

# START A HOME NOW

and join the ranks of the independents. Never has it been easier to build than right now—money is plentiful and seeking legitimate channels. Shingles, Lumber, Cement and other building material is cheaper now than they have been in several years, and there is no enterprise more worthy than home building.

But start right by using our Portland Cement and Cement Blocks in your foundation. Continue right by using our Lumber and finish right by using our Acme Wall Plaster. It will not peel or crack, and every sack of Acme and cement we sell is fully guaranteed.

When you are ready to talk building we'll be waiting for you, because we have just the material you will need, besides a lot of suggestions that may be helpful to you.

## Logan-Moore Lumber Company

BUTLER, MO.

PHONE 18

### NOTICE OF SPECIAL STATE ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an act of the 46th general assembly of the state of Missouri, approved March 24th, 1911, an election will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1911, at the various polling places in said state for the purpose of the ratification thereof by the voters of said state of an act, in words and figures as follows:

### PROPOSAL OF AN ACT OF THE 46TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI FOR THE RATIFICATION THEREOF BY THE VOTERS OF SAID STATE AT AN ELECTION TO BE HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1911

Said act of the general assembly being in words and figures as follows to wit: AN ACT Authorizing and directing the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its state bonds in a sum, not to exceed three and one-half millions of dollars, and for the sale of said bonds, to provide means for the building, furnishing and other equipment of a new state capitol at the present seat of government of the state, and for the purchase of additional state capitol premises, and also providing for the payment of said bonds and interest accruing thereon.

### Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum not to exceed three and one-half millions of dollars (rendered necessary by the unforeseen emergency of the destruction of the state capitol by fire), is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both said denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed three and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date, shall be signed by the secretary of state, with the great seal of the state attached, and shall be registered by the state auditor, to which he shall certify on each bond, and authentic such registration by his signature and his official seal attached; said bonds, when so prepared and executed, under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sale or sales shall constitute a fund to be designated as the capitol building fund, and shall be applied exclusively to the building of a new state capitol at the present seat of government of the state, including the furnishing and other equipment of said building and the purchase by the state of additional capitol premises adjoining those now owned by the state: Provided, that three hundred thousand dollars of said fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be applied to the furnishing and other equipment of said capitol, and two hundred thousand dollars of said fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the purchase of land (adjoining the present state capitol premises) for additional state capitol premises: Provided, also, that said building shall be constructed with native Missouri granite and stone Contract or contracts for expenditures to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said three and one-half millions of dollars with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever non payable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall and does hereby levy an annual tax of two cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property in this state for the payment of the accruing interest on said bonds and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1912, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

Section 3. That this act shall go into effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the voters of this state at an election, to be held for the purpose, authorized by the general assembly, as contemplated and required by clause 3 of section 46, article IV of the Constitution of this state.

Approved March 16, 1911

State of Missouri Department of State  
I, Cornelius Roach, secretary of state of the state of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the "Proposal of an act of the 46th general assembly of Missouri for the ratification thereof by the voters of said state at an election to be held for that purpose on Tuesday, August 1, 1911."

In testimony whereof, I haveunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the state of Missouri Done at office in the City of Jefferson, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1911.

CORNELIUS ROACH,  
Secretary of State.

### Sheriff's Sale in Partition.

W. O. Jackson and Elizabeth Blankenbaker, Plaintiffs, vs. Anna Bush, J. W. Blankenbaker, Arrie Meritt, Ella Mulkins and Mary Jenkins Defendants. In the Circuit Court of Bates county, Missouri. By virtue and authority of a decree and order of sale made by the said court, in the above entitled cause, and of a certified copy thereof, dated May 25th, 1911 I will on Friday, June 23, 1911

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Butler in Bates county, Missouri, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, viz: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14), the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), all in township thirty-nine (39) of range thirty-one (31), all of said land and real estate being in Bates county Missouri. Terms: To the highest bidder for cash in hand. W. J. BULLOCK, Sheriff of Bates County, Missouri.

### Sheriff's Sale in Partition.

STATE OF MISSOURI, vs. County of Bates, Plaintiffs, vs. Bertha May Smith et al, Plaintiffs, vs. Henry Bryant, et al, Defendants. In the Circuit Court, May term, 1911. By virtue and authority of a decree and order of sale made by the said court, in the above entitled cause and of a certified copy thereof, I will on Saturday, July 15, 1911

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Butler in Bates county, Missouri, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter and the east half of lot one (1) of the north east quarter of section four (4), township thirty-nine (39), range thirty (30), in Bates county, Missouri. Terms: To the highest bidder for cash in hand. W. J. BULLOCK, Sheriff of Bates County Missouri.

### Warrensburg Pigeon Lofts

60 pair Homer or Carrier pigeons ..... \$1 per pair  
Red Carneaux ..... \$4 to \$15 per pair  
Horneaux ..... \$15 to \$50 per pair  
Our stock is direct from the importers and all guaranteed in every respect. The above offer on Homers will only be good until we sell one pen of sixty pair.

REFERENCE—Banks: Commercial Citizens.  
E. R. HOUT, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Office Phone 3. Residence Phone 268.



H. E. MULKEY, Registered Veterinary Surgeon, BUTLER, MISSOURI, Office at A. R. Guyton's Livery Barn.

Clay says  
A little  
"CLENO"

used now will prove that "A stitch in time saves ten" if you will use Cleno with your young fowls. It will surely rid them of mites and lice and cause them to become healthy broilers, layers and eventually money in your pocket.

What you Buy we Stand by  
CLAY'S Prescription Drug Store  
NORTH SIDE SQUARE.  
"The right place."



### Missouri Pacific Time Table BUTLER STATION. June 17, 1911

NORTH.	
No. 276 Kansas City Accommodation	7:00 a. m.
No. 298 St. Louis & K. C. Mail & Ex.	12:15 p. m.
No. 210 South-west Limited	10:15 p. m.
Kansas City Stock	8:40 p. m.
Local Freight	10:50 a. m.

SOUTH.	
No. 209 Southwest Limited	5:00 a. m.
No. 307 K. C. & Joplin Mail & Ex.	12:15 p. m.
No. 205 Nevada Accommodation	9:45 p. m.
No. 291 Local Freight	12:15 p. m.

INTERSTATE.	
WEST.	
No. 688 Madison Local Freight	6:30 a. m.
No. 37 Madison Accommodation	1:15 p. m.
EAST.	
No. 638 Butler Accommodation	12:01 p. m.
No. 684 Butler Local Freight	3:30 p. m.

DR. J. M. NORRIS,  
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist  
Eyes Tested Free and Glasses Properly Fitted. Office on south side 49-ft over Star Bakery.

DR. J. M. CHRISTY  
Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty  
BUTLER MISSOURI  
Office Phone 20 House Phone 10

DR. J. T. HULL  
Dentist  
Entrance same that leads to Steward's Studio.  
North side square Butler, Missouri

DR. H. M. CANNON  
DENTIST  
Butler, Missouri  
East Side of the Square  
Phone No. 312

T. C. BOULWARE  
Physician & Surgeon  
Office North Side Square, Butler, Mo. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

B. F. JETER,  
Attorney at Law Notary Public  
East Side Square Phone 186  
BUTLER, MISSOURI

### Wild Flower Gathering

HAVE YOU EVER DONE IT?  
It's lots of fun to pack your basket full of "goodies," get a congenial crowd together, and journey to some nearby woodland for a day of this pleasure. Along the MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN are dozens of semi-wild, picturesque vales and wooded spots, within a few hours' ride. ASK THEM ABOUT  
E. C. Vandervoort, Agt.,  
Frank P. Prosser,  
D. P. A., Joplin, Mo.

### A Vacation AT Little Expense

right near home, too, is yours if you know how to go about it. Along the lines of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain are beautiful little places that are ideal for camping, fishing, picnicing, etc. Ask about them.  
E. C. VANDERVOORT, Agt  
FRANK P. PROSSER, D. P. A., Joplin, Mo.

### CARING FOR YOUNG PIGS

By F. G. King, Experiment Station, University of Missouri.

With the proper care, there should be no decrease in the growth and development of the pigs after weaning time. The weaning is often a time when the pigs stop growing for a week or two. But if the right kind of feed is given to them, and they are eating well, there need be no delay in development. There are two distinct methods of weaning the pigs practiced by our correspondents in the state. One is to let the pigs run with the sow until she weans them, or until they wean themselves. This method is not so generally practiced, however, as the other. Of course, this system makes strong pigs, but no stronger than if they are weaned earlier and given the right kind of feed. And it is much harder on the sows than if the pigs are removed earlier.

The other method practiced, and the one used by sixty-one out of the seventy-two farmers making reply on this question, is to remove the sow after the pigs have learned to eat well. The age of weaning varies from six to fourteen weeks with our correspondents, with an average of nine weeks. The weight at weaning time varies from twenty to seventy pounds, with an average weight of about forty pounds per pig. When weaning time arrives, it is the practice to take the sow from the lot rather than to change the quarters of the pigs. This leaves the pigs in familiar surroundings, and prevents them from getting as restless as they otherwise would. The sow is turned back into the lot for a short time every half day for a day or two, so her udder can be milked out by the pigs to prevent its spoiling. The length of time between milkings is gradually increased until the sow is dry. This is most cases requires but a few days. Some farmers, however, prefer to remove the pigs to a different lot rather than change the sow. At first only the stronger pigs are removed, thus leaving the weaker ones to do the milking and have the benefits therefrom for a few days longer. The weaning should, under all circumstances, be thorough.

The feed during weaning and a short time afterward should be the same as before weaning, and consist as largely as possible of soft feed, as the removal of the milk supply is taking away a very soft and palatable food. The amount of feed will need to be increased somewhat, and most of our correspondents increase the proportion of corn.  
For feeding pigs of this age, nothing gives better results than skimmed milk, especially if fed with some kind of grain. A trial of different grains fed with skimmed milk was made at the Cornell Experiment station. The results were very satisfactory, grains of about one pound per day being made in all the tests. Corn meal and skim milk makes a good ration.  
An experiment was conducted at the Wisconsin station which showed very strikingly the poor results which are gotten from a straight corn ration compared with one supplemented with other feeds. The gains were increased more than 250 per cent on a mixed ration over those obtained on a straight corn ration. If corn alone is fed to young pigs, it should certainly be fed in connection with good pasture, so as to give succulence and protein.

Aside from the actual food nutrients required, the necessity of an abundance of exercise and fresh air is best supplied by a good pasture of clover, alfalfa, or rape.  
It is practically impossible to secure as good results with pigs without pasture as with it. Numerous trials have been made with fattening hogs, proving the high value of pasture for that class of hogs. How much more so must be the value of pasture to animals that are young and growing and need an abundance of exercise!

Work Will Soon Start.  
after you take Dr. King's New Life Pills, and you'll quickly enjoy their fine results. Constipation and indigestion vanish and fine appetite returns. They regulate stomach, liver and bowels and impart new strength and energy to the whole system. Try them. Only 25c at F. T. Clay's.

Wanted—A place on a farm for the summer, by a boy 16 years old. Address care this office. 34 3t

### TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS

By A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Is there really much danger to human beings in drinking milk from tuberculous cows? The agricultural papers of the country have published many articles both pro and con, and the matter is more or less undecided in the minds of many. A man who has a large herd of cows which may have tuberculosis is likely to think there is no danger. It is only natural, seeing that there are two widespread opinions, that he would hold the most practical one. The consumer, however, pays for a pure food product, and he has a right to know the facts. Some have claimed that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human. This is proved to be untrue. Bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man, if we are to take the reports of many experiments and records from various parts of the world. Any number of cases may be cited to prove this.

There are a number of characteristics of the tuberculosis germs which are giving rise to arguments among the scientists. But the most of them seem to be agreed that the disease is transmissible from man to animal or animal to man. And this is the important point for practical consideration. It is true that infants seem to be more readily affected by the disease from cows than are adults. One man cited this fact as a reason for opposing the tuberculin tests, for he said, only occasional infants would be infected with the disease. There is no accounting for opinions. This man was probably a bachelor.

An opinion sometimes met with is that a cow will not transmit the disease unless she has actual lesions in her udder. This opinion has been proved false, as a cow gave off germs in her milk soon after they were injected at her shoulder, she having no sign of the disease previously. A dairyman told me recently that there was nothing to the tuberculin test. He said that cows were tested once and found to react, and again after six months they showed no sign of the trouble. It is true that in many cases the men who test for the disease are careless, and obtain unreliable and worthless results. The tuberculin test, however, when properly applied, is reliable. Any cow reacting to the test is dangerous. Her milk may carry the germs of tuberculosis to a large number of people, especially infants.

When men all realize the danger of this disease and understand the methods of its control, a great advance will be made in the health of the state and nation.

### ALL-SUMMER MILK FLOW

By A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

It isn't the nature of a cow to fall off in milk production in summer any more than at other times of the year. In practice, on most farms, they actually do fall off considerably in "fly time." The flies are not the cause of the falling off, as many believe. In fact, they have little to do with it, according to investigations conducted by Professor Eckles at the Missouri Experiment station several years ago. There are some more important causes, most of which can be remedied.

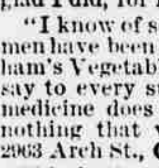
If the cow had a luxuriant pasture, plenty of shade, and good water all the summer, she probably would produce as well during August as any other month. The fact is, the pastures become short, dry, and tasteless, and she often has slim picking, to make a livid. She cannot, as she would like to do, graze only in the cool parts of the morning and evening, but she must hustle over the short grass most of the day in order to fill her big paunch. As a result, she is kept hot and tired from walking about in the hot sun.

It is possible to improve the pastures greatly by proper handling, but there will be some times when the grass will not be so long and fresh as is desirable for the hard-worked milking cow. These times may be tided over by the use of some green crops which may be fed in the barn or in the shade of trees in the pasture. A small patch of cowpeas and some corn will help out a great deal if cut green, a little each day, and given to the cow. She will appreciate it and will show results in the pail. One should

## SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

### This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—she said it was no good. I wanted to try something else, but knowing all that I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."



"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANITZKI, 2363 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit. Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

not wait, however, until she actually decreases in milk flow, but should feed a little of this green stuff before the need is very evident.

Where there is a silo on the place, many dairymen practice feeding some silage all summer. This leaves no chance for the milk flow to decrease for lack of easily obtained green feed.

The water the cow drinks makes a difference in the amount of milk she gives, and may affect the healthfulness of it. If there is no place to drink except in some stagnant pool with a green scum on it and a vile smell, the cow will not drink much water. She can live on a good deal less than she usually drinks. As soon as she quits drinking plenty of water her milk supply shrinks. Milk is normally about 87 per cent water, so for a bucket of milk she must drink a good deal of water each day. It pays to have the supply pure, cool and tempting.

### ALFALFA FORAGE FOR HOGS

By F. B. Mumford, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Missouri.

Alfalfa will give better results for hog grazing purposes than any other forage known. It is a nitrogenous forage, rich in protein and calcium, and therefore furnishes the necessary protein and mineral matter necessary for the highest development of bone and muscle. It is a very excellent early forage, since it begins to grow early in the spring.

The best results are obtained when it is supplemented with corn to the extent of one-half of a full ration, or to the extent of two per cent of the weight of the hogs. When alfalfa alone is fed, it is about equal to a maintenance ration; so when corn is fed with it, every pound fed will be used for the production of gain. Alfalfa and corn, we believe, will produce a greater net profit to the farmer than any other combination known.

Under ordinary conditions alfalfa will forage from 10 to 20 shoats per acre. A new seeding should be pastured very lightly the first season. No larger number than ten shoats per acre, or one sow and her litter, should be used. After the first season as high as twenty head per acre or two sows and their litters may be pastured on it throughout the season. In any event, it should not be pastured so closely that no woody growth takes place. A very good rule to go by is not to pasture it so closely but that one cutting of hay may be taken off in the fore part of the season.

### A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice free of charge and in absolute confidence and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of women's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1000 pages), a new revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address as above.

