

Get Ready for the Summer Time.

Do your summer shopping now. Our line of summer merchandise contains many bewitching effects for this season, good stylish goods, and prices always right. This store is becoming more and more the centre of business activity and this week's offerings should create still greater enthusiasm, for here in ample varieties is the merchandise you want at unrivaled low prices.

Special Dress Goods Values Now 50c.

Striped Venetians in colors navy, brown, green, cardinal, cream and black, regular values to 65c. yd., now only **50c.**

Navy and black serge, 52 inches wide, with shadow stripe, a very serviceable cloth for ladies' or children's wear, regular price 75c. yd., now selling at **50c.**

Serge in navy blue only, good heavy quality, suitable for boys' suits or ladies' or children's dresses, 52 inches wide, extra special value, at **50c.**

Plain Venetians and Satin Cloths, in navy, brown, black and green, suitable for ladies' suits or skirts, regular values 60c. and 65c., now selling at **50c.**

READ THIS.

The Greatest Muslin Bargain

Over 300 yards Muslins and Gingham, in checks, polka dots and floral designs, very neat and pretty patterns, suitable for ladies or children's dresses, about 20 designs in all, regular price 12½c. and 15c. yd. Your choice of the entire lot for

Only 10c. Yd.

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Ladies' Fine Hose Underpriced

Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, in plain silked and fancy lace, some with lace ankle and others with all lace front, in colors black or white, full fashioned and stainless dye, very cool for summer wear, regular price 35c. per pair, now selling at, only

29c. Per Pair 29c.

Men's Summer Furnishings

Men's Wash Vests, in white and colors, selling at all prices from **\$1.25**

Men's White Trousers, of heavy duck, selling at **\$1.25**

Men's Outing Shirts, plain white duck, with reversible collar, selling at **75c.**

Men's Linen Hats, light, medium and dark colors, specials at **50c.**

Men's Fine Colored Shirts, plain or pleated fronts, extra good values at **\$1.00**

Men's Fine Colored Shirts, striped and checked patterns, selling at **89c.**

Men's Umbrellas, with mercerized top, regular price \$1.00, selling at **89c.**

Boy's Outing Shirts, plain white or fancy stripe, special value at **50c.**

Dimes or dollars, it makes no difference which you spend here, you're bound to save money.
PRODUCE TAKEN AS CASH.

TERRILL BROS.

Cheapest General Store in the County.

Join the throng who do their trading at Terrill's and save your checks—They are valuable.

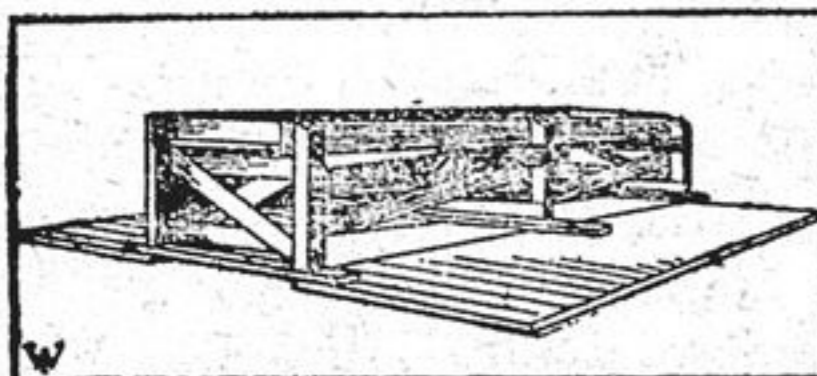
Feeding Sheep Economically.

Handling sheep and lambs the last two or three years has been easy money to almost every one that has touched them, and the profit in the business has been sufficient temptation to get some men back into the business who do not have a strong personal predilection for the animals.

Any such who do go into raising or feeding sheep or lambs are apt to not take much note of the ways of animals about their eating and may consequently allow them to waste a good deal of grain. All who are familiar with sheep know that though they eat almost anything that is green and clean, they will not eat dirty things, especially grain or forage that has been contaminated with their own filth. Consequently it is a matter of importance to provide troughs for grain and racks for roughage, into which they cannot climb and stand or even put their feet at all.

Probably the best way to make troughs for grain is to build them alongside and close up to a board fence or wall of a building, says a writer in Farm Progress. If this is done and the trough, even though flat bottomed, is not very wide the sheep will not be able to jump up into it and stand in it. This would be the plan for a single trough, and the sheep could stand only on one side.

But troughs may be made flat bottomed and wide enough to divide by a board partition running along the mid-



FEED BUNK FOR MUDDY LOTS.

le lengthwise, dividing it into two troughs of the length required. If this partition of boards or slats is high enough the sheep cannot well get into and stand in the troughs and foul the feed.

As sheep dislike mud very much and hate to get wet feet, provision ought by all means to be made for feeding them in the dry. A well made shed facing south is the best way to secure this protection, but if for any reason the shed cannot be provided for feeding them it is very desirable that the ground around the feed racks and troughs should be dry. Where gravel is abundant raising the ground around

The racks and putting on four to six inches of gravel will keep the immediate surroundings firm and free from mud.

If gravel is not obtainable and there is no other way to provide for solid standing room around the feed racks and troughs the best thing is to build a board platform on good substantial sills of some wood that does not rot easily. This idea is shown in the accompanying illustration, which shows low, flat racks. The racks might be better if made V shaped, with up and down slatted sides, wide enough apart to permit the sheep's noses to pass through readily. I have used them made in that way as well as like the illustration and found that it saved much of the hay, turnips and other things that I fed them.

Dairy Talk of Today

Ownership of pure bred stock yields a profit, rouses up ambition, stimulates pride and lifts the man out of the rut of average conditions.

What Some Holsteiners Say. "When in doubt put on a herd of Holstein-Friesians. They will do the rest," remarks an enthusiast.

Eight months old and weighing 832 pounds is the record of a Holstein calf owned by Abner Van Hooser of Port Byron, N. Y., says Holstein-Friesian Register. No other dairy cow can dig so good a profit out of average conditions as can the Holstein. Her vigorous constitution, great staking qualities and capacity for turning roughage into dairy products eminently fit her for average conditions.—W. C. Huntington.

Big Factor in a Record.

It is well said there are three important factors leading to a great record of a cow—first, the man; second, the cow; third, the feed. We are not sure but it may be safely said that the man is the greatest factor of the three, says Maine Farmer.

Hitch High.

Let the average man keep average cows and make the average products and profits. Better hitch your wagon to a higher star.

Are You in the Woods?

No, you can't afford to run a dairy without knowing where you're at, and you are probably in the woods if you don't weigh the feed and milk occasionally. Do it. It's interesting and well worth while.—A. J. McGuire.

Far Sight Needed.

The dairy farmer must be a far-sighted man. The calves of today are the milkers of tomorrow. If these milkers are going to be up to par, special attention must be given to their breeding and care, remarks Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

MULE RAISING.

The Feed Box and Good Blood Go Hand in Hand.

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL.

In breeding mules the first point is to see that the mule's sire is a large jack, recorded in the American Jack stock stud book. He should stand 15.2 hands or even 16 hands high and should weigh up to 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. He should have a large, strong body and heavy bone. Weight and bone are cardinal points in a jack. If mares sired by light stallions—standard bred, coachers, etc.—are bred to such a jack, mules of good quality and fair weight may be expected. If the mares are by good standard bred saddle or thoroughbred stallions, the mules will be very active and will possess much quality and finish. If these mares have good weight, say 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, this mating will produce the finest sugar mules. If somewhat smaller, good cotton mules will result. If draft bred mares are used, the mules will of course be heavier. Such mules are the draft mules of the market and are in strong demand for city use. They have more weight than sugar mules, but not quite so much quality.

For small, indifferent 800 pound mares without breeding nothing better can be expected than the production of inferior cotton mules or pit and pack mules. It is useless to try to breed good mules from poor mares. There will probably always be more demand in the south for mules than for work horses which can be supplied by locally raised animals, but it is necessary first to have a supply of good, useful farm brood mares. It is doubtful if any jack is good enough to sire a good mule from a small, coarse, plug mare.

In conclusion let it be said most emphatically that it is a waste of time and money to try to breed horses, mules or any other kind of live stock without feed. It is all right to let animals rustle and find their feed, but

they must find something worth rustling for when they do rustle or the rustling will do far more harm than good.

Exercise is splendid for the development of bone, muscle and constitution, but it must be supplemented with plenty to eat. A farm animal (horses and mules are no exception) makes its greatest growth when it is young, and it makes it at the least cost.

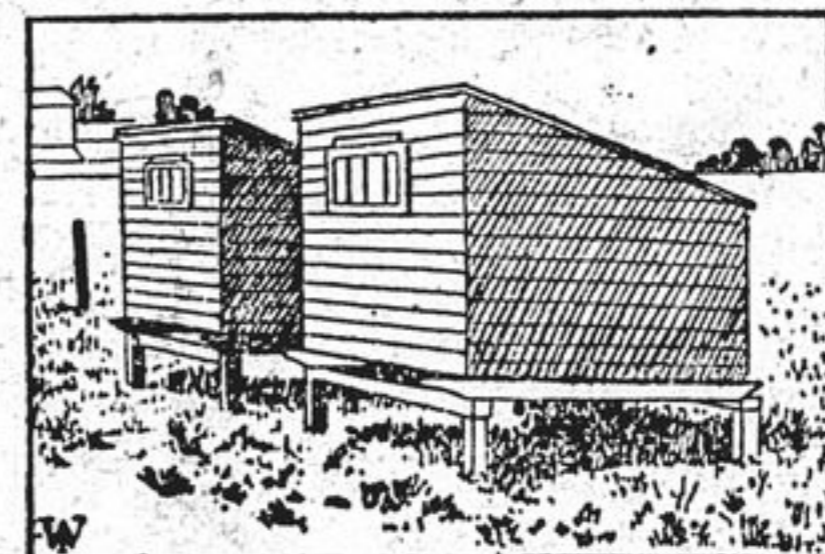
It is a straight business proposition to feed young animals well, and it even pays to begin on the mother before the youngsters come into the world. Let the colts learn to eat a little grain before they are weaned, and keep this up when pasturage is poor. Let them run in the fields through the winter—the exercise is good for them—and bring them up at night and give them a feed. Do not think that because a colt eats cotton stalks and dried cornstalks he enjoys it. He may eat them because he has to.

Nothing responds to feed like a colt, and, conversely, nothing responds more quickly to its absence. Stunt the colt after weaning, refuse to feed him, and you have a stunted horse or mule, under-sized at maturity. The feed box and good blood go hand in hand, the one supplementing the other. It is a hopeless, cheerless, profitless proposition to separate them.

COLONY HOG HOUSES.

At farrowing time the sow needs to have a warm, comfortable and well lighted house by herself. This house needs to have a railing on the inside about nine inches from the floor and extending out from the sides about twelve inches for the protection of the young pigs. This railing is best made of two 2 by 4's with two inch space between them and also the wall. It is desirable to have small yards connected with the houses to give the sows before farrowing and the sow and pigs after farrowing moderate exercise.

A form of house in use in the central west is shown in the cuts. These



PORTABLE HOUSES IN FIELD. houses are 6 by 8 feet, 6 feet high in

front and 4 feet in the rear. They are inclosed with drop siding and covered with grooved roof boards and ogee battens. The floor is made of two inch planks. These houses are placed on runners.

As seen in the first cut, the houses are located in an alfalfa pasture and are raised sufficiently to allow the hogs to run under them for shade. In this case the houses proper are used for the storage of feed. Being on runners, they are easily handled by a team and can be placed on any part of the farm. When desired, they make excellent chicken houses. In cold weather they can be placed under an open shed or in a protected place and be very warm.

The yards are best made in movable sections. The lumber required is nine pieces 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet (see second cut).

These houses have proved their merit, especially for early spring and late fall pigs. They soon pay for themselves by the increased number of pigs saved through their use.

Advantages of Portable House.

The advantages of the portable hog house may be enumerated as follows: It is easily and economically constructed; it is readily moved to any desired location; it is useful alike to the general farmer and the breeder of fine stock; it is the most natural and sanitary of all methods of housing swine. Only the simplest workmanship is required to construct it, and much odd lumber may be utilized. The renter who finds it impossible to provide expensive quarters for his hogs can well afford to build portable houses, as they can be retained as personal property.

Where separate paddocks are given to swine of various ages and sex portable houses are practically a necessity. By using a house which can be moved to a fresh piece of ground insanitary conditions are avoided. From four to six mature animals or from ten to twenty shoats are accommodated by each house. The swine are thus kept



HOG HOUSES WITH YARDS.

cleaner and more thrifty than when allowed to gather in large numbers. Animals showing evidence of disease can more readily be isolated when portable houses are used.