dairy temperament which is nervous and results in milk production rather than flesh production, a large well developed udder of healthy gland tissue, and a strong circulatory system that distributes the blood actively to all parts of the body and gives vigor, health, and activity. A cow usually falls in the production of milk as she falls in one or more of these essential features. Each part of the body bears some relationship to one or more of these essential features and enables one to judge of their prominence. Where one is able to consider all the parts of the body and judge these essential features he is not likely to err seriously in his judgment.

Digestive Capacity.—A large body, more especially the barrel in proportion to the size of the animal, is indicative of capacity. The body of the dairy cow should be wedge shaped as viewed from front, side and top. That is, wider at the hip points and between the fore legs than at the withers, and deeper from the hip points to the lower line of the rear flank than at the fore quarters. This character of the body has led to the term, triple-wedge-shaped conformation, and in giving consideration to the digestive capacity of the cow one should remember that it is the base ends of the wedges, rather than the sharp ends which indicate her capacity. Long, well sprung ribs, openness of chine, width of back over loins, size of barrel, depth and width between the hips, and fullness of rear flanks all combine to indicate large digestive capacity. A wide forehead and a comparatively long face are indicative of the size and feed capacity of the body and likewise the broad muzzle, good sized mouth and strong, sinewy jaw.

WHEN BROTHER FRED CAME

By Claudine Sisson

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Seated before a bright grate fire in the library, with a good cigar in his mouth and his feet in another chair, Tommy Glens was content. Without was a winter blizzard, with snow piling up to the tops of the fences and a gale chasing itself down the country highway; within the house was no other human being. The mother had gone away the day before on a short visit, and the cook had been given two days' holiday. Tommy had felt himself able to wrestle with skillet and coffee pot, and had been left to do it.

Tommy Glens gravitated between the city and his mother's manor house. He was supposed to be studying for the bar, but he wasn't wearing out his brains. He had been at it a year, and yet he doubted if he could fill out the blank spaces in a bill of sale. Tommy, being twenty-four years old, was supposed to have his eye out for matrimony, but he hadn't. Tommy wasn't looking for trouble in any direction. He just wanted to be let alone and take comfort.

And so the gale roared, the snow fell, the drifts piled up, and Tommy Glens smoked and read and yawned and wondered why so many people spent so much time in kicking when the kicks did no good.

A mile away, an hour or so before the lone young man sat down, Miss Nellie Grafton looked from the window on the storm for a minute and then turned to her mother and said:

"Why, mother, it's growing worse all the time!"

"Yes?"

"It's a regular blizzard!"

"But I've got to drive to the depot with the cutter to get Fred. He isn't very well, you know, and he couldn't walk a mile and a half through this storm. He'll try to, though, if I'm not there."

Brother Fred was to come from the city on the 7 o'clock train. Had his train come through he would have been with it, and just outside of the depot he would have found three



Search for a freezing or frozen girl was on.

snow-covered objects representing his sister and a pony and cutter. The train left the city on time, but lost two hours bucking the snow drifts. No sister, no pony, no cutter to greet him when he at length arrived! No hotel at the country station, and it was against orders to permit suspicious persons to pass the night in the waiting room. It was therefore Fred for home; and sometime before midnight he got there. It was to find that the pony had arrived an hour before him, dragging the cutter on its side and carrying a great hump of the fleece on its back and the mother walking the floor and wringing her hands.

"She's been tipped over in some drift and is freezing to death!" was the wall.

Brother Fred should have stumbled over the victim if she had kept to the road, but as he hadn't he had

to take it that his sister had staggered aside before falling. Of course he must return over the road. The pony was brought out to face the storm again, the whip vigorously applied and the search for a freezing or frozen girl was on.

As the pony made his slow way through the drifts the brother had time to wonder what a frozen sister would look like. Would she begin to freeze at her ears or her toes first? Would there be a smile on her face or a look of terror? Would her hands be folded over her bosom or would they be extended at full length, as if reaching for the aid that never came? In lifting the poor girl into the cutter might she not break in two and have to be carried home in halves?

Tommy Glens was so content to hear that old blizzard raging outside while he was so comfy where he was that in time he dozed. In time he also dreamed. In some other time he dreamed that he was with Dr. Cook within 2,000 miles of the north pole and that he was listening to cries for help. Those cries awoke him, and then he heard them in reality.

Bareheaded and in dressing gown and slippers Fred Tommy made a rush for the arctic circle, which was the highway, and when he returned to the house he bore the half-insensible form of Miss Nellie Grafton in his arms. A quarter of a mile down the road, as she was returning home, the pony had tried to climb the fence and had upset things, and then started off for his warm stable.

The girl had made headway until exhausted, and the point reached happened to be in front of the Glens house. Three or four calls for help, and then Miss Nellie was a huddle in the snow. She only dimly realized it when she was carried into the house and the warm library and placed in the big rocking chair, and to this day she is not sure that Tommy Glens danced around her and exclaimed:

"What shall I do—damn it, what shall I do! It's a girl, and if I don't do something she'll die!"

Tommy had done nothing as yet— not even to look for the brush room to brush away the snow, when the victim revived enough to say:

"A little wine or brandy, please."

In thirty seconds Tommy had the decanter from the sideboard, and the drink he poured out would have made a horse dizzy for the next three days. Miss Nellie only sipped it, and about five sips made her sit up and say:

"How silly of me! I thought I could face the storm all right."

"You would have frozen to death, but I happened to hear your cries. I guess you are all right now, though. Let me turn the chair to the fire."

"I'll wait a few minutes and see if the storm doesn't let up. Your mother has retired, I suppose?"

"She's away."

"What!"

"And so is everybody else and I'm alone in the house."

"You here alone!" exclaimed Miss Nellie as she rose up and staggered toward the door. "I—I—"

"Oh, come, now, Miss—Miss Grafton, I think it must be you can't go out into this storm!" pleaded Tommy.

"But you see—you see—"

"You go back and sit down and I'll go out myself. I'll go up into the garret. I'll go down cellar. I'll find a nice warm snow drift. My name is Tommy Glens, if you don't know it, and I'm perfectly willing to have my ears frozen for your sake."

The girl halted, smiled, and returned to her chair to say:

"I'm afraid you wouldn't look well with your ears amputated. Sit down and we'll talk. I have met your mother, and a dear old lady she is, but I have not seen you before. You may have met my brother, Fred?"

"N-o-o, but I shall very soon now."

"But we are to talk about reciprocity, the tariff, woman suffrage and all that, you know. Now, then, begin; and I will take the other side for argument's sake."

It was two hours later that the desperate brother Fred, after being almost frozen in looking for a quite

frozen sister, stumbled up to the door and rang the bell and disturbed a heated argument as to whether old maids should be given the ballot along with the rest of the sex. There were exclamations and explanations, and in the midst of them Tommy drew Fred to the front door and outside it to say:

"Mr. Grafton, we are having a blizzard."

"Well?"

"And I want your permission to pay my addresses to your sister with a view to matrimony."

"You've got nerve to drag me out here in this storm to tell me that. But I like nerve. Go ahead."

And as the other sex admires nerve up to a certain point Mr. Tommy went ahead.

Starlings Cause of Big Fire.

How a flock of starlings set fire to a small town in Wurtemberg is told in the German Electrotechnical Review. The town is lighted by electricity, and one evening there was a series of explosions; most of the fuses blew out and the people ran out of their homes, some of which were burned to the ground. It was some time before the true cause was ascertained. It happened thus: A hawk had been chasing a flock of starlings which had sought refuge in a corner of the power house and had crowded together in terror between the overhead high tension wires and a lightning conductor. Thus a short circuit was established, which would not have had serious consequences had not the ground been in an extremely dry and parched condition. The absence of moisture in the soil put the earth connection out of action, and the current had therefore to seek another outlet, with the result stated. It was not until a little heap of carbonized starlings and an electrocuted hawk were found on the spot that the mystery was cleared up.

Usefulness of Glass.

Casualty we regard glass as a perishable substance. The fragility of it, however, is overrated. Some of the uses to which glass has been put speak of its strength rather than of weakness.

It is some years since a well known society woman astonished the world by wearing a glass dress. Now dresses made of glass are no novelty. Glass carpets, rooms and buildings are ordinary.

Pavements made of glass are to be found in Lyons, France. The French are enthusiastic over them. They claim for the glass pavements advantages over those made of asphalt, stone or wood.

In Germany water pipes are made of glass. This is quite an old custom. A more recent use of glass by the Germans is the making of telegraph poles. It has been an immense success.

Even Trains Unhitch.

Traveler (in Nevada)—What seems to be the matter with this train?

Conductor—Trouble with the couplings, sir. You see, we are coming into Reno.

Fortunes Spent in Trouseaux.

The elaborate trousseaux of members of the smart set would have made a queen bride of a century ago open her eyes with amazement. It is an ordinary thing for the daughter of a millionaire on getting her bridal finery ready to order 20 or 30 hats, trimmed with ostrich and other feathers, to harmonize with as many gowns. Every gown needs a distinct hat. The equipment of a rich bride is looked on as incomplete if it does not contain at least 30 gowns and such a trousseau does not mean the bride will get no more dresses for a year. When lingerie and little ornaments also are taken into consideration, it is plain a young girl in New York's smart set must spend many thousands of dollars for her outfit and several women have spent \$80,000 to \$100,000.

A Frenchman invented the envelope in 1653.

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Commencing Sunday, May 19th, the Chicago & Alton Railroad in connection with the Iron Mountain, Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern Railroads, will inaugurate through Electric Lighted Drawing Room Sleeping Car Service, between Chicago and Houston, Texas, and between Chicago and El Paso, Texas, on the following schedule:

SOUTHBOUND			CHICAGO TO HOUSTON			NORTHBOUND		
C. & A.	1st day	9:00 P.M.	Lv. Chicago	Ar.	7:55 A.M.	C. & A.	3rd day	
C. & A.	2nd day	7:01 A.M.	Ar. St. Louis	Lv.	11:45 P.M.	C. & A.	2nd day	
I. Mtn	2nd day	9:05 A.M.	Lv. St. Louis	Ar.	8:30 P.M.	I. Mtn	2nd day	
I. Mtn	2nd day	7:50 P.M.	Ar. Little Rock	Lv.	9:20 A.M.	I. Mtn	2nd day	
I. Mtn	2nd day	10:15 P.M.	Ar. Hot Springs					
I. Mtn	3rd day	12:40 A.M.	Ar. Texarkana	Lv.	5:05 A.M.	I. Mtn	2nd day	
I. & G. N.	3rd day	8:01 A.M.	Ar. Palestine	Lv.	10:58 P.M.	I. & G. N.	1st day	
I. & G. N.	3rd day	2:10 P.M.	Ar. Houston	Lv.	4:25 P.M.	I. & G. N.	1st day	
I. & G. N.			Ar. Galveston	Lv.	2:40 P.M.	I. & G. N.	1st day	
I. & G. N.	3rd day	6:30 P.M.	Ar. San Antonio	Lv.	1:55 P.M.	I. & G. N.	1st day	
SOUTHBOUND			CHICAGO TO EL PASO			NORTHBOUND		
C. & A.	1st day	9:00 P.M.	Lv. Chicago	Ar.	7:00 A.M.	C. & A.	4th day	
C. & A.	2nd day	7:01 A.M.	Ar. St. Louis	Lv.	9:00 P.M.	C. & A.	3rd day	
I. Mtn	2nd day	9:05 A.M.	Lv. St. Louis	Ar.	6:45 P.M.	I. Mtn	3rd day	
I. Mtn	2nd day	7:50 P.M.	Ar. Little Rock	Lv.	8:00 A.M.	I. Mtn	3rd day	
T. & P.	3rd day	7:50 A.M.	Ar. Dallas	Lv.	8:10 P.M.	T. & P.	2nd day	
T. & P.	3rd day	9:05 A.M.	Ar. Ft. Worth	Lv.	6:50 P.M.	T. & P.	2nd day	
T. & P.	4th day	8:55 A.M.	Ar. El Paso	Lv.	8:15 P.M.	T. & P.	1st day	