

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

No "Knockers" at Mission in the Philippine Islands

Manila, P. I.—"There are no knockers at missionaries in the Philippines." Thus a Manila newspaper man colloquially diagnosed the missionary situation in the islands. My own investigations verified this opinion; the criticism of missions and missionaries which is so general in the port cities of the far east is conspicuous for its absence in Manila. The missionaries appear to be on the best of terms with everybody, from the governor general down.

One of the most popular dinner clubs in the city is the Quill club, to which most of the prominent men in Manila belong, and which was organized by two missionaries. Not until the recent visit of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall and Secretary Lloyd, of the Protestant Episcopal board when they were guests of the club, was anything like a religious topic even treated in the after dinner speeches. This suggests a notable fact about the Philippine missionaries. The man is not swallowed up in the minister. So far as I met them personally, I found the missionaries sharing the characteristics of most of the other Americans in the islands: strong, sensible, symmetrical men, seriously engaged in the business of making the best nation possible out of the Filipinos.

Catholic-Protestant Neighborliness. Inasmuch as the Roman Catholic church has been in the islands for 200 years, and most of the natives are, at least nominally, members of that communion, I expected to find bitterness and acrimony between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. But this is not the case, and for two reasons. The first is that the Protestant missionaries have worked with tact and quietness and have endeavored to

the Filipinos revolted. On all sides it is agreed that the church in the islands should be brought up to the American standard. Concerning the handful of American priests who have gone to the Philippines, I heard only praise, from Monsignor Agius down to the civilian "man of the street." There is a great need for more.

Falling this, the church authorities look with most hopefulness to the present movement for the education of young Filipinos to the priesthood in the United States. Lack of suitable priests is the chief need of the church in the islands, in order to remedy conditions which cannot exist in the light of the increasingly circulated newspapers, of widespread popular education, and of a steadily growing American spirit. Next comes the need for the rehabilitation of church edifices, which are still in a ruinous condition, as a result of the war. Apparently none of the money paid by the American government to the friars for their lands is being used for the churches in the islands.

Looking Out for the American. A peculiar situation was created in Manila by the advent of so many American men, mostly Protestants. In behalf of these churches have been established in Manila by the Presbyterians, Protestant Episcopalians, Methodists and Disciples. All of these are centers of vigorous religious influences. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, the Presbyterian pastor, has won for himself an enviable place in the life of Manila, and Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal church, is by all classes regarded as one of the great men of the islands. The Methodist pastor is a young man and new-comer, but the church is a popular one. Dr. Homer

project to build a hundred thousand dollar Young Men's Christian association building, with lodgings for a hundred men, was made a civic matter, and pushed through enthusiastically. The Y. M. C. A., by the way, was the first Protestant agency at work in the islands, and its splendid service for the soldiers, now supplemented by work for civilians, has continued to this day, winning warmest praise in all quarters.

Churches Get Together. The first outstanding fact concerning the distinctively missionary work of the islands by the Protestant churches is the plan of cooperation which was lately adopted. Profiting by the experience of other mission fields, the denominations early got together to apportion the territory, so that duplication and conflict might be avoided. In order also to present a united front for Protestantism, a common name, "Evangelical churches," was adopted, in place of the varied and confusing denominational appellations.

In the division of the islands among the denominations, the Methodists have the greater part of Luzon, north of Manila, and the Presbyterians the southern portion of the same island as well as four other islands. The Disciples of Christ also have four stations in the most northerly part of Luzon. Since 1900 the Baptists have occupied Negros, northern and southern Panay and the island of Romblon, with 17 missionaries and 17 native congregations. Congregationalists are working on the island of Mindanao, where they work in close cooperation with the Presbyterians. The Episcopalians have a work for the pagan Igorrotes, and also for the Chinese. Methodists likewise have a mission among the Chinese. The United Brethren are strongly established about San Fernando. Spiritualists and Christian Scientists have work in Manila.

The total Protestant membership of the islands, reported to the Evangelical Union last year, was 15,000, exclusive of 10,000 probationers recorded in the Methodist church. The last-named body is witnessing an extraordinary growth; with only nine Americans engaged in the Philippine work—it now reports, according to Rev. M. A. Rader, presiding elder, no less than 18,000 members, including probationers. A curious fact about its congregations, and those of the other missions, is that two-thirds of them are men, and of this number three-quarters are young men. There are 300 licensed native workers in the Methodist church, only a few of whom receive any financial assistance. The characteristic of independence, self-support, runs through all the Protestant missions. The great bulk of their churches throughout the islands has been built by the natives themselves.

Educational and eleemosynary effort on the part of the missions includes the Presbyterian hospitals at Iloilo and Zamboanga, and the Silliman Industrial Institute for Boys at the latter place, the Protestant Episcopal Dispensary and Settlement House in Manila, the Methodist hospital and schools, the Jaro Industrial school of the Baptists with about 300 students, and various training schools for native workers and periodical religious publications maintained by the different denominations.

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WIRELESS BY DAYLIGHT. Prof. Fessenden Announces the Discovery of a New Impulse.

In a recent communication to the Electrician of London, Prof. R. A. Fessenden states that he has developed a new method of sending wireless telegraphic messages during the daytime by means of a different type of electrical impulse from that which he had previously employed. This impulse has made it possible to cut down the absorbing power of daylight to a small fraction of its previous amount.

The system has been tried from Brant Rock, Mass., to the West Indies, the distance being approximately the same as that from Newfoundland to Ireland. The success is so noticeable that Prof. Fessenden believes that transatlantic wireless telegraphy during daylight is assured.

The new impulses are less efficient during night time than the old ones, but they give results which are equally good by night and by day. A comparison between the effectiveness of transmission obtained through their use and the use of the older type is about as follows, the distance being from Brant Rock to Washington, D. C.

The old impulse produces an effect equivalent to 1,200 between the hours of 10 and 12 at night, the same impulse would give a strength of signal between 12 and 12:30 at noon of only 30. The new impulse under the same conditions will produce an effect at the receiving station of about 80 between 10 and 12 at night and of 76 between 12 and 12:30 at noon.

The fact that the newer signals are weaker in daytime than the old is thought to be of no consequence, it being much more important that there should be no marked difference between the transmission during the daytime and at night. Rough measurements over long distances seem to show that the new type of impulse does fall off somewhat when transmitting 1,500 miles or more, but that the rate of falling off does not compare with that of the old type of impulse, so that the signals received are much stronger.

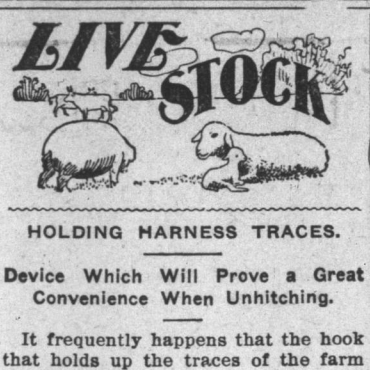


Fig. 1.—Position of Snap and Strap. harness gets broken or the harness never had one. In either case I use a snap fastened to the back band with a piece of leather and a rivet, as shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying

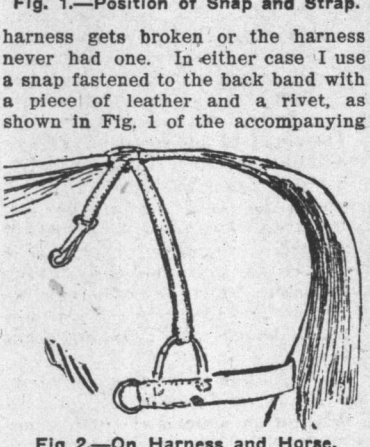


Fig. 2.—On Harness and Horse. Illustrations. It suggests Prairie Farmer, a rather large snap is chosen both cock eyes can be held securely with one snap.

BREAKING THE COLT.

Begin Early and Be Very Patient in the Work.

When a colt is coming two years old I put a biting harness on it and turn it out in a lot, away from other horses and colts, says a writer in Farmers' Review. I then train him to be guided by the use of lines run through rings low down on a wide strap surcingle, which I use for this purpose. I then drive the colt around the lot for a short time. When I desire the colt to turn I pull one line firmly, at the time tapping the colt gently on the opposite side with a light whip. I then train him to back and also to stop by the use of the word whoa.

I then hitch the colt in with an old steady horse that is not afraid of anything. I wish to say that a colt never should be broken with a blind bridle. Colts that are being broken should be permitted to see everything that is going on around them. When something occurs and the colt sees that the mate it is being driven with is in no way concerned, it quickly gets over its fright.

There is a great difference in breeds as to the readiness with which the colts become trained to daily work. I find the Percheron by all odds the easiest horse to break. A Hambletonian, I think, requires more time and patience to train, than any other breed with which I have had experience. The Hambletonian is naturally nervous and skittish. I have broken and trained a great many of them, but have never found one that I did not have to watch very closely. They are always on the lookout for something strange.

On the part of the trainer, the most essential elements are patience, firmness and good judgment.

THE LIVE STOCK.

A man can't drive a balky horse and be a Christian.

The stable for all animals should be well lighted.

Don't mix the salt with the feed. Let the stock use it as they wish.

Any one is a monster of cruelty who will dock a horse. The horses' tails are given them to protect themselves from flies.

It costs no more to raise a colt than it does a calf, and a three or four-year-old grade draft horse is worth four times as much as a grade dairy cow of the same age, and the labor involved in caring for the colt is considerably less.

Don't forget to buy the boar as early as possible and by all means plan to get one of pure blood. A few dollars difference in price between a good registered boar and a scrub boar will be more than made up on one litter of pigs.

If you are crowded for pen room during the winter a cheap shed banked and covered with straw will be found quite satisfactory as a sleeping place for the brood sows. However, they should not be allowed to remain in this shelter throughout the day.

A creamery manager who does a lot of driving has driven his horse for six months without the use of a bit. A special bridle is just as effective to hold and guide the horse and saves the discomfort of a bit in its mouth. This same chap used a buggy which has tires made with beveled surfaces which do not throw mud or dust. He says they are great successes.

Choking of Animals. Hardly a farmer has not had more or less experience with animals being choked. This can be remedied to a very great extent, or can be relieved. While animals will get choked once in a while it can be helped. The simplest thing to do which may save the life of a valuable animal and will not hurt it, is to insert a piece of common rubber hose about six feet long down the cow's neck; perhaps it would be well to hold the animal's mouth open with a cord until you strike the apple, or whatever it is that chokes her. Often the apple is so swollen, or so firmly wedged, as to be difficult to pull. Run a buggy whip down this rubber pipe. The pipe will fit against that apple, so there will be no danger of making any hole in the animal's gullet. Press the end of the whip carefully down until it reaches the stomach. The gas will escape quickly through the pipe and the animal will be relieved.—Dr. E. E. Tower.

VARIETY IN HOQ FEED.

The Animals Do Better When Given Many Kinds.

There are some very important considerations in feeding swine which should not be lost sight of. The hog by nature is an omnivorous animal and readily eats a great variety of food. Though domesticated for many years he has not lost his natural instincts and loves to roam the fields and woods in search of various roots and plants and is not averse to eating meat of various kinds whenever opportunity affords. This love of a great variety of food is so deeply rooted in the hog as to have made a permanent impression upon the character of his teeth which are adapted not only to the grinding of grain but also to the tearing asunder of flesh. This of itself should be sufficient to convince the feeder of the advisability of variety in the ration of the hog, but the general cultivation of corn in the corn belt and its cheapness in years gone by have led many farmers to lose sight of this essential matter. Moreover a variety of food while essential to the satisfaction of the animal consuming it stimulates the digestive organs to greater activity, which is a most desirable end to attain, and this of itself would amply reward the feeder for taking greater pains and effort to provide the hog with a greater variety of food suited to his nutritive needs.

The mere fact that the hog has a ravenous appetite and will eat practically anything that is placed before it should not render it insensible to the value of a variety of food. The instincts of the human being are so deeply grounded in this respect that they should teach us to have more regard for the dumb animals placed under our control and which cannot help themselves by reason of their domestication to secure many of the things which the system naturally craves.

We generally regard the needs of the animal satisfied when we have given a theoretical proportion of protein, carbohydrates and fat, trusting to luck that sufficient mineral matter will be supplied in the foods fed to meet the requirements of the animal body and it is in this respect that a greater injustice is done the fattening hog as a rule than in any other particular.—Experiment Station, Bulletin.

BAD TEMPERED HORSES. Try the Sugar Treatment Suggested in the Article Below.

About 30 years ago one of my neighbors had a cross stallion. He began to give sugar to the stallion right out of his hand; very soon the man could do most anything with him.

Twenty-five years ago I bought a high-spirited mare; she was so restless that I could hardly hitch her up in the buggy. I coaxed and petted her, fed her on apples; but I had to jump on the buggy while she started off. I went to using granulated sugar. I put some sugar in my coat pocket, and whenever I hitched her up or untied her from a hitching post I would take a handful of sugar and let her eat it out of my hand. If you hold the sugar in your hand till it gets warm so much the better. While she was licking off the sugar I would talk to her and also pat her on the neck, or scratch her lightly right behind the ear, and in a short time I could hang over the dashboard, help my wife and daughter into the buggy, tuck in the blankets, get in myself at leisure, and when I took up the lines and gave the word to go she would walk off, and not start on a run as she formerly did.

It was the same with her when I hitched her to a plow. She wanted to start by jumping, but by giving her sugar and kind talking, I soon had her gentle. A pound of sugar is better than a dozen whips. Many horses have been spoiled by the cruel and generally inconsiderate treatment to which they have been subjected by ignorant and brutal owners and drivers.

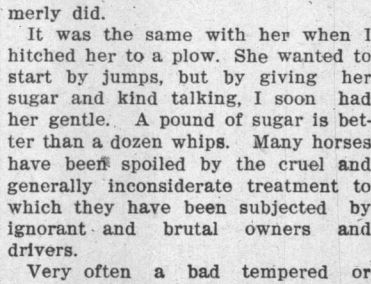
Very often a bad tempered or spoiled horse can be bought very cheap and by feeding him sugar as above described he can be made very docile in a short time and can be sold at a large profit. With kindness you can do wonderful things.

When I was a boy my father gave me a colt. I trained him so he would follow me up a pair of steps, would come and put his head through a collar, or would come and take the bridle bit into his mouth and slip his head into the bridle, and besides this would do many other tricks. At the age of two and a half years I was offered \$250 for him. Kindness does a great deal with all stock on the farm.

PLAN OF SMALL STABLE. Suggested Arrangement for Limited Space and Uneven Ground.

A Maryland farmer wishes to plan a stable 28x36 feet to have in it two box stalls, three single stalls and space for carriages. Owing to the nature of the ground he can enter in only one place.

The Breeder's Gazette suggests the following as a solution: He can have three stalls five feet wide and ten



Ground Floor Plan of Stable.

feet long, two boxes each 10 feet 4 inches by 12 feet (which will be large enough for carriage horses) and a space for carriages 26x20 feet. This leaves space for a large porch or open shed, which will prove useful for many purposes, washing vehicles, hitching under to keep out of the sun or sheltering an extra vehicle in emergency.

SINKS AND DRAINS A FREQUENT CAUSE OF TYPHOID

Purify These and You Will Be Safe From Contagion.

DISINFECTING THE ONLY PREVENTIVE Method.

Borax, a Simple, Safe and Sure Method.

How to keep our homes clean, sweet and free from germ influences is a question.

While there is no occasion for alarm, it is always well to be forearmed on the theory that "An Ounce of Prevention is Better Than a Pound of Cure," and no ounce of prevention has yet been discovered that is more simple, more direct and more effective, yet harmless to the human system, than Borax.

Borax has been known and used for generations as a purifier and preventive against epidemic influences originating from uncleanly conditions resulting from unsanitary sinks and drains, and when used as a hot solution in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls to a gallon of hot water flushed through the offending locations, removes every trace of disease germs and renders the pipes clean and wholesome.

Borax in addition to its hygienic qualities, is a household necessity, and can be used for numberless domestic purposes. It softens the water, makes linen dazzling white, will cleanse every article in the kitchen or dining room and make it bright, will prevent moths, soften and whiten the skin, remove dandruff and cleanse the scalp, and for cleansing and sterilizing baby's milk bottle and nipple has no equal.

Borax, unlike every other cleanser and disinfectant, is absolutely harmless to the system, and is safe, simple, economical, and can be purchased at any druggist or grocery. A handy book in colors, called the "Jingle Book," will be sent free to any Mother sending name and address of her baby and tops from two one-ounce cartons of "20-Mule-Team" Borax, with 5c in stamps. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

Why do we so often prefer to believe in the necessity of suffering and weakness, rather than in the possibility of strength and gladness?—C. Wagner.

Many Professional Men, clergymen, teachers and singers use Brown's Bronchial Troches for curing hoarseness and coughs.

From first to last a man should maintain his character and in all things be consistent.—Horace.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure cases of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 30c.

We must ever improve our time; time goes with rapid foot.—Ovid.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicating rheumatism, gout and other chronic diseases. It is made of Herbs—not drugs!

An ounce of help is better than a ton of hot air on the subject.

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

For he that once is good is ever great.—Ben Johnson.

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

To bear is to conquer our fate.—Campbell.

SYMPATHY.



He—Yaas! Several years ago I fell in love with a girl, but she rejected me—made a regular fool of me, in fact.

She—How sad! And you've never got over it.

Taking His Measure. "Do you ever drink to excess?" asked the girl's father.

"I never touch liquor of any kind, sir."

"How about tobacco?"

"I do not smoke. I have never had a cigar or a cigarette in my mouth."

"Ever gamble?"

"Never. I do not know one card from another."

"I suppose you swear sometimes?"

"No, sir. An oath has never passed my lips."

"Um. All right. Come out and have a stick of candy with me."

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

It Was Real. "What a beautiful piece of mistletoe you have on the chandelier, Miss Clara!"

"Yes, Mr. Simpkins, it is; but do you know, I'm afraid it's not genuine." Just at this point she discovered that it was, and the conversation ended.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

The great art of life consists in fortitude and perseverance. The mischance of those who fall behind, though flung upon fortune, more frequently arises from want of skill and perseverance.—Sir Walter Scott.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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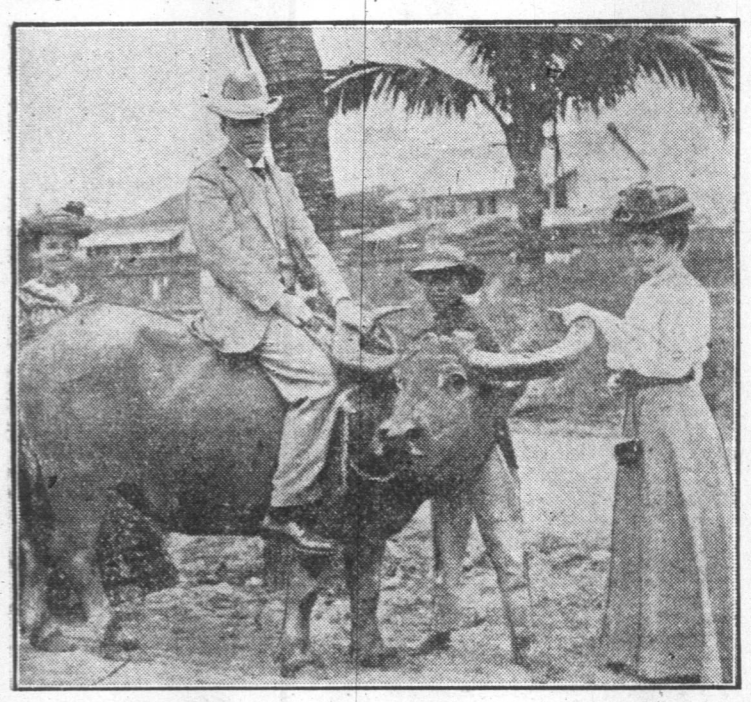
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ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN

FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, SPRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS BETTER THAT YOU CAN USE; LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE, YOUR BACK FEELS LIKE A RUSTY HINGE; SCIATICA ACHES ALL PLEASURES STOP, FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.



Charles M. Alexander in Manila. Mrs. Alexander is Standing at Caribou's Head

avoid arousing antagonisms and sectarian bitterness.

The second is that the old church organization has its hands full with the Aglipay schism, which claims not only more than 2,000,000 adherents, but also a large part of the church property in the islands. This question is now being fought out in the courts. In the meantime, the two wings of Catholicism are manifesting no little bitterness toward each other. Archbishop Agius, the Apostolic delegate, could not find terms with which to characterize Aglipay, when I broached the matter to him.

And from what I could ascertain I suspect that he is pretty nearly correct in regarding Aglipay as a selfish schemer, an opportunist, and a politician. Aglipay, who rose to power on the tide of opposition to the friars, merely represents the idea of revolt against old and evil conditions. He seems to stand for nothing—or rather for anything and everything—in a theological way; in one district he professes himself as steadfastly devoted to all the historic teachings and practices of Rome; in another, he is practically a Protestant, attacking church rites and distributing Bibles.

So bitter is the strife between the Roman Catholics and the Aglipayans that neither pays much attention to the Protestants, who go un molested on their way, adding great numbers to the Protestant churches. Many recruits, I am told, come to the missionaries from the Aglipayan fold, having discovered the unsatisfactory condition of the latter. Not a few of the earliest adherents of the Protestant missionaries became such from political motives; anything to show rebellion against the Spanish friars. Many of these early fell away, but some have become intelligent workers in the Protestant churches.

Good Words for the Filipino. A further word should be written concerning the Roman Catholic church in the islands, before passing on to the distinctively missionary propaganda. It is to be borne in mind that the superiority of the Filipino to the Asiatic—and he undoubtedly is superior to Japanese, Chinese, Malay or Indian—is due to the civilizing influence of the Roman Catholic church. That the United States has been able to do more for the islands politically in less than ten years than Great Britain has done for India in a hundred years, must largely be credited to the church that brought the Filipinos out of savagery.

With the abuses that crept into the church in the islands this article is not concerned; but it must be pointed out that it was not against the American type of Roman Catholicism that

Stunz's return to the states because of illness removed a forceful personality from the Philippines. The Episcopalians have built St. Mary's and St. John's cathedral, the finest modern ecclesiastical structure in Manila.

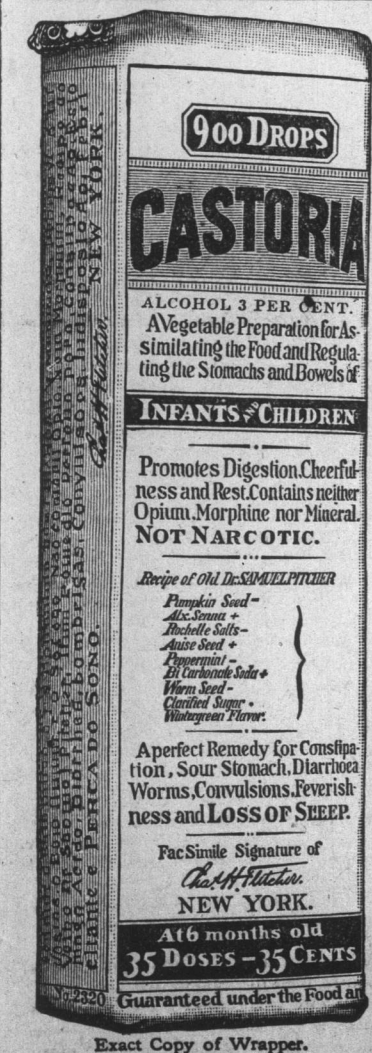
An adjunct of this is the Columbia club, a handsomely equipped clubhouse, run on liberal and gentlemanly lines by the members, and having about it no taint of patronage or the eleemosynary spirit. Its members are men from all walks in life. It differs from other high-grade clubs chiefly in that gambling and drinking are tabooed. Altogether it is by far the most successful institution of the sort I have ever seen.

Bishop Brent has 15 workers associated with him, and services for Americans are maintained in several places. The distinctively missionary work of the church has been almost wholly confined to the non-Christian tribes.

For Manila's Men. Some interesting statistics concerning the American men in Manila were recently gathered by the Young Men's Christian association. Of the 3,432 American young men in Manila, 83.13 per cent are unmarried. Of the total number, 351 have Filipino wives or live with Filipino women. The others are distributed as follows: Five hundred and sixty-five are living in American homes; 627 are living in messes; 813 are rooming in Filipino families; 203 are living in hotels; 862 are soldiers; 61 are in Bilbilid prison.

Apparently, the average American does not find the atmosphere of the islands conducive to church-going. A count was made, upon a recent Sunday, of all the American men in attendance upon the city's 20 churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, and the aggregate number was found to be 418. At the Columbia club were 81 and at the Luneta sacred concert were 395. Over against these 892 (among whom were doubtless many duplicates) who were under religious or "wholesome" influences, may be placed the count of 1,695 in attendance upon baseball games, races, etc. At two similar resorts where the count could not be made, the estimated number was 250 more.

This does not mean that Manila is an immoral city, in truth, I was amazed at the quietness and orderliness of it, and at the manifestly high character of the people. So far as I could ascertain, the attacks upon the morality of Americans in the Philippines have been cruel exaggerations. While they apparently do not lean strongly to church-going, the men of Manila yet manifest an alert interest in the moral welfare of the city. The



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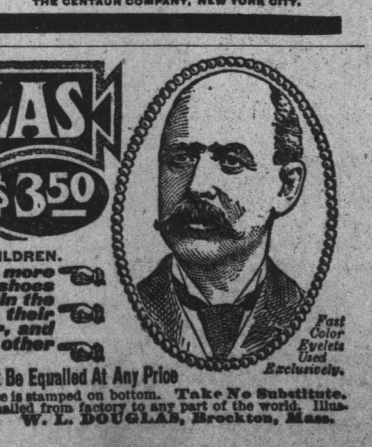
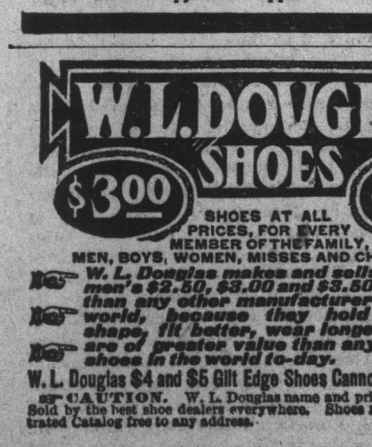
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