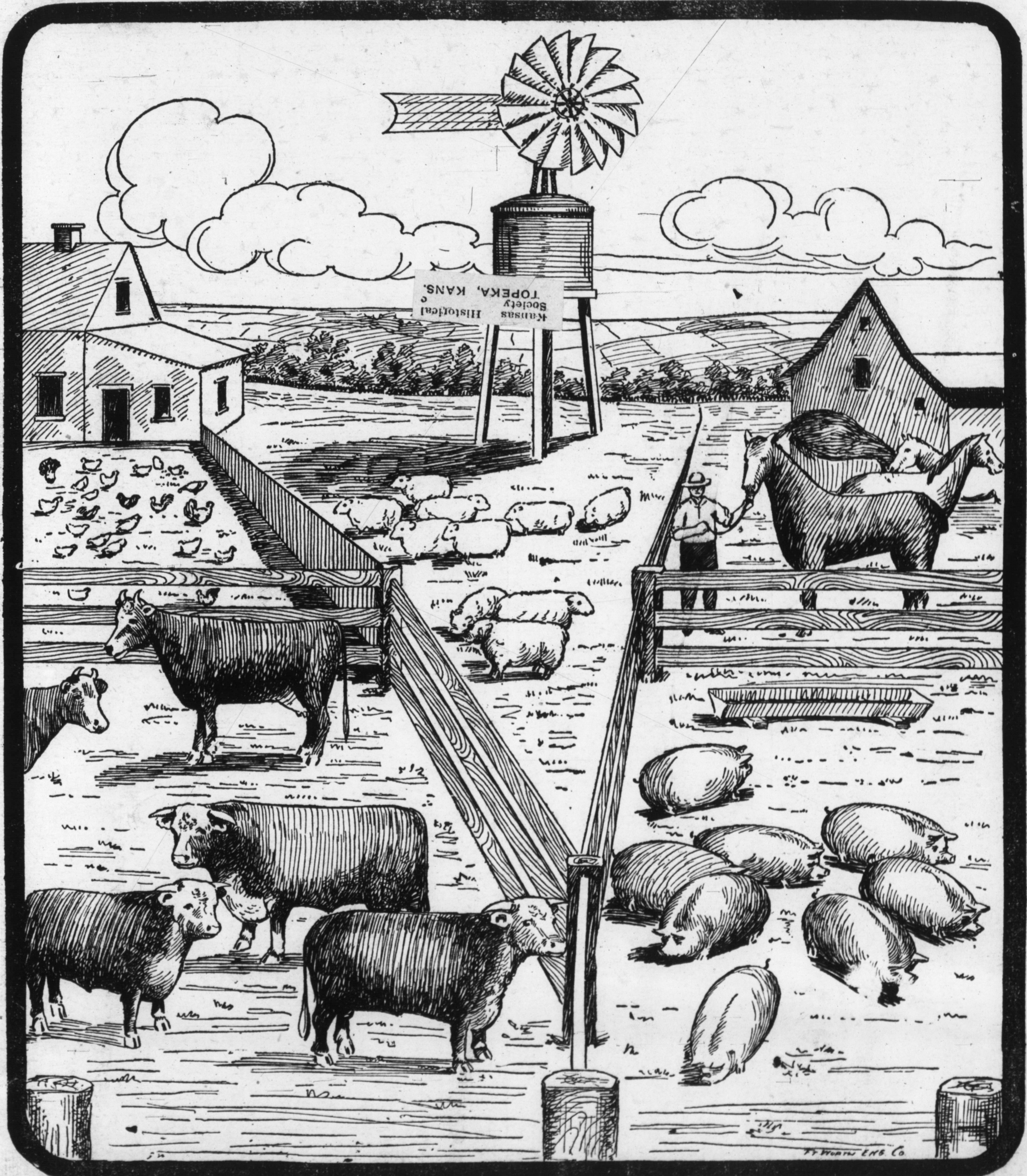


The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE 24, 1908

NO. 5



Fleming Ranch Report Filed

DALLAS, Texas, June 22.—L. C. McBride and A. M. Milligan, as receivers of the Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company, filed in the Forty-fourth district court their report and inventory of the property, and an order was entered by the court approving the same, and directing that it be recorded in the minutes.

An order was also entered directing that the receivers sell 1,500 head of 3 and 4 year old steers at \$30 per head, and sales of 485 1-year-olds at \$15 per head and 1,503 2-year-olds at \$20 per head were confirmed. The action of the receivers in discharging the claim of Clay, Robinson & Co. of Kansas City against the ranch amounting to \$35,000 was approved.

The report of the receivers is in terms as follows:

"In the district court of Dallas county, Texas, Forty-fourth judicial circuit, Fred Fleming vs. Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company.

"Now come the undersigned, A. M. Milligan and L. C. McBride, who were on the 30th of January, 1908, by this court appointed receivers of the property of the defendant, the Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company, and show to the court that immediately after the court's making its order aforesaid on Jan. 30, 1908, your receivers duly qualified as directed by this court and proceeded to take charge and possession of the property of said defendant, Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company, of which property the following is a substantial inventory, to wit:

Area of Ranch

"What is known as the Fleming ranch, or Fred Fleming ranch, situated in a body, portions of same being in each of the three counties of Hardeman, Foard and Cottle, Texas, which lands are more fully described in that certain deed of Fred Fleming and wife, Dora Fleming, of the Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company, of date May 20, 1907, and recorded in volume 11, page 245, of the deed records of Cottle county, and in volume 17, page 62, of the deed records of Foard county, and in volume 27 page 15, of the deed records of Hardeman county.

The total acreage in said ranch, according to the best information of your receivers at the date they so took charge of same, was about 71,561 acres. Said lands were and are enclosed and fenced and devoted to and being used for ranch purposes by the said Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company.

About the Cattle

"Your receivers do not undertake to report exactly as to the number of head of cattle on hand at said ranch when they took charge, because it was not only impracticable, but it would have been injurious to the cattle for same to have been rounded up and counted, not only so, but such was unnecessary, as the cattle were safe within the enclosure of the ranch, and have been carefully looked after and seen to by your receivers con-

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements of brain and nerves in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.

"For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.

"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season, for the noon meal, and if tired at tea time, take Grape-Nuts alone and feel perfectly nourished.

"Nerve and brain power, and memory are much improved since using Grape-Nuts. I am over sixty and weight 155 lbs. My son and husband, seeing how I had improved, are now using Grape-Nuts.

"My son, who is a traveling man, eats nothing for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and a glass of milk. An aunt, over 70, seems fully nourished on Grape-Nuts and cream." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

stantly since they took charge. But our best information is that at the time we took charge, the number of cattle upon said ranch and belonging to said Fleming Ranch and Cattle Company aggregated a little over 7,000 head, and perhaps between 7,000 and 8,000 head. At the time we took charge we are sure there were about 525 1-year-old steers; about 1,665 2-year-old steers, and probably about 1,500 (more or less) 3 and 4 year old steers; and about 118 bulls. Just how many cows and heifers there were, we are not able to state, as already said, with exact accuracy, but our best information and estimate is that there were enough to make up with the steers and bulls mentioned an aggregate of slightly over 7,000 head of cattle. All of said cattle were branded F on right side or hip.

Horses and Other Property

"There were on said ranch about 84 head of horses and about 52 head of using horses. Also the following: Four mules, 1 Shire stallion, 1 standard bred running stallion, 1 other stallion, 20 hogs.

"We also found at the ranch and took charge of the following household and other articles of property, to wit: Five iron beds, 5 mattresses, 1 folding bed, 10 rocking chairs, 1 bookcase and desk, 1 box lounge, 4 center tables, 10 chairs (straight backs), 3 dressers and wash stands, 1 sideboard, 1 dining room table, 1 kitchen table, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 range stove, 10 rugs, 2 carpets, 3 heating stoves, 3 wagons, 3 sets of harness, 1 buggy and harness, 1 hack, 1 binder (Deering), 1 cultivator, 1 riding planter, 3 turn plows, 3 single plows, 1 disc harrow (of no value), 2 slip scrapers (of no value), 1 section harrow, 2 saddles.

"The above is all of the property taken charge of by us save that there was some feed stuff on hand, which, of course, has been utilized since in feeding the stock, and there was on hand thirty-five barrels of salt, a large portion of which has been utilized.

"The above is a statement of the property as it was at the date your receivers took charge immediately upon qualifying on, to wit, the day of February, 1906. There have been some changes in that your receivers have, under the direction of this court, sold off certain steers, as shown by separate report which will be filed herein; besides we have branded up to June 1, 1,049 head of this year's calves, but we file the inventory as aforesaid in order to show the condition of affairs when we took charge of the property of said ranch.

"We have also procured a number of the deeds and muniments of title affecting said lands; and also certain other papers belonging to said ranch corporation, all of which is in our possession, but not necessary to be mentioned here, as we take it. Respectfully submitted,

L. C. McBRIDE,
A. M. MILLIGAN,
"Receivers."

Range News

Callahan County

C. B. Snyder of Callahan county last week sold to S. Webb of Albany about 1,500 head of 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers, the consideration being nearly \$40,000.

San Saba County

J. T. Christian of Richland Springs was in San Saba last Friday. He has his ranch west of Richland stocked with sheep now and says they are doing splendidly.

LaSalle County

J. G. Childress sold 299 steers averaging 893 pounds, in St. Louis Monday at \$5. They were shipped from his ranch in LaSalle county. They were not the only South Texas steers there, but it is the only lot reported in the sales from there Monday. The price was all right.

Hale County

The cattlemen of the south plains will soon have better facilities for getting their cattle to market. A new road has been opened, leading from the stock yards, passing east of town, and for a long distance southward, where it reaches some of the large ranch pastures. Only a short stretch of the road remains to be opened and fenced.

Heretofore stockmen shipping cattle have had to cross small pastures and pay for damage to the grass. This road, no doubt, will be a great saving and convenience to the shippers.—Plainview Herald.

Tom Green County

G. D. Berry, one of Eldorado's prosperous citizens, is in town today. Mr. Berry owns several thousand sheep, which he pastures in Thompson Brothers' pasture, near Eldorado. He says that he is very much pleased with con-

ditions this year, the range being better than in several years past. Sheep are fat and have produced an extra fine quality of wool. The clip was the heaviest in years. Mr. Berry says he does not intend to sell any muttons until the market opens next spring.—San Angelo Standard.

Tom Green County

Shipments of live stock on Thursday were:

R. S. Campbell, seven cars of sheep to Kansas City, by way of Paris.

Jim Henderson, four cars of cattle to Fort Worth.

King Bros., seven cars of cattle to Fort Worth.—San Angelo Press-Mail.

E. B. Flowers is here after a short trip to Lockhart, and will start back to the ranch in Zavala county tomorrow or next day, but will stop off at Uvalde to receive a bunch of cattle that will be delivered there about Saturday. He is going to hang around town today and see whether the shipment made by himself and J. H. Gage from Floresville gets into St. Louis for today's market.

Johnson County

It was quite a sight for people of this section to see the herds of sheep that stopped at the Santa Fe stock yards this morning and were turned out to graze on the prairie east of the stock pens. In one lot were 961 head belonging to Hamilton & Brownman, and in the other were 1,040 belonging to Elder & Wilson. These sheep are from ranches in the San Angelo country and are en route to southwest Kansas, but were detained on account of the washouts.—Cleburne Enterprise.

Range Notes

"There should be trainloads of fat hogs and sheep shipped out annually from these sections. Great feeding grounds for the lamb and mutton production of the northwest should be founded in the wheat farms of the Inland Empire," the state of Washington.

Shearing has come to a close in the Ellensburg district, west of Spokane, 50,400 sheep having been clipped. The wool yield was 453,600 pounds. There will be less wool marketed than in former years, as heretofore large flocks of sheep have been taken from Yakima county on account of accommodations and climatic conditions being much better in Ellensburg. H. A. Walker, a prominent owner, says that the sheep business is on the decline, because a man to own a flock of sheep must invest at least \$10,000 in a private range for pasture. The forest reserve policy adopted by the federal government also works a hardship on the wholesale sheep industry, he said, adding that the general raising of sheep is on the increase, because the farmers all keep some on their places for general utility.—Live Stock Journal.

Andrews County

SHAFER LAKE, Texas.—Holloway & Tyson have purchased about a thousand yearling steers from Bustin & Means of this county, paying \$15 per head. They have moved the cattle to their ranch in New Mexico.

The State Stock Inspection Board of Colorado last March issued orders that all cattlemen of the state in districts where mange prevailed must dip their cattle by June 1. The board has information that the cattlemen have not fully complied with the law and it is preparing to prosecute those who have refused to do so. State Veterinarian Lamb is now out getting the evidence.

The report comes from San Angelo to the effect that the city is filling up with wool buyers, who will bid on the spring wool clip now being concentrated at that point. The question of real interest to the wool growers is whether they really want to buy. There is a suspicion that they are visiting Texas to solicit consignments of wool for eastern commission houses.—San Angelo Express.

A Delightful Affair.

Mr. Ben Van Tuyl not only knows how to enjoy life himself, but has the happy faculty of making others do so. His own pleasure is doubled by sharing it with his friends. So when he announced to about sixty of his friends last week that he would be glad to have them down at his ranch last Tuesday night, not one began to make excuse, but accepted with cheerful alacrity, knowing that something would be doing.

By 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a goodly crowd had assembled at the ranch house and was making things hum in having a good time. About 9 o'clock real business of the evening began. There was barbecued meat, pickles, bread, cowboy stew, salad, most delicious gravy and a wash pot of coffee that would float an iron wedge. It was just such a repast as a hungry crowd would have named if given the ordering. After all were

Farmers Plan School on Train

Committees are at work upon the framing of the program of the annual meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress to be held at College Station, in the buildings of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College on July 7, 8 and 9. Due balance is to be given, it is announced, to the work of the fourteen or more departments of the congress, and it is expected that the annual meeting will be the most elaborate and representative one the congress has yet had.

It is expected that there will be presented to the congress at its meeting this year the plan of starting out over the state an educational train. This is to be supplied with speakers and with abundant samples of what Texas has done and illustrations of what Texas may do.

In connection with this meeting and tour of the state, it is suggested by E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, who is interested in the development of Texas industries, that the subject of "Dairying and Its Possibilities" be given special attention. "Dairying," he said today, "is becoming one of the leading industries of this state and will continue to advance until it takes rank with the most important. This is because it can be carried on successfully in all parts of Texas. Swine and poultry are raised in conjunction. All of these industries are profitable. Dairying should be encouraged in each county by forming dairying clubs wherever practicable and building creameries in each county seat, so that the dairymen could have a ready market.

"This business has begun to attract the attention of all farmers."

filled there still remained enough for another such crowd.

Dancing was next announced. In the upper story of the big barn bales of hay were arranged around the wall for seats and Chinese lanterns illuminated the scene. They began with a reel, varied with a waltz, then a two-step, with now and then a hoedown, until the hours grew very small and the high riding moon gave splendid light for the drive back to town. Everyone voted Mr. Van Tuyl a prince of hosts, in bidding him good night.—Colorado Record.

Matagorda County

BAY CITY, Texas.—A peculiar disease is affecting the beef cattle in this county, and no one seems able to correctly diagnose the case. It seems that the livers of a large part of the cattle butchered are diseased and unfit for use, altho the cattle are otherwise fat and perfectly healthy. These diseased livers are hard on the outside and brittle on the inside. Sometimes there is a bloody corruption that is quite odorless. There is sometimes found on the inside of the livers what the butchers call a leech; others guess it to be the larvae of the tapeworm.

About 90 per cent of all cattle butchered over 2 years old are so affected; 50 per cent of the 2-year-olds have it and only about 10 per cent of the calves. This "liver complaint" does not seem to hurt the cattle in any way, nor to affect any part of the body but the liver.

BRADY, Texas, June 20.—Paul Willoughby, a young ranchman here, has bought the entire stock of cattle of Mrs. Johanna C. Wilhelm, numbering over 2,500 head, and leased the Wilhelm ranch for five years. The deal will involve from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. The Wilhelm ranch lies in McCulloch and Menard counties, about eighteen miles southwest from here, and the pasture leased in this deal contains about 20,000 acres. Rounding up the cattle will begin at once, and possession of the ranch will be given July 15. Mrs. Wilhelm still retains about fourteen sections of land, which does not go into this deal.

Reeves County

Al Vivian came down from the Diamond and a Half ranch in New Mexico and spent a number of days circulating among his hosts of friends. He reports that cattle are doing well up there. They will have a large bunch of cattle to deliver the first.—Pecos Times.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Business Association, 209-211, London, Canada.

How Nature Provides.

Our Beauty, Health and Happiness.

Is it not possible, and altogether probable that elements necessary for the body-health are contained in the medicinal roots found in the earth, digested in the plant laboratory of Nature and made ready for man or animal?

There is a growing belief among scientists that the vegetable kingdom furnishes us with the necessary elements for blood making and to keep that delicate balance of health that the human animal is so apt to disturb by wrong methods of living. Thus we know that we should get the phosphates from the wheat in our bread—or some cereal foods, and iron from certain vegetables, such as spinach and greens.

If there is ill-health then our best method for recovering our standard balance of health is to go to Nature's Laboratory—the plant life which will furnish the remedy.

Buried deep in our forests is the plant known as Golden Seal (*Hydrastis*) the root of which Edwin M. Hale, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, states "In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in us about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states." Dr. Hale continues "Prof. John M. Scudder says, 'It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched, and this blood feeds the muscular system.' 'I mention the muscular system because I believe it first feels the increased power imparted by the stimulation of increased nutrition. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results.'"

Stillingia or Queen's root is another root which has long been in repute as an alterative (blood purifier) and Prof. John King, M. D., says of it: "An alterative unsurpassed by few if any other of the known alteratives; most successful in skin and scrofulous affections—Beneficial in bronchial affections—permanently cures bronchitis—relieves irritation—an important cough remedy—coughs of years standing being cured. Aids in blood-making and nutrition, and may be taken without harm for long periods."

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., combined an extract of the two above roots, together with that of Stone root, Black Cherry-bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake and Glycerine—into a prescription which he put up in a ready-to-use form, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It was most successful in correcting and curing such ailments as were due to stomach and liver derangements, followed by impure blood.

In cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, ulceration of stomach or bowels, torpid liver, or biliousness, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has never been excelled as a tonic and invigorator which puts the affected organs "in tune" and enables them to perform their proper functions.

This alterative and tonic is indicated when you have symptoms of headache, backache, in fact "ache all over." When your appetite is gone, tongue furred, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, when you feel weak, tired, blue and discouraged, then is the time to take this natural restorative of Dr. Pierce. "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a secret, or patent medicine, because all its ingredients are printed on the bottle wrapper. It contains no alcohol, or other harmful, habit-forming agents—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used as a solvent and preservative.

A good medical book, written in plain English, and free from technical terms is a valuable work for frequent consultation. Such a work is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It's a book of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated. It is given away now, although formerly sold in cloth binding for \$1.50. Send 21 cents, in one-cent stamps, to pay for cost of mailing only for paper-covered copy, addressing Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; or 31 cents for an elegantly cloth-bound copy.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative, two or three cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

When all else failed, I have known cases of colic to respond to quarter pound doses of Epsom salts in warm water.

HORSES

The Mules of Mexico

Everybody knows that all mules are brainy, but the mules of Old Mexico have something on other mules for a sort of prescience of their own, said a man who had spent many years in the neighboring republic. A Mexican mule will do just so much work and not a blamed bit more.

The riding mule, for instance, is fully aware of the distance, down to a rod, he is supposed and required to traverse in the progress of one traveling day, and all the sharp sticks or goads or dynamite on earth won't get him to do a bit more than what he knows to be the correct distance. The Mexicans have got a peculiar saying in connection with this characteristic of the Mexican mule. You ask a Mexican, for instance, how far it is by muleback to such and such a point.

Two days' journey if you are not rushed, but three days if you are in a hurry, the Mexican will reply.

His meaning is that if you don't ask more of the mule than you should ask of him, the mule will be able to make the trip in two days. But if you attempt to drive the brute he'll sulk on you, and in consequence the journey will take you three days.

Now for the prescience of which I spoke. I don't know what else to call it. The latest instance I saw of it was when I was riding thru the state of Sonora a month or two ago on an old gray mule that knew every turn and twist of the road I was taking so thoroughly that I let the bridle reins hang on his neck and permitted him to go it alone.

Along toward evening a terrific thunder storm came up. The air was heavy with the fumes of sulphur—something I had heard about but had never experienced before—and the crashes were deafening. The road was rocky and bad, and there was only an occasional scrub pine alongside.

The old gray mule when the storm reached its height, stopped his jog of a sudden and stood in the middle of the road, peacefully enough. He wasn't worrying apparently, but he considered that that was a pretty good place to stand during the tremendous electrical storm, for it was out in the open.

For myself I wanted to get under the shelter of a pine tree about 100 yards ahead of me. But the mule wouldn't and wouldn't see that. Him for the open and there he stood.

I prodded him with the spurs, but he merely looked around at me in a disgusted sort of way. Then I dismounted and tried to lead him. Nothing doing. He wouldn't budge.

So at length, giving it to him that he knew more about it than I did, I wrapped my poncho about my head and stood at his head, waiting for the storm to pass. I hadn't stood by the mule in that way for more than three minutes before I saw a couple of balls of fire playing around the trunk of the pine tree. Then there came a positively deafening crash, and when I could see again there was that pine tree stretched across the road and a good part of it in kindling wood.

I suppose, maybe, that old gray mule didn't know. I give it to him, anyhow, that he did.—Washington Post.

Dr. Hickey on Development

Dr. Hickey, a practical Ohio breeder, in a very thoughtful and pointed article in the Horse Breeder of last week calls attention to some very interesting facts with reference to the value of development in both sire and dam, says American Sportsman. The writer makes it plain that the advocates of development are not tied to excessive development, nor are they bound to a public record as the only fact in the development of the stallion or mare. In fact, there may be perfect physical development without a record. They contend, as Dr. Hickey puts it, "that as soon as the process of development has progressed to the extent of arousing and causing reactions in the organisms they become registered experiences in the structure and are transmitted to the progeny." This, of course, leaves the character of the development dependent largely upon the judgment of the trainer and the physical capacity of the horse, two very important features. Upon the question of extreme development Dr. Hickey says:

"A horse's development cannot be dated from the first time he appears in public, for the process may have been going on for one, two or three years or more preceding the public exhibition and may continue after he has a standard record. Neither is it necessary that he have a standard mark to establish the fact of development. No one would

say The Bondsman was entirely undeveloped. It is difficult to say what extreme development is. Probably a fair interpretation would be to develop to the limit of the horse's speed. But the danger in this would be that in the hands of some trainers and drivers this point could be reached and the horse still preserved, while in the hands of other trainers and drivers he would be completely 'knocked out.' The former would be development in a physiological manner, the latter even worse than excessive development. A development that is not along the lines and encourages the evolution would of course be ruinous. A development properly conducted, one that encourages the evolution, even if it goes to the point of the extreme, cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the transmitting powers of the horse."

After going thru a lot of important data, which seems to establish the writer's contentions in favor of development, which facts are undisputed so far as records and the like are concerned, he sums up as follows:

"But as before remarked, undeveloped sires and dams do produce speed, but before the benefits of development can be disposed of by using these inheritances of these undeveloped progenitors must first be disposed of and shown to have no influence. 'The trotting horse of today is not a new species. He is a variation and what has given him his characteristics but extreme influences, which may be almost completely embodied in the one word 'development.'"

The Farmer's Horse

Heavy horses of some well established draft breed are useful and desirable on the average farm, but lighter horses are also necessary. The general purpose horse, weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, with a thorough cross not too far back, is a very useful animal. A little hot trotting or running blood hardens the bone, and strengthens the muscles and quickens the action. Such a horse, for all except the very heavy farm work, is much more useful than any heavy drafter. It will cover more ground in a day and every day, suffer less from heat and has more courage and endurance. This blood also adds finish and style, which are an item of profit when the horse is put on the market.

Eastern thoroughbred breeders are stationing thoroughbred stallions about the country for the use of the farmers, and if these horses are good, sound individuals and of sufficient size and bone they will prove a valuable cross on farm mares.

No farmer can afford to breed plain plugs. It costs only a little more to breed a good, salable animal than a worthless scrub. The keeping for service of scrub sires ought to be prohibited by law, and all stallions kept for public service ought to be subjected to rigid government inspection, as they are in France and in many other countries. In no other way can uniform, serviceable types be maintained. Such an inspection would be worth many millions of dollars to the farmers every year. The farmer's horse, of whatever breed, should be a good horse, and not a scrawny plug.

The thoroughbred has played an important part in the establishing of all breeds of horses which are at all popular in this country or in Europe, including even the draft strains. What the breeding bureau of the Jockey Club is doing to disseminate thoroughbred blood among farm horses in the state of New York ought to be duplicated in the west.—Farmers' Advocate.

Scrub-Grade and Mongrel Should Go

The improvement in the quality of the work horses on our farms in Missouri is very noticeable in the past few years. The scrub horse is fast disappearing. Farmers who are breeding their mares seek the best stallions within their reach. Those stallions that are standing at from five to ten dollars get but very little patronage. Farm teams are of high quality, have more snap and vim and do more work in a day than scrubs can do. More attention is being given to their feed and care, and better quarters are given to them than ever before. A horse to work well not only needs good feed but well ventilated stalls, kept clean and good beds to lie upon so as to get good sleep in order to work well. Good grooming and frequent watering are essential this hot weather.

Everywhere the scrub grade and mongrel stallions should be castrated as soon as their places can be taken by virile, robust, potent, pure-bred registered stallions. The principle of using registered stallions is sound in every particular and that being the

case it is urgently required that such stallions should be relieved of the present correct and humiliating accusation against their virility and potency. The remedy for this evil is in common sense, hygienic methods of stabling, feeding and management and the constant remembrance of the too little understood or appreciated fact that as "like produces like," health, strength, pure blood and work ability are absolutely necessary on the part of both stallion and mare if they are to produce progeny endowed with like attributes.—Coleman's Rural World.

Moon Blindness in Horses

It has been found that moon blindness is most apt to affect the horses of low, wet or malarial districts. It has been a common disease of new districts prior to thorough farming and drainage of the soil and is happily becoming less common under improved methods of farming.

But the tendency to contract this disease is hereditary. There can be no doubt as to that. It is induced by mating sound mares with stallions affected with periodic ophthalmia, or blindness or cataract due to that disease, or by using affected mares for breeding purposes.

The presence of "wolf teeth" has nothing to do whatever with eye disease of any kind, common belief to the contrary. Any cause of irritation or inflammation will be likely to bring out any disease to which the horse has a hereditary tendency, and when he is rising 3 or 4 he is cutting a large number of molar teeth, which cause him no end of misery, and it is at this time that moon blindness is more apt to show up for the first time.

Teething irritation does not cause eye disease; it merely causes the appearance of a trouble toward which there is an inherited weakness of the parts attacked, but the owner looks in the mouth about this time and discovers a couple of wolf teeth and blames them for the eye disease.

These wolf teeth are small, rudimentary, insignificant, harmless teeth located just in front of the first upper molar teeth. They are all that remain of what millions of years ago were large molar teeth (seventh premolars) of the prehistoric horse.

They are not found in all horses and hundreds of horses have periodic ophthalmia, but no wolf teeth, and as many have wolf teeth but no disease of the eyes.

If the wolf teeth happen to interfere with the bit they may be extracted; otherwise they may be let alone and will never in any way affect the eyes. What the horse breeder and owner should understand is that eye diseases are mostly contracted by using breeding stock affected with like eye diseases and that the disease need not be prevalent if sound stock is bred from and maintained in sanitary conditions and surroundings.—Farmers-Drovers' Journal.

Horse Talk

The breeding season for mares is at hand.

With a good mare there will always be more certainty of a good colt. Breed for the best and from the best.

Have an aim in breeding and breed all colts to a standard.

Matched pairs sell for more. Buyers will soon learn where there are well bred young horses.

The model for a carriage horse is 16.2 in height, with short, strong back, full quarters, sloping shoulders, long arched neck and fine head, and a perfect disposition.

Don't pass the jockey club sires without serious thought and investigation. Quit dunghill breeding and try to get the best.

A horse that is gentle and safe under all conditions is easily worth three times as much as one of equal ability that cannot be trusted.

When buying a horse look for width between the eyes, a large brain, a pleasant look out of the eyes, and a fine coat of hair.

Put up a cheap blind at the window, to let down on hot days when the window is open, and so keep out heat and flies.

Once a week give a nice warm bran mash. Don't get it too thin; just wet enough to be moist. Add about a pint of whole oats to three or four quarts of bran.

After the horses have been working hard and their hair is all matted down with sweat, it rests them much to give them a good currying just before bedtime.

Keep your horses so well curried that if a fly were to alight on them it would slip off and break its neck.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time, taught in simplified English. Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students. No cost in reach of all satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars from: **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

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Are made by the most skilled workmen of the very best material and every job is personally inspected before leaving the shop. If it is the VERY BEST you are looking for let MYRES have your order.

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We are so confident that our saddle* will please you that we are perfectly willing to ship same subject to your closest inspection. Yours for the BEST.

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SWEETWATER, TEXAS

NO "CHEAP JOHN" STUFF MADE

BUY A MYRES SADDLE AND YOU WILL RIDE THE VERY BEST THAT'S MADE

DAIRYING

The Standard for the Jersey Cow

The Jersey Association adopted in 1885 a scale of points for the ideal Jersey cow. This scale of points has remained unchanged until the present time, an indication that the Jersey cow breeders are pretty well agreed, and have been for a good while, as to the characteristics of a dairy cow. The following is the scale for cows:

Points.	Counts.
1. Head small and lean; face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns.	2
2. Eyes full and placid; horns small, crumpled, and amber-colored.	1
3. Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders.	8
4. Back level to the setting on of tail.	1
5. Broad across the loins.	6
6. Barred long, hooped, broad and deep at the flank.	10
7. Hips wide apart; rump long.	10
8. Legs short.	2
9. Tail fine, reaching the hocks; with good switch.	1
10. Color and mellowness of hide; inside of ears yellow.	5
11. Fore udder full in form and not fleshy.	13
12. Hind udder full in form and well up behind.	11
13. Teats rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed.	10
14. Milk veins prominent.	5
15. Disposition quiet.	5
16. General appearance and apparent constitution.	10

Perfection 100
In judging heifers, omit Nos. 11, 12 and 14.

For bulls the following is given: "The same scale of points shall be used in judging bulls, omitting Nos. 11, 12 and 14, and making due allowance for masculinity, but when bulls are exhibited with their progeny, in a separate class, add 30 counts for progeny."

Watered Milk

United States District Attorney Northcott of Springfield, Ill., has filed thirty-one informations in the United States district court there, press dispatches say, charging dairymen with shipping "adulterated" milk from Il-

linois into Missouri. The milk when inspected by government men was found to be diluted with water and below the standard in butter fat. The inspection was made during the latter part of last winter, at the request of St. Louis city officials, but secrecy was maintained about it until two weeks ago. Government inspectors who were sent there were aided by St. Louis milk dealers, who felt they were being cheated in the quality of milk they received. They arranged for the inspector to ride on trains bearing milk, and to take samples from cans consigned to St. Louis from Illinois. When the samples bearing the name of the shipper and consignee were analyzed at Washington they were found almost invariably to be diluted with water.

The findings of the inspectors were turned over the department of justice, and the first plan was to forward them to District Attorney Blodgett, who had aided in the investigation. But it was decided later to prosecute the cases at Springfield, that court being more accessible to the defendants and principal witnesses.

Dairy Wisdom

The Arkansas Homestead says that a good dairy cow should give three pounds of milk for every pound of grain fed, up to the amount that she can digest and convert into milk. And that is what we are to find out by testing the herd, if each individual is converting the food consumed into milk or putting it on her back. Make the milker wash his hands with soap before he begins to milk the cow. Then make him wash and thoroughly dry the udder of the cow and there will be less danger of contaminating the milk with harmful bacteria. These sound like simple methods, but it is the simple things that count for most in this world.

Be sure and milk the cow clean. The last milk, commonly called the strappings, is the richest of the secretion.

Remember that there is no result without a cause. If the animal is not giving her normal flow of milk, there is usually a very serious cause. A cause that will curtail the amount of milk will usually affect the health of the consumer of the milk. Never use the milk or sell it to the trade if the

cow is not giving her normal flow.

Clean water, pure air and sunshine are all free, but they are necessary in the production of pure and wholesome milk. If they are used freely, there will be little danger of the milk becoming seriously contaminated after it leaves the udder of the cow.

Professor Mendall of the Kansas station drops these remarks: "The experience of this station shows that, with pasture and soiling crops, we can produce butter fat from 6 to 9 cents per pound; have produced butter fat at 11.9 cents per pound; with kaffir corn one-half, bran one-fourth and ground oats one-fourth, and kaffir corn stover for 10.8 cents per pound; and with kaffir corn meal one-half, and soy bean meal one-half, and kaffir corn stover, for 12.3 cents per pound. When we had to buy high priced concentrates it has cost 15, 16 and 17 cents per pound for each pound of butter fat. This emphasizes the importance of raising as much feed, as possible on the farm. Mill feeds may at times be cheap enough so that a man can afford to sell the crop from the farm and buy them, but this is not usually the case, and this can only be determined by taking into consideration the cost of each, the value of each and the expense of making the change."

DAIRYMEN TO MEET

Many Topics of Interest to Be Discussed at College Station Convention

Following is the program for the meeting of the Texas Dairymen's Association, which meets July 7, 8 and 9 at College Station:

July 7, Afternoon

Invocation,
Address of welcome, Professor C. H. Alvord, College Station, Texas.
Response, T. W. Larkin, Denison, Texas.

Annual address, President B. F. Frasher, Cleburne, Texas.
Report of secretary-treasurer, C. O. Moser, Denison, Texas.

Address, Colonel Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Texas.

"The Profitable Dairy Cow," with demonstrations, C. H. Alvord, College Station.

"Dairying in the South," Hon. B. H. Rawl, Washington, D. C.

July 8, Forenoon

The Management of Sanitary City Dairy," J. Metzger, Dallas, Texas.

"The Proper Care of Cream by the Farmer in the Interest of Better Butter for Texas," J. F. Kline, San Antonio, Texas.

"Feeding and Handling Calves," D.

E. Lyon, Sherman, Texas.

"Breeding Up the Dairy Herd," Lindsay D. Waters, Dallas, Texas.

"The Kind of Association We Need," C. O. Moser, Denison, Texas.

"Relation of Creamery to Creamery Patron," W. W. Wren, Fort Worth.

"Conditions That Influence the Quality of Butter and Demonstrations in Babcock Testing, Acid Testing," etc., J. L. Thomas, College Station, Texas.

"The Uses of Skim Milk on the Farm," E. F. Brown, Dallas, Texas.

July 9, Forenoon

"Prickly Pear, Its Yield and Uses," Dr. David Griffith, Washington, D. C.

"The Policy of State Dairy Commission," Dr. Abbott, Denton, Texas.

"The Starter—Its Operation and Uses," J. P. Hayden, Kansas City.

"The Past, Present and Future of Dairy Cattle Importations From Above Fever Line," J. O. Terrell, San Antonio, Texas.

"Twenty Years a Dairyman," W. A. Shaw, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Questions and answers.

The above program is arranged for the benefit and profit of the dairymen of Texas. The forenoons will be taken up by the dairy program and the afternoons by the general sessions of the Farmers' Congress.

Special rates have been provided on all railroads from all points in Texas to College Station. It will be to your interest to arrange your affairs at home so that you may attend this meeting.

The Texas Dairymen's Association cordially invites you to be present at their annual convention July 7, 8 and 9, 1908. C. O. MOSER, Secretary.

FLOYD AND CROSBY COUNTIES DO WELL

Tom Montgomery Reports Conditions of Crops and Live Stock—Section Prosperous

Tom Montgomery, a leading ranchman of Floyd and Crosby counties, has just returned from his ranch to the city. He reports every in good condition in his county, with plenty of grass and water. All kinds of live stock is doing well in Floyd and Hale counties. One hundred per cent more cotton has been planted this year than in 1907 and the area of cultivated land has doubled. All the crops, he says, are in good condition and the lakes on the plains are full of water. Just before he left an immigrant agent had arrived in the counties he visited with 125 prospectors.

18,000,000 Cows Now on Pasture

At this season in the United States there are some 18,000,000 dairy cows on pasture and the harvest they will bring forth during the next two months is one of the greatest of our with the cows considered, certainly de-resources, says Professor A. L. Haacker. To best handle this pasture crop, serves a little thought and study.

The pasture this year started a little late, but since the middle of April in most sections it has made good progress and with the frequent rains is now in a flourishing condition. Blue grass and white clover is the pasture grass of the principal dairy sections, and these plants need rain, frequent clipping and weather not too hot. For this reason such a pasture will furnish more feed if not allowed to go to seed. When blue grass seeds it fills its mission for one year's growth to a great extent and will not produce the feed it would had it not seeded. It is a well-known fact that a lawn well clipped will produce more grass than one not so treated.

Don't Over-Pasture

The way to get the most pasture is to turn enough stock on in the early part of the season to prevent the grass from going to seed, but use care not to graze it too short.

Grass is one of the best rations known to stimulate milk secretions, and if the herd is large and the pasture short and some stock must be taken off, see to it that the milch cow is not, but dry cows, calves, heifers, steers and bulls will not suffer by the change from grass to dry feed, and should be the first to give up the pasture.

During the hot season, when flies are bad, stock will naturally do much of their grazing at night, and should have the run of a night pasture. This, to make it handy for early milking, should be located close to the barn or yard. The night pasture should be freer from weeds than any other, as the animals cannot see to avoid taking in weeds.

High ground, free from mosquito pools or ponds, is preferred for night pasture, and it may be with or without shade, but a small grove will be used by the stock during stormy weather.

The Day Pasture

The day pasture may be the main pasture and some distance from the farm buildings. It should have plenty of shade, water and even a clump of underbrush will come in good turn during fly time. A small hill or plot of high ground will be much enjoyed by the stock, for here they will come on windy days to rid themselves of

flies and graze the rich hilltop grass. In winter stock turn their backs to the wind, but in summer they face it. If you have good, fresh water in the pasture furnished by windmill or spring and also stagnant ponds, and wish the cattle to drink from the good and not the bad, put the salt near the water you wish used. Stock will soon get in the habit of coming to this place for both salt and water.

In my experience and investigations it pays to give some grain all thru the pasturing season, but when the grass is at its best very little grain is needed—only a handful or so to encourage cows into their stalls or place of milking. When the grass gets tough and dry and the flies are very bad the grain should be increased and some pasture substitutes used. To supplement pasture green feed of almost any kind will answer. Corn, both Dent and sweet; sorghum and millet are the most favored, and their high yielding warrants an abundance of forage from a small plot of ground. If soiling is not desired stock may be turned in on plots of sorghum, millet and cow peas, and if used only as night or day pasture these crops will furnish a large amount of feed. In an experiment carried on by the Nebraska station one milch cow was kept on a fifth-plot of sorghum for one month and received nothing else as food. This would indicate that one acre would keep five cows one month, and if the grass pasture were also used it would no doubt furnish much more feed.

Cows Should Be Content

Cows to do their best work should be content, and annoying features should be kept out of the cow pasture. Colts will often torment cows by chasing and biting them, and where this is noticed they should be kept out; also bulls, as they are better by themselves than running with the cows.

If an animal comes in season it should be taken from the herd at once and kept away from it until the season is over. While the cows are on pasture the finest dairy products can be produced, for then the animal is clean and well nourished with good food. We should therefore do our part in a sanitary job of milking. Milking cows in the pasture is no doubt the most sanitary way, but it is not at all convenient or practical in bad weather and stabling is the best system.

To keep flies off the animal while milking is in progress a course woven fly cover can be thrown over and in a bad season such covers can be left legs, the extra leg growing out just on during the day to good advantage.

How to Get Rid of Cattle Ticks

The following brief directions for ridding cattle and premises of the southern fever tick, prepared by Dr. R. P. Steddom, chief of the inspection division of this bureau, are issued as an aid to the work of tick eradication which has been undertaken by the bureau in co-operation with state authorities. This circular is especially applicable from midsummer until the following April to localities where but few cattle are kept.

If the southern farmers will but make a united effort along the lines indicated and thus co-operate with the local officials and this bureau in attacking the tick problem, much headway will be made, and our ultimate aim—the entire eradication of the tick and its direful consequences to southern agriculture—will be within measurable distance of accomplishment.

A. D. MELVIN, Chief of Bureau.

The destruction of ticks which are on cattle and premises is the first step in procuring a free cattle traffic. The following suggestions are therefore made for the purpose of assisting owners of small numbers of ticky cattle to get rid of the fever ticks.

The term "ticks" as here used is especially applied to the fever tick (*Margaropus annulatus*). These ticks are the more abundant in the latter part of summer and fall, the other kinds being rarely present after the month of July. All ticks are harmful, however, and should be destroyed.

The term "cattle" should be understood to include all cows, steers, bulls, heifers, yearlings, calves and oxen.

Tick-free premises are those in which there have been no ticky animals for nine months previously.

Hand Picking and Greasing Method

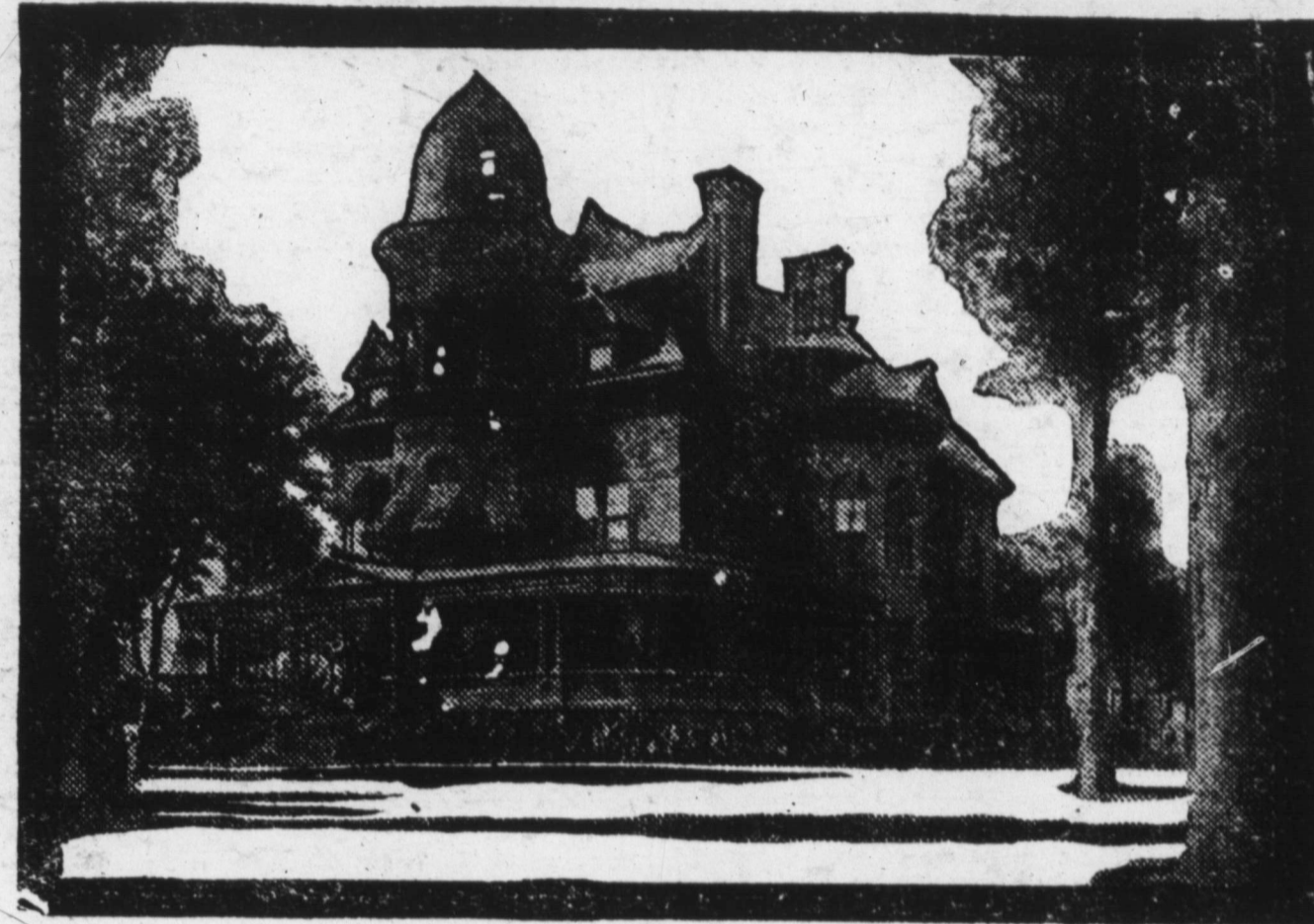
Cattle and premises may be freed from ticks by hand picking the cattle even though they are allowed to run on

ticky premises, provided they are controlled and no other animals are permitted on the premises. The method of hand picking and greasing is most suitable in cases where there are but few animals or for small herds where the conditions for grazing cannot be changed. The method consists in carefully examining all the cattle daily and picking or scraping off the ticks. In this connection it must be remembered that horses and mules sometimes carry ticks, and therefore these animals must also be thoroly and frequently examined and the ticks removed. The greatest care must be exercised to collect and destroy all of the ticks removed. It is true that while this process is going on the animals will get more ticks on them if the premises are ticky, but by diligently destroying all the larger ticks the supply finally gives out on account of the seed ticks having perished.

Arrange to examine all the cattle and pick the ticks at least every other day. All parts of the animals, especially the insides and back parts of the thighs, should be examined for ticks. If any of the cattle are difficult to handle, they should be driven into a chute or narrow pen made for the purpose and where good light is afforded. Ticks can be seen best in sunlight. Ticks must not be thrown on the ground, but should be placed in tin cans or other convenient vessels and carried to a suitable place and burned or otherwise totally destroyed, or they will lay eggs, and seed ticks will hatch in countless numbers. Begin now to pick ticks and be sure that not a single tick matures on your cattle after Sept. 1. As a result of your trouble in observing the precautions herein indicated during the summer and fall, the cattle and premises should be free from ticks by April 1.

To assist in preventing ticks from

Kokomo Woman Gives A Fortune



Home of Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women.

Some time ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female diseases or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for a while longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the

speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhoea, or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacement or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 5518 Miller Building, Kokomo, Indiana.

getting on cattle the cattle may be greased at the time of picking or as often as may seem to be necessary. The greasy solution is obnoxious to the ticks, and if the legs and sides of the animals are treated in this manner, the ticks will be less apt to crawl on them.

In greasing cattle, use Beaumont crude petroleum or any crude oil, cotton seed oil, fish oil, or lard. The following mixture will be found useful for this purpose: One gallon of kerosene, one gallon of cotton seed oil, and one pound of flowers of sulphur. Any of the above may be applied with a sponge, swab, or brush, and should be thoroly rubbed on all the lower parts of the cattle and at least half-way up their bodies.

The Tie-Rope or Picking Method

This method is practicable where there are only a few head of cattle. It consists merely in picketing the cattle out on tick-free pasturage. The cattle must be occasionally moved and the places where they have been must be carefully avoided for some nine months thereafter.

The Two-Field Method

On or before Sept. 1 remove all cattle (including young stock and calves) from the pasture or range where they are to be kept after March 15 of the following year. Do not permit cattle, horses, or mules on such pasture or range during the period indicated. If the premises in which the cattle are placed during this period adjoin the pasture or range where they are to be kept after March 15 it will be necessary to set the dividing fence over some 10 or 12 feet on the pasture at the time of changing the cattle in March. Be sure to examine every head of cattle carefully for ticks before changing them in March. If ticks are present on the cattle at this time and are not destroyed the pasture will become infected and the work will have to be done over again. If the ticks are frequently removed by picking and the cattle are greased immediately after they are taken from the pasture in September, the danger of future infection will be greatly lessened.

Conclusion

Any of the above methods may be

followed from midsummer until the following April.

Select the method best suited to your conditions and carry it out vigorously. Help your neighbor to do the same.

Be sure that no other cattle pass over the premises where your cattle go unless the other cattle are kept free of ticks.

Do not let a single tick mature after Sept. 1.

If everyone will do his part in getting rid of ticks the cattle quarantine will be removed.

Should you desire to know more about cattle ticks you may obtain Farmers' Bulletins 258 and 261 on the subject by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Approved: JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1908.

Give growing pigs food to produce bone and muscle rather than fat.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

Weekly Texas Crop Report

RAMSDELL—Rainy and stormy, rainfall 6 to 10 inches, minimum temperature 70. Condition of corn crop, stand good; and growing nicely. Wheat fair to good; oats good. Cotton good stand, growing nicely. General prospects good for big crop; grass fine; cattle in fine condition; hogs plentiful and country settling up fast.

Williamson County

BERCLAIR—The hot weather last two weeks make splendid prospects up to the present for fine cotton crop, being beneficial to the plant and destroying the boll weevil. Crops are reported very fine.

Martin County

STANTON—Hot and dry, no rain, maximum temperature 96 in shade. Corn in fair condition, no wheat, no oats, cotton below average. Have had hot winds but crops not injured much.

Colorado County

WEIMER—Crops such as corn and cotton are doing finely, altho a good rain would be appreciated by the farmers. The hot, dry weather for past two weeks has aided cotton wonderfully, has killed out the boll weevils by the millions and the plant, in consequence, is now blooming freely. Bolls almost full grown can be seen on the stalks. The potato crop has not turned out as well as expected. The shipments will be short of last year in the aggregate. Fifty cars of truck shipped out this season, of which one was a straight car of onions.

Webb County

LAREDO—Only a few cars of onions are left to be shipped out from this point, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed since gathering and shipment of big crop commenced. Many growers have come out losers on their crops, while early shippers made big money.

Lampasas County

McCREAVILLE—Weather extremely hot for past week, farmers are getting anxious as corn is just now needing rain, as it is going into roasting ears. Threshing finished here. Grain generally turned out better than expected. Grasshoppers are reducing the acreage of cotton. As the farmer failed to do so, they have come to assist in the business. Great efforts are being made to destroy them with sticks and poison, but time can alone tell the damage they do to cotton.

Lampasas County

SCHOOL CREEK—Weather has been exceedingly warm and dry during past week and corn is beginning to need rain. Cotton is growing rapidly, looks healthy and for most part clean. Threshing began this week and will last three weeks. Farmers are organized in a mutual aid society and are not compelled to seek aid from outside.

Shackelford County

ALBANY—No rain, temperature 95. Condition of corn good, wheat harvested, oats harvested, cotton good, hot winds now, if keep up, corn will be hurt. Rain needed.

Irion County

SHERWOOD—Warm with local showers. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 60. Corn not much planted. Wheat none. Oats good on irrigated land. Cotton good where irrigated or where it rained to bring it up. Crop prospects better than last year.

San Patricio County

SINTON—Cotton, corn and vegetables are in fine condition. Cotton picking will begin next week.

Brown County

BROWNWOOD—Weather fair, no rain, some very warm days. Corn crop in good condition, wheat harvesting. Oats harvesting. Cotton good.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD—Weather fair, no rain. Corn in good condition. Wheat first class. Oats fair. Cotton none. All crops looking well. Wheat crop above average. Have had rain enough to insure crops.

Hemphill County

MENDOTA—About two and a half inches of rain. Maximum temperature about 50. Corn condition, plant small but nice. Wheat short, oats short. Very little cotton.

Castro County

DIMITT—Condition of corn good. Wheat good. Oats fair. Cotton sorry.

Young County

HUNTSVILLE—Crops in this sec-

tion needing rain but looking fine. Harvesting and wheat and oats will make good yield. Web worms eating some cotton, but it is hoped no serious damage will be the result.

PROFFITT—Crops are good, harvesting and cotton chopping about over.

RED TOP—Fine weather, corn is looking fine but will need rain shortly. Cotton is doing well for its age and time of year. Have had good shower which softened crust on land.

Llano County

LLANO—Weather warm and good for crops. Crop prospects very flattering. No other good rain would make corn crop very fine. Crop of small grain was never better. Cotton growing fast as ever known, blooms and squares are forming.

Mason County

LANGE—Weather hot and dry. Oats and wheat being cut. Crops with a little more rain will be fine.

LOYAL VALLEY—Rain is needed badly for the corn crop. Cotton is doing fine at present.

Mason County

GRIT—Weather hot and dry. Crops are looking fine in this community. Some cotton is just being chopped, while some is blooming.

Fine rain fell last few weeks and the farmers are rejoiced. Cotton and corn are looking well and peaches and plums are ripe.

Mason County

PUMPKIN RIDGE—While crops are looking fine in this section, people would not grumble much if a good rain fell.

RANCH BRANCH—Crops are looking well as expected, for after being damaged so badly by hail it could not be expected that they would look very good. Farmers have been busy cutting and hauling oats.

Palo Pinto County

GORDON—Weather good, no rain. Corn in good condition, wheat good, oats good, cotton fair.

Jones County

STA. FORD—Rain, none, with maximum temperature of 106, minimum 70 degrees. Corn fair, wheat fair and cotton fair, with web worm hard at work.

Tarrant County

NEWARK—No rain; maximum temperature 95, minimum 50. Condition of corn, on some land good, on 50 per cent of land corn is drowned out by excessive rains. Wheat, 50 per cent of crop harvested. Oats good. Cotton, 50 per cent damage by excessive rains, not worked, is weedy and grassy.

Midland County

MIDLAND—Dry. Corn, very little planted. Wheat and oats, none. Cotton good.

Haskell County

HASKELL—Weather fair with no rainfall; maximum temperature 100, minimum 80 degrees. Corn crop good, wheat made, oats made, cotton good.

Nolan County

HYLTON—No rain, average temperature. Corn crop good, wheat good, oats good and cotton fair.

Childress County

CHILDRESS—No rain; maximum temperature 69; corn good condition; wheat good; oats fair and cotton fine.

Lubbock County

LUBBOCK—Corn in good condition, wheat about twenty bushels to acre, oats some, cotton fair, make one-half bale with present prospects.

Runnel County

BALLINGER—Hot and dry with no rain for week. Maximum temperature 102; minimum 70. Condition of corn, being damaged by hot winds; wheat O. K., being threshed; oats in good condition, being threshed now. Cotton good.

Johnson County

VENUS—Corn in excellent condition; no wheat; oats fairly good; cotton normal; growth retarded by rains, coming on fast during recent dry weather. Farmers have cotton worked out and in excellent shape.

Wise County

BRIDGEPORT—Corn crop only 50



Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

per cent of a full crop; wheat none; oats 75 per cent of full crop; very little planted; cotton 75 per cent of good crop.

Montague County

NOCONA—Five inches of rain; condition of corn good; wheat bad, too much rain; oats bad, too much rain, some rust; cotton bad, in grass, but with good, fair weather could be brought out materially.

Hardeman County

QUANAH—About same condition prevails as did week before, only not so much rain. Have begun to thresh wheat.

Brown County

BROWNWOOD—Weather dry with no rain; maximum temperature hot with some hot winds. Corn needing rain badly; rain in week will make crop. Wheat being threshed, in good condition, yield about an average of twelve to fifteen bushels to acre. Oats being threshed; in good condition with fair yield. Cotton one month late, stand fair, prospect medium, need rain soon. Not much damage from hail.

Cass County

ATLANTA—Ninety-three cars of potatoes have been put on the market by the Cass County Fruit and Truck Growers' Association this season just closing. They ship a copyright brand, receiving 5c a bushel more than other potatoes. The truckers make two crops a year on same ground and fatten hogs on peas, goobers and corn. Crops are very good at this time.

Taylor County

ABILENE—Fair and warm with no rainfall; wind has been a little hard on corn crop; wheat harvesting over; yield will be good. Oats, harvesting in progress; yield good. Cotton plant growing well.

TRENT—Hot and dry with no rainfall; maximum temperature 101, minimum 75 degrees. Condition of corn crop, fair; wheat none, oats none, cotton poor. High winds. Cotton generally foul and doing no good. Reports of worms in some sections. This place is in the very western part of Taylor county.

Callahan County

CLYDE—Hot and dry. Corn in good condition, so is wheat and oats. Cotton good.

Jones County

HAMLIN—No rain. Minimum temperature moderate. Condition of corn good; no wheat; oats good and cotton good.

Taylor County

Weather fair. Corn in fine condition. Wheat good. Oats fine. Cotton fine.

Howard County

BIG SPRINGS—Weather clear. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 60. Corn good; oats and wheat, none; cotton fair but late. This county in fair condition as to crops. Cotton very late.

Upshur County

ASHLAND—Crops badly damaged in this section owing to heavy rains. Farmers behind in their work and very much discouraged over prospects. **STAMPS**—Good shower fell here on the 15th. Cotton is looking well and if showers continue a good corn crop is assured.

Hale County

HALE CENTER—Weather cloudy with about an inch of rainfall. Maximum temperature 105, minimum 75. Corn in good condition; wheat fair; oats fair. On Friday hot wind blew from southwest.

Van Zandt County

WISDOM—Rain fell on the 15th

and was quite a help, for crops were needing it.

VAN—Good rain fell on 15th which almost insures the corn crop. Most farmers are getting along nicely with their work and prospects are good for an average crop.

Parker County

GARNER—Corn 75 per cent of normal; wheat, none; oats, 100 per cent of normal; cotton, 75 per cent of normal.

Johnson County

CLEBURNE—Weather fair, hot and windy, with no rain. Maximum temperature 93 to 94; minimum 86 to 87. Corn in fair condition but needing rain. No wheat. Oats harvested, being threshed and marketed. Little above an average crop, some making as high as eighty bushels to an acre average. Cotton fairly good.

Johnson County

GRANDVIEW—Partially cloudy, rather high wind with about normal temperature. Corn in good condition and very promising, will need rain badly in a week. Oats, acreage small but most of crop is turning out well. Cotton, rather late but in fine shape generally, considered very promising. The weather while a little too dry for corn, is ideal cotton weather.

Erath County

BLUFFDALE—Corn good if rain comes in few days, wheat damaged by rust, will yield from six to twelve bushels average. Oats average; cotton thirty days late, doing nicely, condition about 80 per cent of normal.

Coleman County

TALPA—Dry with high winds. Corn needing rain, if no rain in ten days, will be very short. Wheat good, oats good, cotton forty-five days late, good stand, need rain.

Proper feeding and care of the breed sows will lay the foundations for future usefulness while indifferent care will render almost worthless.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

An Essential Thing

and there are many, in the management of a bank is the personal, painstaking care of its officers. Recognizing this responsibility, the officers of this institution keep themselves in close touch with every important detail of the business. The result is a steadily increasing patronage.

**The Farmers &
Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tex.**

Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

By Arthur Morrison. Copyright L. C. Page & Co.

(Continued from last week)

"It's not so easy as it seems, Mr. Hewitt," Telfer answered, shaking his head. "It means time, and I needn't tell you that with affairs in their present state we can't afford one moment of time. Some expedients are being attempted, of course, but you will understand that any new code would have to be arranged with scattered items of the fleet in all parts of the world, and that probably with the present code in the hands of the enemy. Moreover, all our messages already sent will be accessible with very little trouble, and they contain all our strategical coaling and storing dispositions for a great war, Mr. Hewitt; and they can't, they can't be altered at a moment's notice! Oh, it is terrible!... But here is Inspector Plummer. No news, I suppose, Mr. Plummer?"

"Well, no," Plummer answered deliberately. "I can't say I've any news for you, Mr. Telfer, just yet. But I want to talk about a few things to Mr. Hewitt. Hadn't we better go and see if your telegram is answered, Mr. Hewitt? Unless you've heard."

"No, I haven't," Hewitt replied. "We'll go on at once. Good-day for the present, Mr. Telfer. I hope to bring good news when next I see you." "I hope so, too, Mr. Hewitt, most fervently," Telfer answered; and his looks confirmed his words.

We walked in silence thru the corridor, down the stairs, and out by the gates into the street. Then Plummer turned on his heel and faced Hewitt.

"That man's a wrong 'un," he said, abruptly, jerking his thumb in the direction of the office we had just left. "I'll tell you about it in the cab."

As soon as our cab was started on its way back to Hewitt's office Plummer explained himself.

"He's been watched" he said, "has Mr. Telfer, when he didn't know it; and he'll be watched again for the rest of today, as I've arranged. What's more, he won't be allowed to leave the office this evening till I have seen him again, or sent a message. No need to frighten him too soon—it mightn't suit us. But he's in it, alone or in company!"

"How do you know?"

"I'll tell you. It seems the lead roofs are being repaired at the admiralty, and the plumbers are walking about where they like. Now I needn't tell you I've had a man or two fishing about among the doorkeepers and so on at the admiralty, and one of them found a plumber he knew slightly, working on the roof. That plumber happened to be no fool—a bit smarter than the detective-constable, it seems to me, in fact. Anyhow, he seems to have got more out of my man than my man got out of him; and soon after I reached the Yard he turned up, asking to see me. He said he'd heard that a valuable paper was missing (he didn't know what) from the room with the skylight in the top floor, where the gentleman with the single eye-glass was, and where the safe was let in the wall; and he wanted to know what would be the reward for anybody giving information about it. Of course I couldn't make any promise, and I gave him to understand that he would have to leave the amount of the reward to the authorities, if his information was worth anything, also, that if he wished to be first to give information he'd better be quick about it; but I promised to make a special report of his name and what he had to say if it were useful. And it will be, or I'm vastly mistaken! For just you see here. Our friend, Mr. Telfer, says he put that code safely away at 10:20 in the safe, and that he never went to the safe again till 12:20, when the controller's secretary was with him; never went to it for anything whatever, observe. Well, the plumber happened to be near the skylight at half-past eleven, and he is prepared to swear that he saw Mr. Telfer—the gent with the eye-glass, as he calls him—go to the safe, unlock it, take out a gray paper, folded lengthwise, with red tape round it, re-lock the safe, and carry that paper out into the corridor! The plumber was kneeling by a brazier, it seems, which was close by the skylight, and he is so certain of the time because he was regulating his watch by Westminster Hall clock, and compared it when the half-hour struck, which was just while Telfer was absent in the corridor with the paper. He was only gone a second or two, and you will remember that Corder saw Mayes leaving the premises within two minutes of that time!"

"Yes!"

"Well, Telfer was back in a second or two, without the paper, and went on with his affairs as before. That's pretty striking, eh?"

"Yes," Hewitt answered thoughtfully, "it is."

"It was a sort of shot in the dark on the part of the plumber, for he knew nothing else—nothing about Telfer legitimately having the keys of the safe, nor any of the particulars we have been told. He merely knew that a paper was missing, and having seen a paper taken out of the safe he got it into his head that he had possibly witnessed the theft; and he kept his knowledge to himself till he could see somebody in authority. Mighty keen, too, about a reward!"

"And now you are having Telfer supervised?"

"I am. Not that we're likely to get the code from him; that's passed out, sure enough, in Mayes' hands—or else his pockets."

To this confident expression of opinion Hewitt offered no reply, and presently we alighted at his office, eager to learn if Peytral had given the information Hewitt so much desired. Sure enough a telegram was there, and it ran thus:

"On the night you know of, Mayes went first to 37 Raven street, Blackfriars, then to 8 Norbury Row, Barbican. Message follows."

"Now we're at work," Hewitt said, briskly, "and for a while we part. I shall make a few changes of dress, and go to take a look at 37 Raven street, Blackfriars. Will you two go on to Norbury Row? You'll have to be careful, Plummer, and not show yourself. This is where Brett will be useful, since he isn't known; if anybody is to be seen let it be him. I shall be very careful myself—tho I shall have some little disguise; and I fancy I shall not be so likely to be seen as you."

"What are we to do?" I asked.

"Well, of course, if you see Mayes in the open, grab him instantly. I needn't tell Plummer that. I think Plummer would naturally seize him on the spot, rush him off to the nearest station and go back with enough men to clear out No. 8 Norbury Row. If you don't see him you'll keep an observation, according to Plummer's discretion. But, unless some exceptional chance occurs, I hope you won't go rushing in till we communicate with each other—we must work together, and I may have news. My instinct seems to tell me that yours is the right end of the stick, at Barbican. But we must neglect nothing, and that is why I want you to hold on there while I make the necessary examination at the other end. Do you know this Norbury Row, Plummer?"

"I think I know every street and alley in the city," Plummer answered. "There is a very good publican at the corner of Norbury Row, who's been useful to the police a score of times. He keeps his eyes open, and I shall be surprised if he can't give us some information about No. 8, anyhow. Moon's his name, and the house is 'The Compasses.' I shall go there first. And if you've any message to send, send it thru him. I'll tell him."

On the stairs Plummer and I encountered another of his assistants. "I've got the cab, sir," he reported. "Waiting outside now. Took up a fare in Whitehall, opposite the Admiralty, and drove him to Charterhouse street; got down just by the Meat Market. That's all the man seems to know."

Plummer questioned the cabman, and found that as a matter of fact that was all he did know. So, telling him to wait to take as our little journey, we returned and reported his information to Hewitt.

"Just as I expected," he said, quietly. "He stopped the cab a bit short of his destination, of course—just as you will, no doubt. There's not a great deal in the evidence, but it confirms my idea."

Chapter XVII

THE CASE OF THE ADMIRALTY CODE (Continued).

We followed Mayes' example by stopping the cab in Charterhouse street, and walking the short remaining distance to Barbican. Norbury Row was an obscure street behind it, at the corner of which stood "The Compasses," the public house which Plummer had mentioned. We did not venture to show ourselves in Norbury Row, but hastened into the nearest door of "The Compasses," which chanced to be that of a private bar.

A stout, red-faced, slow-moving man with one eye and a black patch, stood behind the bar. Plummer lifted his finger and pointed quickly toward the bar parlor; and at the signal the one-eyed man turned with great deliberation and pulled a catch which released the door of that apartment, close at our elbows. We stepped quickly within, and presently the one-eyed man came rolling in by the other door.

"Well, good art'noon, Mr. Plummer, sir," he said, with a long intonation and a wheeze. "Good art'noon, sir. You've gin a stranger lately."

"Good afternoon, Mr. Moon," Plummer answered, briskly. "We've come for a little information, my friend and I, which I'm sure you'll give us if you can."

"All the years I've been knoowed to the police," answered Mr. Moon, slower and wheezier as he went on, "I've allus give 'em all the information I could, an' that's a fact. Ain't it, Mr. Plummer?"

"Yes, of course, and we don't forget it. What we want now—"

"Allus tell 'em what—ever I know," rumbled Mr. Moon, turning to me, "allus; an' glad to do it, too. 'Cause why? Ain't they the police? Very well then, I tells 'em. Allus tells 'em!"

Plummer waited patiently while Mr. Moon stared solemnly at me after this speech. Then, when the patch slowly turned in my direction and the eye in his, he resumed, "We want to know if you know anything about No. 8 Norbury Row?"

"Number eight," Mr. Moon mused, gazing abstractedly out of the window; "num—ber eight. Ground-floor, Stevens, packing case maker; first-floor, Hutt, agent in fancy goods; second floor, dunno. Name o' Richardson, bookbinder, on the door, but that's bin there five or six year now, and it ain't the same tenant. Richardson's dead, an' this one don't bind no books as I can see. Don't even remember seein' him very often. Tallish, darkish sort o' gent he is, and don't seem to have many visitors. Well, then there's the top-floor—but I s'pose it's the same tenant. Richardson used to have it for his workshop. That's all."

"Have you got a window we can watch it from?"

Mr. Moon turned ponderously round and without a word led the way to the first floor, puffing enormously on the stairs.

"You can see it from the club room," he said at length, "but this 'ere little place is better."

He pushed open a door, and we entered a small sitting room. "That's the place," he said, pointing. "There's a new packing case a-standing outside now."

Norbury Row presented an appearance common enough in parts of the city a little way removed from the center. A street of houses that once had sheltered well-to-do residents had gradually sunk in the world to the condition of tenement houses, and now was on the upward grade again, being let in floors to the smaller sort of manufacturers, and to such agents and small commercial men as required cheap offices. No. 8 was much like the rest. A packing case maker had the ground floor, as Moon had said, and a token of his trade, in the shape of a new packing case, stood on the pavement. The rest of the building showed nothing distinctive.

"There y'are, gents," said Mr. Moon, "if you want to watch, you're welcome, bein' the p'lice, which I allus does my best for, allus. But you'll have to excuse me now, 'cos o' the bar."

Mr. Moon stumped off downstairs, leaving Plummer and myself watching at the window.

"Your friend the publican seems very proud of helping the police," I remarked.

Plummer laughed. "Yes," he said, "or at any rate, he is anxious we shan't forget it. You see, it's in some way a matter of mutual accommodation. We make things as easy as possible for him on licensing days, and as he has a pretty extensive acquaintance among the sort of people we often want to get hold of, he has been able to show his gratitude very handsomely once or twice."

The house on which our eyes were fixed was a little too far up the street for us to see perfectly thru the window of the second floor, tho we could see enough to indicate that it was furnished as an office. We agreed that the unknown second floor tenant was more likely to be our customer, or connected with him, than either of the others. Still, we much desired a nearer view, and presently, since the coast seemed clear, Plummer announced his intention of taking one.

He left me at the post of observation, and presently I saw him lounging along on the other side of the way, keeping close to the house, so as to escape observation from the upper windows. He took a good look at the names on the door post of No. 8, and present stepped within.

I waited five or six minutes, and then saw him returning as he had come.

"It's the top floors we want," he said, when he rejoined me in Mr. Moon's sitting room. "The packing case maker is genuine enough, and very busy. So is the fancy goods agent. I went in, seeing the door wide open, and found the agent, a little, shop-walkery sort of chap, hard at work with his clerk among piles of cardboard boxes. I wouldn't go further, in case I were spotted. Do you think you'd be cool enough to do it without arousing suspicion? Mayes doesn't know you, you see. What do you think? We don't want to precipitate matters till we hear from Hewitt, but on the other hand, I don't want to sit still as long as anything can be ascertained. You might ask a question about book-binding."

"Of course," I said, "if you will let me I'll go at once—glad of the chance to get a peep. I'll bespeak a quotation for binding and lettering a thousand octavos in paste grain, on behalf of some convenient firm of publishers. That would be technical enough, I think?"

I took my hat and walked out as Plummer had done, tho, of course, I approached the door of No. 8 with less caution. The packing case maker's men were hammering away merrily, and as I mounted the stairs I saw the little fancy goods agent among his cardboard boxes, just as Plummer had said. The upper part of the house was a silent contrast to the busy lower floors, and as I arrived at the next landing I was surprised to see the door ajar.

I pushed boldly in, and found myself alone in a good-sized room plainly fitted as an office. There were two windows looking on the street, and one at the back, more than half concealed behind a ground glass partition or screen. I stepped across and looked out of this window. It looked on a narrow space, or well, of plain brick wall, containing nothing but a ladder, standing in one corner. And the only other window giving on this narrow square space was in the opposite wall, but much lower, on the ground level.

I saw these things in a single glance, and then I turned—to find myself face to face with a tallish, thin, active man, with a pale, shaven, ascetic face, dark hair and astonishingly quick glittering black eyes. He stood just within the office door, to which he must have come without a sound, looking at me with a mechanical smile of inquiry, while his eyes searched me with a portentous keenness.

"Oh," I said, with the best assumption of carelessness I could command, "I was looking for you, Mr. Richardson. Do you care to give a quotation for binding at per thousand crown octavo volumes in paste grain, plain, with lettering on back?"

"No," answered the man with the eyes, "I don't; I'm afraid my carelessness has led you into a mistake. I am not Richardson the bookbinder. He was my predecessor in this office, and I have neglected to paint out his name on the doorpost."

I hastened to apologize. "I am sorry to have intruded," I said. "I found the door ajar and so came in. You see the publishing season is beginning, and our regular binders are full of work, so that we have to look elsewhere. Good-day!"

"Good-day," the keen man responded, turning to allow me to pass thru the door. "I'm sorry I cannot be of service to you—on this occasion."

From first to last his eyes had never ceased to search me, and now as I descended the stairs I could feel that they were fixed on me still.

I took a turn about the houses, in order not to be observed going direct to "The Compasses," and entered that house by way of the private bar, as before.

"That is Mayes, and no other," said Plummer, when I had made my report and described the man with the eyes. "I've seen him twice, once with his beard and once without. The question now is, whether we hadn't best sail in straight away and collar him. But there's the window at the back, and a ladder, I think you said. Can he reach it?"

"I think he might—easily." "And perhaps there's the roof, since he's got the top floor too. Not good enough without some men to surround the house. We must go gingerly over this. One thing to find out it, what is the building behind? Ah, how I wish Mr. Hewitt were here now! If we don't hear from him soon we must send a message. But we mustn't lose sight of No. 8 for a moment."

There was a thump at the sitting room door, and Mr. Moon came puffing in and shouldered himself confidentially against Plummer. "Bloke downstairs wants to see you," he said, in a hoarse grunt that was meant for a low whis-

(Continued on Page Ten)

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

TICK ERADICATION RESUMED

THE bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture is resuming active operations for the eradication of the cattle ticks which prevail in the southern part of the country and transmit the contagion of Texas fever of cattle. Its men are being sent into the field and preparations are being made to push the work of extermination vigorously during the warm weather, when the ticks are most active.

Since this work was begun, two years ago, an area of about 56,000 square miles, or almost the size of the state of Georgia, has been freed from the ticks. As a result the quarantine or southern cattle has been either modified or entirely removed from this area. Last year work was done to a greater or less extent in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and California, and it is proposed this year to continue in the same states with the addition of a small portion of Mississippi. Most of the work has been and will continue to be done in sections contiguous to the quarantine line, the object being to push the line farther south from year to year; but encouragement is given to local work in any part of the quarantined district in the assurance that when any considerable area is rendered tick free it will be released from quarantine.

The work is being done by co-operation between the federal government and the state and local authorities. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 for the year beginning July 1, and it is expected that the states and counties where the work is carried on will duplicate this sum. The committee on appropriations of the house of representatives expressed itself very strongly to the effect that the states should bear a reasonable share of the cost and that the federal work should be mainly confined to states where co-operation is received.

Various methods for exterminating the ticks are used, including transferring the cattle from pasture to pasture at suitable intervals, and dipping, spraying, and hand dressing the cattle with oil and oil emulsion. In sections where there are large herds and large ranches dipping on a large scale is

practiced, either alone or in connection with pasture rotation, while in other sections, where the cattle on some farms frequently consist only of a cow or an ox team, hand dressing with oil is found to be the only practicable method.

The damage caused by the ticks and the benefits to follow from their eradication are not generally appreciated. It is estimated that the Texas fever tick is responsible for about \$40,000,000 of loss annually to the people of the infected country, and that it also lowers the assets of the South by an additional \$23,250,000, making the enormous aggregate of \$63,250,000. To wipe out this heavy loss is the object of the work now under way, and the results already accomplished leave no doubt that success is possible, tho a number of years will be required for the completion of the undertaking. Much depends upon the cattle owners, who can either hasten or retard progress accordingly as they co-operate or refuse to assist in the work.

USES OF SKIM MILK

WE are living in an age of by-product utility. It began a good many years ago, when a chemist found that the "waste" in tar, ammonia and other products obtained in the manufacture of gas was more valuable than the gas itself. His investigations led to the discovery of the aniline dyes, and the long list of medicinal agents obtained from coal-tar products, including those which we take for a headache when too lazy for fresh air and exercise.

After the coal-tar discoveries came the development of using by-products of beef slaughter. Now the packers make more money out of the by-products of beeves, including oleomargarine, than they formerly could out of the sale of the meat.

For many years the problem of utilizing waste corn stalks in the corn belt was a puzzling one, and it is not yet wholly solved, tho thousands of tons are now taken care of annually for packing, where a cheap resilient material is desired.

One of the latest announced discoveries is that rubber can be made out of skim milk. The use of skim milk in the manufacture of artificial ivory has been common some years, but now an Ohio man claims that an elastic substance equal to rubber can be manufactured by what is left of milk when the cream separator gets thru with it. He has organized a company capitalized at \$10,000,000 to develop his invention.

It is not generally known that an immense quantity of skim milk is used in the manufacture of common caramels. A creamery at Lexington, O., where the rubber discovery was made, runs a factory in connection with its plant and consumes 1,000 pounds of skim milk daily.

These things are interesting, but from a Texas standpoint not nearly as useful as the knowledge of what skim milk will do without an expensive plant to utilize it. It would pay the average farmer—owning eight or ten cows very little to build a factory to make rubber or caramels. He can find use for every drop of skim milk nearer home.

It is good for both chickens and hogs. Coupled with an alfalfa ration growing hogs need nothing else to put them in condition for fattening. The prize hogs of America are started on a skim milk diet, followed to soaked grain, and finally finished with corn. Chickens thrive

on either skim milk or buttermilk, are more healthy when they get it, and produce more eggs.

Where there are at least ten dairy cows it is profitable to own a cream separator because the machine will quickly pay for itself in the extra amount of cream taken from the milk. But it is saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole to own a cream separator and not own hogs and chickens to take care of the skim milk product. In time Texas may need rubber factories to take care of its waste skim milk products, but it will be some years after we cease paying \$15,000,000 a year for bacon and pork shipped into the state to feed us.

It is difficult for people living outside the belt where sugar beets are produced to realize the enormous proportions this industry has attained. In the Greeley, Eaton and Windsor Districts of Colorado there are now 24,000 acres in the crop. Most of the farmers have sublet their ground to Russians and Japanese, who, strangely enough, are working side by side in cultivating it. 22,000,000 pounds of sugar was stored at the Greeley factory last fall, and two-thirds of it has since been sold. Where the soil has been found adaptable sugar beets have driven out fruit, potatoes and everything else because of the enormous profits they yield producers altho the crop season lasts only three months of the year.

FORESTRY AND FARMS

IF the forestry division of the department of agriculture is as active in practice as it is in writing stories about what it is doing, Uncle Sam need have no fear for his future wood supply. Bulletins on new uses of forestry are turned out faster than the average press agent can invent new stories about a theatrical company, and furthermore they are almost as interesting.

One of the latest says the government is about to begin practical experiments to determine the cash value of windbreaks on farms. The theory is advanced that in the sections visited by hot winds, regularly planted windbreaks of rapidly-growing trees can save crops to many times the value of the space they occupy. The government will make experiments in five states this year, and promises, as soon as possible, to inaugurate it in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

Thru the Middle West nearly all farms have windbreaks or single rows of trees planted as protection against the force of storms. Seldom, however, are they planted with an idea to protect crops and it is usually considered that the shaded area near them is wasted because most crops will not grow in it. The windbreaks are planted to afford shade for stock and to protect farm buildings or feed lots.

But some farmers, more observing than common, have been looking at the windbreak plan as something more. For instance Morris Thompson, living near Downs, Kas., says that a cornfield protected by a row of tall cottonwoods gives six bushels more per acre than a field not so benefited. The protection in this instance is against hot winds, and fifteen acres are benefited.

An Illinois farmer says that in cold winters wheat protected by timber belt yields full crops, while wheat not so protected yields only a third crop. The forest service proposes to find out how much of these statements are true.

If it is found that windbreaks protect against hot winds the information will

be worth thousands of dollars to the agricultural area of Western Texas and the Panhandle. Trees will grow there when set out for shade purposes, but the windbreak idea is not generally practiced.

If the windbreak idea can be extended to also include the post lot, from which the supply of fire wood and posts can be taken it will be all the more available.

And in addition, too, it is to be remembered that more trees mean a more even distribution of rainfall, fewer floods and fewer droughts.

Uncle Sam can be quite useful if he will investigate more in the line of simple and practical tree raising in the agricultural regions, as well as continuing his work of trying to save our timber forests from destruction.

The stories of the big profits now being made in wheat by J. Ogden Armour suggest the interesting story of how the meat packers first started in the cereal business. Many years ago before the Jays of the large Chicago packing plants, there were a large number of meat slaughterers who bought cattle, hogs and sheep on the open market and slaughtered them only for immediate delivery. Sometimes the meat market would sag off and the slaughterers would hold the meat over a day or two in their vaults. On the theory that a rise in corn and wheat would result in a further drop on meat, some of these butchers began buying cereals to protect their holdings. If the cereals went up they made enough profit to cover their loss on meat. If the cereals went down the price of meat usually advanced, and they were thus protected regardless of how the market went. From this small beginning the enormous operations of the late P. D. Armour and other packers grew. The mantle of his father has descended on J. Ogden Armour, who probably makes as much out of cereals now as he does from the packing business.

"Fewer and better laws" will come out all right, but before it does it will have to shake off the hangers-on who are trying to use it as a lever to pry into public favor. Texas will get better laws in time; it has some of the best laws in the United States, and perhaps the day will come when the state can get along with fewer. The first step should be an increase in the length of the legislative term, so that things cannot be turned upside down quite so often.

After reading the lengthy opening campaign speech of Attorney General Davidson, one is forcibly struck by the fact that the story of the world's creation required only 600 words and the attorney general might have gotten along with a few less.

Governor Campbell favors more demonstration farms, one in west Texas and one in the Panhandle. Good idea and let every demonstration farm have a demonstration dairy and a demonstration poultry yard in connection with it.

Collecting old drinking mugs and tankards is the latest craze in England. Those leather mugs which were used over two centuries ago are now worth from \$10 to \$50 apiece.

* * *

A giant blue crab of Japan measures twelve feet across the nippers.

Life's School, It's Lessons and It's Pupils

By John Anderson Jayne

All the world's a school, men and women merely pupils. They have their lessons and their tasks and one man in time passes thru many grades. So, to paraphrase the "All the world's a stage" sentence of the genial bard of Avon, might we say of life.

Life's school is found under all skies and in all climes. It calls neither for particular time for its pupils to come together, nor for particular place. Neither in Pekin, nor in Calcutta, nor Chicago, San Francisco nor Suez, does it meet alone. But everywhere, wherever the sons of man gather or whither they go, there is its desk placed and there must its lessons be learned.

Books there are in this school of life—sometimes of parchment and paper, more frequently books of nature, with lessons on all conceivable subjects found on stones, brooks and moving things.

Examinations, too, are frequent in life's school. And not as a rule until he is well qualified for advanced work is the pupil permitted to pass from a lower grade to a higher. Cheat the schoolmaster as one may, examination day reveals the cheat and the pupil stands condemned with worse than dunce cap placed upon his brow.

The lessons vary with the intelligence of the pupils. In this school of life, one pupil must learn one thing, still another, and another. No two lessons are conned from the same page in the same way, neither are they tabulated in the same way, nor repeated in the same way. The one great rule of the school is individual lessons for individual men.

In this school of life, tho for a season they may appear to be favorite scholars, in the finality it is discovered that, according to his own grade and merit he has made, the scholar stands

or falls. Life plays favorites with no man. Tho for a season she seems to bestow greater favors upon some than upon others, in the finality, when her books are closed and her schoolroom emptied, it will be discovered that she has dealt fairly with each and all according to their various capacities.

If one pupil seems to be favored above others in learning quickly problems in addition, learning that "something added to something makes a little bit more," for his aptness in addition he must give larger returns to life than he who has only learned the rudiments of life's mathematics and hardly knows how to make two and two equal four.

If another pupil has learned the wonderful multiplication table that life presents him and thru it has discovered the secret of wealth, then for him there are responsibilities and tasks that by no means could be laid in fairness upon the shoulders of him who cannot multiply his powers so as to supply his own needs.

Does one pupil learn quickly the art of dividing time, talents and opportunities so that from these he received the largest good, to him comes the work of helping his weaker brother, who is continually having his strength subtracted from him by those stronger than himself.

If thru life's rhetoric one learns the worth of smooth speech, thru life's logic learn how to draw true conclu-

sions, and thru life's grammar how to speak so that all who hear shall listen and obey, upon him there is the responsibility placed of speaking the kind word cheering and helping the discouraged and uplifting the heavy-hearted.

Life's school has classes for all kinds and conditions of men. But in the school the one law of compensation touches each and all alike. If life gives to one scholar an aptitude for music so that from notes arranged on a staff he can make his living, to another it gives the privilege of making the staff of life and of him makes a good baker. In life's school all strengths are made to bear burdens and all weaknesses released from the burden that is imposed upon the strong. Life's school does not demand of any of its pupils more than they can accomplish, but woe be to them if they live below the level of their ability and refuse to accept the obligations of their powers.

When the final examination days come it will be seen that the measure of reward will be according to the work performed by the strength that has been given, not the reward given according to work, but according to the use of and the development of capacity. The pint-cup lad will be as well rewarded as the bushel-basket man if he has used his pint cup well. All shall be satisfied, for life while a stern teacher, is also a just and merciful one.

PRODIGALS

How strangely prodigal we are
Who have so short a while to stay!
We fear to die, but journey far
For help to pass our time away;
Because the moments drag we fret,
Yet dread the end to which we haste;
We view the past with keen regret,
And still the precious present waste.

We sigh at night for day to dawn,
Tho we may never, all our lives,
Bring back a moment that is gone,
Or keep an hour when it arrives.
Impatiently we watch and wait
For pleasures that shall briefly last,
And, having won them, add the great
Day of their coming to the past.

We sigh for manhood when the ways
Are strange and long that stretch
ahead,
And sit regretting wasted days
When youth and youth's fond hopes
are fled.

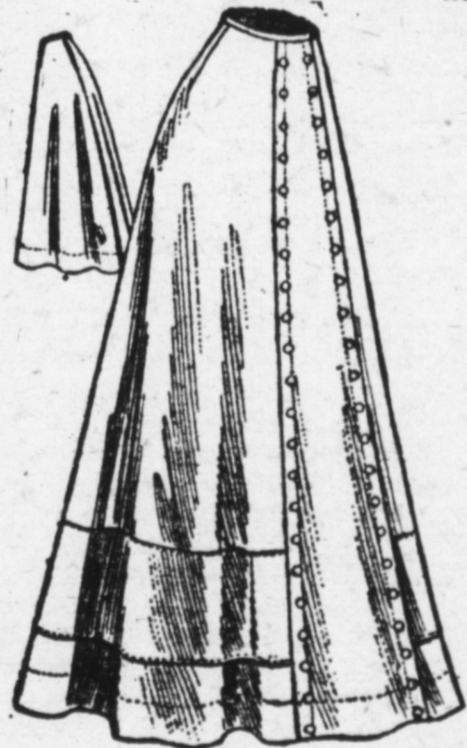
Yet, even as we voice regret
For those glad seasons hurried thru,
We nurse impatience and we fret
For next year and for something new.

How strangely prodigal we are
Of that which we should dearly
prize!

We scheme and plan and journey far
To pass the time that quickly dies,
We dread the silent end we know
That each of us must find some-
where;

Eut, great and small, and high and
low,

Thru all our days we hurry there,
—Unidentified



2432

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT.
Paris Pattern No. 2432
All Seams Allowed.

This pretty model is particularly adaptable to the separate skirts of serge, thin flannel—either in plain colors or striped—heavy linen duck, Indian-head cotton or cotton voile. The front is made with a princess panel effect, and ornamented with buttons; these buttons forming the fastening on the left side. The back is made with a center seam and an inverted box-pleat. It is fitted over the hips by darts. A wide bias band of the material is set on as a trimming above the hem; or the skirt may be left plain if desired. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt requires 8½ yards of material 26 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4¾ yards 42 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide. 1½ yard 20 inches, ¾ yard 36 inches wide, ¾ yard 42 inches wide, or ¾ yard 54 inches wide, extra for bias band. Width of lower edge about four yards.

A FLOWER FANCY



"I bring my pleading-heart
To lay him on your feet,"
Piped little Jackie Schmidt
In childish treble sweet.

"Pooh! I dont vant dot kind!
You make von big mistake!"
Laughed little Lena Braun,
"Dot's Dutchman's breeches, Jake!"

"Ruggles, do you know you can effect a good deal of saving merely in the matter of sifting your coal ashes?"
"You bet I do. I've saved myself a good deal of time and a lot of nasty

work by not sifting mine."—Chicago Tribune.

The Boston Teacher—Waldo, would you like to have lived in ancient Greece?



2445

CHILD'S OVERALLS
Paris Pattern No. 2445
All Seams Allowed.

Dark blue, brown, green or tan denim is usually chosen to develop these little all-cover garments, which protect the child from the dust and dirt while playing out of doors. If made of blue or tan, the straps which pass over the shoulders and hold the garment in place are of bright red denim; the shaped pieces at the front, back and sides, being of similar material. The back is made in two ways, either extending to the waist-line or above it, according to taste, and the right front is ornamented with a small square patch pocket. The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years the overalls require 2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1½ yard 36 inches wide; as illustrated, ¾ yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

For 10 cents any pattern on this page will be mailed to your address. Address Fashion Department Stockman-Journal.

THE RED TRIANGLE

(Continued from Page Seven)

per. "Twigg'd you outside, I think, an' says he's got something partickler to tell yer. I believe 'e's a 'nark; I see him with one o' you' chaps the other day."

"I'll go," Plummer said to me hurriedly. "Plainly somebody's spotted me in the street, and I may as well hear him."

I knew very well, of course, what Moon meant by a 'nark.' A 'nark' is an informer, a spy among criminals who sells the police whatever information he can scrape up. Could it be possible that this man had anything to tell about Mayes? It was scarcely likely, and I made up my mind that Plummer was merely being detained by some tale of a petty local crime.

But in a few minutes he returned with news of import. "This fellow is most valuable," he said. "He knows a lot about Mayes, whom, of course, he calls by another name; but the identity's certain. He saw me looking in at No. 8, he says, and guessed I must be after him. He seems to have wondered at Mayes' mysterious movements for a long time, and so kept his eye on him and made inquiries. It seems that Mayes sometimes uses a back way, thru the window you saw on the opposite side of the little area, by way of that ladder you mentioned. It's quite plain this fellow knows something, from the particulars about that ladder. He wants half a sovereign to show me the way thru a stable passage behind and point out where our man can be trapped to a certainty."

"It'll be a cheap ten shillings worth, and we mustn't waste time. If Hewitt comes, tell him not to move till I come back or send a message, which I can easily do by this chap I'm going with. And be sure to keep your eye on the front door of No. 8 while I'm gone."

The thing had begun to grow exciting, and the fascination of the pursuit took full possession of my imagination. I saw Plummer pass across the end of the street in company with a shuffling, out-at-elbows-looking man with dirty brown whiskers, and I set myself to watch the door of the staircase by the packing-case maker's with redoubled attention, hoping fervently that Mayes might emerge, and so give me the opportunity of capping the extraordinary series of occurrences connected with the Red Triangle by myself seizing and handing him over to the police.

So I waited and watched for something near another quarter of an hour. Then there came another thump at the door, and once more I beheld Mr. Moon.

"Man askin' for you in the bar, sir," he said.

"Asking for me?" I asked, a little astonished. "By name?"

"Mr. Brett," he said, sir. He's the same chap, you know. He's got a message from Inspector Plummer, 'e says."

"May he come up here?" I asked, mindful of maintaining my watch.

"Certainly, sir, if you like. I'll bring him."

Presently the shuffling man with the dirty whiskers presented himself. He was a shifty, villainous-looking fellow of middle height, looking a "nark" all over. He pulled off his cap and delivered his message in a rum-scented whisper. "Inspector Plummer says the front way don't matter now," he said. "E can cop 'im fair the other way if you'll go round to him at once. If Martin Hewitt's here 'e'd rather 'ave 'im, but on'y one's to come now."

Naturally, I thought, Plummer would prefer Hewitt; but in this case I should for once be ahead of my friend, and have the pleasure of relating the circumstances of the capture to him, instead of listening, as usual, to his own quiet explanations, of the manner in which the case had been brought to a successful issue. So I took my hat and went.

"Best let me go in front," whispered the "nark." "You bein' a toff might be noticed." It was a reasonable precaution and I followed him accordingly.

We went a little way down Barbican and presently, taking a very narrow turning, plunged into a cluster of alleys, thru which, however, I could perceive plainly that our way lay in the direction of the back of the house in Norbury Row. At length my guide stopped at what seemed a stable yard, pushed open a wicket gate, and went in, keeping the gate open for me to follow.

It was, indeed, a stable yard, littered with much straw, which the "nark" carefully picked to walk on as noiselessly as possible, motioning me to do the same. It was a small enough yard, and dark, and when my guide very carefully opened the door of a stable I saw that that was darker still,

He pushed the door wide so as to let a little light fall on another door, which I now perceived in the brick wall which formed the side of the stable. After listening intently for a moment at this door, the guide stepped back and favored me with another puff of rum and a whisper. "There's no light in that there passage," he said, "an' we'd better not strike one. I'll catch hold of your hand."

He pulled the stable door to, and took me by the hand. I heard the inner door open quietly and we stepped cautiously forward. We had gone some five or six yards in the darkness when I felt something cold touch the wrist of the hand by which I was being led. There was a loud click, my hand was dropped, and I felt my wrist held fast, while I could hear my late guide shuffling away in the darkness.

I could not guess whether to cry out or remain quiet. I called after the man in a loud whisper, but got no answer. I used my other hand to feel at my wrist, and found that it was clipped in one of a pair of handcuffs, the other being locked in a staple in the wall. I tugged my hardest to loosen this staple, but it held firm. The thing had been so sudden and stealthy that I scarce had time to realize that I was in serious danger, and that, doubtless, Plummer had preceded me, when a light appeared at an angle ahead. It turned the corner, and I perceived, coming toward me, carrying a lamp, the pale man of the eyes, whom I had encountered not an hour before—in a word, Mayes.

His eyes searched me still, but he approached me with a curiously polite smile.

"No, Mr. Brett," he said, "my name is not Richardson and I am not a book-binder. Not that I am particular about such a thing as a name, for you have heard of me under more than one already, and you are quite at liberty to call me Richardson if you like. I am sorry to have to talk to you in this uncomfortable place, but the circumstances are exceptional. But, at least, I should give you a chair."

He stepped back a little way and pressed a bell button. Presently the fellow who had decoyed me there appeared, and Mayes ordered him to bring me a chair at once, which he did, with stolid obedience. I sat in it, so that my wrist rested at somewhere near the level of my shoulder.

"Mr. Brett," Mayes pursued, when his man was gone, "I am not so implacable a person as you perhaps believe me; in fact, I can assure you that my disposition is most friendly."

"Then unfasten this handcuff," said I sharply.

"I am sorry that that is a little precaution I find it necessary to take till we understand each other better. I am glad to see you, Mr. Brett, tho I am sure you will not think me rude if I say that I should have preferred Mr. Martin Hewitt in your place. But perhaps his turn will come later. I have a proposition to make, Mr. Brett. I should like you to join me."

"To join you?"

"Exactly." He nodded pleasantly. "You needn't shrink; I shan't ask you to do anything vulgar, or even anything that with your present prejudices you might consider actively criminal. You can help me, you see, in your own profession as a journalist; and in other ways. And my enterprise is greater than you may imagine. Join me, and you shall be a great man in an entirely new sphere. A small matter of initiation is necessary, and that is all. You have only to consent to that."

I said nothing.

"You seem reluctant. Well, perhaps it is natural, in your present ignorance. This is no vulgar criminal organization that I have, understand. I have taken certain measures to provide myself with the necessary tools in the shape of money, and so forth, but my aims are larger than you suspect—perhaps larger than you can comprehend. And I work with a means more wonderful than you have experience of. For instance, here is today's work. You know about the lost naval code, of course—it is what you came about. That document is now lying in the desk you stood by in the room where we spoke of paste grain book covers and the like. It was there then at your elbow. It will be sold for many thousands of pounds by tomorrow and all the puny watchings and dodgings that have been devised cannot prevent it. The money will go to aid me in the attainment of the power of which you may have a part, if you wish. The means of attaining this I scruple no more about than you did today about the story of the bookbindings." He bowed with a slight smile and went on.

"Come now, Mr. Brett, put aside

your bourgeois prejudices and join me. Your friend Plummer is coming gladly, I feel sure, and he will be useful, too. And from what I have seen from Mr. Martin Hewitt I have no doubt I can make it right with him. If I can't it will be very bad for him, I can assure you; you have heard and seen something of my powers, and I need say no more. But Hewitt is a man of sense, and will come in, of course, and you had better come with your friends. I want one or two superior men. Mason—you know about Jacob Mason, of course—Mason was a fool, and he was lost—inevitably. The others—they are mere vulgar tools. They will have their rewards if they are faithful, of course; if not—well, you remember Denson in the Samuel diamond business. He was not faithful, and there was an end of him. I may tell you that Denson was made an example, for one was needed. I assigned him a certain operation, and, having brought it to success, he endeavored to embezzle—did embezzle—the proceeds. He was made a conspicuous example, in a most conspicuous public place, to impress the others. They didn't know him, but they knew well enough what the Red Triangle meant! Ah, my excellent recruit—for so I count you already—there is more in that little sign than you can imagine! It is more than a sign—it is an implement of very potent power; and you shall learn its whole secret in that little form of initiation I spoke of. See now, a present example. Telfer, the admiralty clerk, gave up that document at my mere spoken word. He will deny it to his dying day and he will be ruined for the act; but he gave me the paper himself, at my mere order. If he were one of my own—if he had passed thru the initiation I offer you, I would have protected him; as it is, he must take his punishment, and tho it is only I who will benefit, he will still deny the fact! Ha! Mr. Brett, do you begin to perceive that I do not boast when I tell of powers beyond your understanding?"

Truly I was amazed, tho I could not half understand. The circumstances of the loss of the admiralty code had been so inexplicable, and now these incredible suggestions of the prime actor in the matter were more mysterious still.

"Ha! you are amazed," he went on, "but if you will come further into my counsels I will amaze you more. What are you now? A drudge of a journalist, and if ever you make a thousand a year to feed yourself with you will be lucky. Come to me and you shall be a man of power. There is a place beyond the sea where I may be king, and you a viceroy. Don't think I am raving! It is true enough that I am an enthusiast, but I have power, power to do anything I please, I tell you! What are the greatest powers among men on this earth? Some will say the pen, or the sword, or love, or what not. Men of the world will say, money and lies; and they will be very nearly right. Money and lies will move continents, but I have one greater power still—the very apex of the triangle! That power I revealed to Jacob Mason. He thought to betray it, and it killed him. That power I will reveal to you, if you will accept the alternative I offer."

"The alternative?"

"Yes, the alternative, for an alternative it is, of course. If you will go thru the form of initiation, I shall keep you here a little till I can trust you—which will be very soon. But if not—well, Mr. Brett, I wish to be as friendly as you please, but having been at the trouble of catching you, and having got you here safely, you who know so much now, you who could be so dangerous if you ever got away—eh? Well, you know my methods, and you have seen them exemplified, and you will understand."

There was no anger in his voice as he uttered this threat, nor even, I thought, in his eyes. But what there was was worse.

"But I'm sure you will not take things unpleasant," he concluded. "You will go thru the little form I have arranged, if only for curiosity. Just think over it for a moment, while I go to close my little office."

He took the lamp and turned away, but as he reached the angle of the passage, there came a sound that checked his steps. I could hear a noise of feet and hurried voices, and then suddenly arose a shout in a voice that seemed to be Plummer's. "Here!" it cried. "Help! This way, Hewitt! Brett!"

I shouted back at the top of my voice, wondering where Plummer was, and what it might all mean. And with that Mayes turned, and I saw that he was about to make for the door I had entered by. I resolved he should not pass me if I could prevent it, and I sprang up and seized my chair in my left hand, shouting aloud for help as I did so.

Mayes came with a bound and flung

his lighted lamp full at my head, it struck the chair and smashed to a thousand pieces, and in that instant of time Mayes was on me. Plainly he had no weapon, or he would have used it; but I was at disadvantage enough, with my right wrist chained to the wall. I clung with all my might, and endeavored to swing my enemy round against the wall in order that I might clasp my hands about him, and I shouted my loudest as I did it. But the chair and the broken glass hampered me, and Mayes was desperate.

The agony in my right wrist was unbearable and just as I was conscious of a rush of approaching feet a heavy blow took me full in the face, and I felt Mayes rush over me while I fell and hung from the wrist.

I had a stunned sense of lights and voices and general confusion, and then I remembered nothing.

Chapter XVIII

THE CASE OF THE ADMIRALTY CODE (Continued)

I came to myself on the floor of a lighted room, with Hewitt's face over mine. My wrist seemed broken, tho it was free, there was oil and blood on my clothes, and in my left hand I still gripped a piece of Mayes' coat.

"Stop him!" I cried. "He's gone by the stable! Have they got him?"

"No good, Brett," Hewitt answered soberly. "You did your best, but he's gone, and Peytral after him!"

"Peytral!"

"Yes. He brought his own message to town. But see if you can stand up."

I was well enough able to do that, and, indeed, I had only fainted from the pain of the strain on my wrist. Several policemen were in the room, beside Hewitt and Plummer. Mayes' stronghold was in the hands of his enemies.

Then I suddenly remembered. "The admiralty code!" I cried. "It was in the office desk. Have you got it?"

"No," Hewitt answered. "Come, Plummer, up the ladder!"

Little time was lost in forcing Mayes' desk, and there the document was found, grey cover, red tape and all intact. The police were left to make a vigorous search for any possible copy, and the original was handed to Plummer, as chief representative of the law present. He had been trapped precisely as I had been, except that he had been led further, and shut in a cellar as well as fastened by the wrist. Mayes, it seemed, had wasted very little time in attempting to pervert him, and I have no doubt that, whatever fate might have been reserved for me, Plummer would never have left the place alive had it not been for the timely interruption of Hewitt, with Peytral and the police.

In half an hour Peytral returned. He had dashed out in chase of the fugitive, but failed even to see him—lost him wholly in the courts, in fact. For some little while he persevered, but found it useless.

The dirty-whiskered man made no attempt to escape, tho there was talk of another man having got away in the confusion by way of the stable roof. The police were left in charge of the place, and we deferred a complete exploration till the next day.

Hewitt's tale was simple enough. He had endued himself in somewhat seedy clothes, and had visited 57 Raven street, Blackfriars, which he found to be merely a tenement house. It took some time to make inquiries there, with the necessary caution, because of the number of lodgers; and then the inquiries led to nothing. It was an experience common enough in his practice, but none the less an annoying delay, and when he returned to his office he found Mr. Peytral already awaiting him. Peytral described his following of Mayes at much greater length and detail than before, and he and Hewitt had come on to Norbury Row at once and asked news of Mr. Moon.

Mr. Moon's description of the successive disappearance of Plummer and myself, and of our continued absence, so aroused Hewitt's suspicions that he instantly procured help from the nearest station, and approached the door of Mayes' office. A knock being unanswered, the door was instantly broken in. The room was found to be unoccupied, but the ladder was still standing at the open window, by which Mayes had descended to the back premises. Down this ladder Hewitt went, with the police after him. The rest I had seen myself.

"But what," I said, "what is this mystery? Why did Telfer give up the code, and what is the power that Mayes talks of?"

"It is a power," replied Hewitt, "that I have suspected for some time, and now I am quite sure of it. A secret, dangerous and terrible power which I have encountered before, tho never before have I known its possibilities carried so far. It is hypnotism!"

(To be continued)

Albany Citizen Buys 1500 Steers

\$40,000 Paid for Excellent West Texas Herd

ALBANY, Texas, June 20.—C. B. Snyder of Callahan county sold to S. Webb of Albany about 1,500 head of two, three and four-year-old steers, the consideration being nearly \$40,000. This is considered one of the best herds of cattle in the west and a few years ago Marion Sansom of Fort Worth took the prize at the Chicago fat stock show with steers bought from Mr. Snyder. It is likely that Mr. Webb will feed the three and four-year-olds at some oil mill this fall.

There is a heavy movement of cattle in this section and Shackelford county has the reputation of raising as fine cattle as are to be found in any section of the west. It was Shackelford county steers that took the prize at the last fat stock show in Fort Worth, R. E. Gatewood of Johnson county having bought them from H. C. Arendt, manager of the Max Blach ranch, in this county.

BUYS 1,500 STEERS

E. H. Brainard of Canadian Purchasing Yearlings

CANADIAN, Texas, June 20.—E. H. Brainard went down the Denver road yesterday to receive another shipment of yearling steers. Mr. Brainard has purchased in the neighborhood of 1,500 head of steers on the south plains at a price that amounts to about \$17 per head.

AROUND THE FARM

Landlord and Tenant

The trouble so frequently arising between the landlord and tenant would be done away with in many cases if the relation between the two was more of a partnership affair than where the landlord looks upon the tenant as an employe. Where the landlord treats the tenant in the spirit of a co-partner he will find he will get more profits from his farm than a hard skin-flint does. If he wishes the tenant to do well by him, he must do well by the tenant.

There should be a mutual understanding aside from the written contract, that should be held sacred by both owner and renter. A man's word should be as good as his bond in matters pertaining to rents. Let each hang up the motto, "Put yourself in the other fellow's shoes."

The landlord is always anxious to have his farm kept up, but even if poor crops may come, he is apt to be exacting and look to his interests only.

On the other hand, the tenant should be fair in his treatment of the landlord. The farm upon which he lives may represent a life time of hard labor. He should plan to handle such a farm as tho it was his own, and live up to the letter of his agreement. Meet the landlord half way, and work for the mutual interest of both parties to the agreement.

Long time leases are best for both parties, because it makes possible the rotation of crops, and carrying on of those branches of farming that will keep the farm in a profitable condition of tilth. Then the renter will feel that his stay is more permanent and he will take a greater interest in community affairs, and avoid the constant changing of places, which is detrimental to his success as well as securing of profitable returns for the landlord. Pull together.—Successful Farmer.

COST OF BEEF PRODUCTION

Farmers Must Soon Solve the Problem of Production at Less Expense

The problem which the farmers must solve in the next two or three years is how to lower the cost of the production of beef. Farmers are striving to solve this problem in different ways. On high-priced land they are aiming to feed cattle at a lower cost by the use of silage, and balancing up their corn with the by-products of the factories. Most farmers generally buy their feeding stock from Buffalo and Chicago and sections which have not the corn with which to finish. Farmers in some sections are resorting to dairying and the dual-purpose cow be-

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Prof. George Fellows, of Indiana, says: "Most histories of the world are dreary compilations. This work, however, is clear, interesting and accurate."

Ex Vice-Pres. Stevenson says: "It is a complete record of the human race and should find a place in every Library."

E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, says: "Its educational value in the home is sure to be very great."

Rev. Frank W. Gensems, of Chicago, says: "These volumes will be of immense service in stimulating history study in our country. It is a work of real genius."

Prof. Dabney, of Virginia, says: "Southern readers will be gratified at the impartial spirit in which the war for Southern Independence is treated."

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: "This work invests the study of History with a new charm that will be felt by both young and old."

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lieving that the butter and milk will pay all the cost and labor and give them the calf as profit, thus cheapening the production at that end.

In regard to making a baby beef there are a few general rules to be followed, but their solution must ultimately depend upon the feeder, his cattle and the feeds at his command. The first and most important factor is that of quality. In order to meet with reasonable success the calves should be well bred. The use of a registered bull is most important, and the stronger bred the cows are the better. This part of the feeding problem is sadly neglected by most farmers, and it will take a few lessons in the feed yard to show them that often the matter of feeding will mean a profit rather than a loss. A few dollars more or less invested in a good registered animal for the herd bull will pay a large dividend when you sell the baby beef or the stock cattle as the case may be. Having good cows and a registered herd bull, calculate to have your calves drop as nearly together as possible. This will make the bunch appear much more even when placed on the market, and they will all feed better together than they will if of different age and sizes.—Indiana Farmer.

JERSEY BREEDING IN BOSQUE COUNTY

In accepting the appointment of superintendent of the Jersey Cattle Department of the Bosque County Fair, I find opportunity for discussing a wonderful line of progress. Jersey breeding and traffic has become a profitable and popular business all over the country, and the demand for registered Jerseys is steadily and rapidly increasing; larger money is paid for individual Jerseys than for any other cattle. Last year T. S. Cooper of Pennsylvania sold a young bull, Stockwell, for \$11,500. Two years ago, Eminent 2d, another bull, sold for \$10,000. Matured Jersey bulls at the public sales that are held every year in the North and East usually sell for \$1,000 and upward.

I have before me the report of a sale held at Vandalia, Ill., on the 19th of last month (May) in which one bull sold for \$1,700; four 2-year-old heifers sold for \$580, \$560, \$410 and \$405, respectively, twenty-six heifer calves from one to seven months old sold for an average of over \$90, \$305 being the highest priced one of the lot. I was fortunate enough to secure one of the lot imported from the

a noted judge to be one of the best. At the same time I bought an imported bull calf.

Last year A. P. Walker of Rushville, Ind., sold about 75 head at auction which averaged \$650, and T. L. Cooper sold 115 at an average of \$825. There was a large proportion of calves sold in both of the above herds. I quote these figures to show that the Jersey cow is a coming factor in our general prosperity. It is sometimes raised as an objection to Jerseys that their male calves are valueless. This objection dissolves before the fact that one 2-year-old Jersey heifer will sell for three or four times as much as a 2-year-old steer of any of the beef breeds.

But whatever objection may be raised to the Jersey cow, she is rapidly becoming, like the honey bee, the running-mate of civilization.

My object is to call attention to the importance of the Jersey Cattle Department of the County Fair and to urge all owners of the "dairy queen" to have her on hand, dressed in her best show clothes. Respectfully,
W. H. PARKS.

One cheer is better than a dozen howls.

HOGS

The Tamworth Hog for Colorado

Colorado feeds are particularly adapted for growing animals and for the production of lean meat. Colorado feeders should not attempt to compete with the men in the corn belt in producing lard hogs, but they can grow cheaply the bacon type.

Many queries are received in regard to the worth of the Tamworth for this purpose.

The Tamworth is a strictly bacon hog with a body smooth, long deep and thin; light head, neck and shoulders; thin jowls; long nose and long, strong legs; color red. It has been bred to produce as large a proportion as possible of its weight in an even thickness of choice bacon.

It has been noted for over 100 years for the large production of lean meat. A 200-pound hog ready for the market will not have over one inch to one and a half inches of fat along its back.

The two strongest characteristics of the Tamworth are lean meat and large litters. For three years on the Colorado Agricultural College farm the average for all sows was ten live pigs to a litter. A 2-year-old sow, weighing 750 pounds, had eighteen live pigs at one farrowing. Fully matured sows, well cared for, can produce two litters a year. A Tamworth sow at the Iowa Agricultural College raised thirty-three pigs in one year.

Many feeding tests have been made to compare the different breeds of hogs and all show that the Tamworth will make as many pounds of gain from a given weight of feed as will the hogs of any other breed. The gain is more largely lean meat. Owing to the unusual proportion of lean the pork has a delicious flavor. The Tamworth is hardy and active and a good hog for keeping on pastures.

Many stockmen who have raised lard hogs dislike the Tamworth. To them it looks like a "razor back." They do not like its long nose, long legs and thin, long body, and think it must be a hard feeder. They are familiar with lard instead of bacon on a hog.

The first cross of a pure-bred Tamworth on other breeds produces an easy feeder that matures quickly and is generally popular with stockmen. The second cross is often unsatisfactory, the pigs in the same litter frequently being of entirely different types, some chunky and others extremely lengthy, with a variety in the mixture of colors.

The strongest objection to the Tamworth comes from farmers who neglect their pigs during the summer, when field work crowds, planning to give them extra attention in the fall. The Tamworth will not stand stunting. Once stunted he can never be made profitable. The surplus fat of the lard hog will carry him over a period of neglect; the Tamworth does not have the lard.—H. M. Cottrell, Fort Collins.

Rape for Hog Pasture

Perhaps there is no better annual crop than rape for hog pasture. Rape may be grown almost as early in the spring as any crop. The seed is hardy and will sprout early and the plants are not injured by frost, but during the early cool part of the season rape will not make much growth. Perhaps for earliest pasture it may be better to seed a combination of barley and oats, or barley and emmer, sowing about a bushel of barley per acre.

To add richness to the feed and also with the purpose of fertilizing the soil, field peas may be sown in combination with the grains named, in which case less than one-half as much grain should be seeded per acre, with about a bushel of the peas. Cowpeas should not be used in this way because the crop is a warm weather crop and will not start successfully when planted early in the spring. Rape may be seeded broadcast or in close drills, which requires probably four or five pounds of good seed per acre. Or the other method is to plant rape in two rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and cultivate the crop. This method requires much less seed, a pound or two being sufficient to plant an acre, and forage may be produced by planting in this way and cultivating the crop. Also by having two or three fields of rape, the hogs may be turned from one to another and while they are pasturing on one field the one from which they have been removed may be cultivated and the rape will make a new start, producing more pasture in three or four weeks.

Rape sown about the last of April or the first of May should be ready to pasture about the middle of June and should supply green forage for the hot summer period. I would advise to plant the rape in rows and cultivate the crop, turning the cows in when the

rape has made a growth of about ten inches.

Keeps Sows From Rooting

To have a sow expend her energies and time turning over the sod is detrimental to the welfare of the litter, in the opinion of the Iowa Homestead. She will not give her pigs the same chance as would one that is kept from rooting. The Homestead advises the feeding of a ration containing a liberal supply of flesh-forming material, such as one composed of equal parts of corn and mill feed, to which is added a pound of oil meal a day for each sow, or a half pound of tannage. This, with free access to salt, will tend to prevent the sows from desiring to root. If that does not succeed then ringing or snouting is advised. While some do not favor the latter method, deeming it a cruel practice, swine breeders cannot afford to have their grass, alfalfa or clover fields destroyed simply to gratify the whims of a few old sows.

Regarded in the right light, ringing hogs is not a cruel practice. There is very little pain attached to the process of ringing, and it does not interfere with the animal's eating in any way other than that of turning over the sod in search of the mineral matter the hog system craves. When this is supplied in their feed there is no need of their rooting. In times past when swine were in a wild state it was necessary for them to root to procure their food, but in the state of domestication, as they are now, there is no need for them to forage for their feed. Man provides them with the necessary feed, or should do so, and as our worthy contemporary says, we cannot afford to gratify their whims at the expense of a ruined pasture land.

What Hog Is Best?

The question is often asked: What is the best hog to raise? says a California hog raiser. What kind of a hog is most in demand? What shall we, as farmers, breed to receive the most profit from in the shortest possible time?

If we want to make any improvement in the quality of our hogs for producing bacon, it can be done by selecting the larger, more rangy sows for breeders; then by a system of feeding the by-products of the dairy and with good alfalfa pasture and less corn or wheat, we can practically accomplish the result. I believe the early maturing type of hogs will best pay. Most of our breeders and many of our farmers are changing their methods of feeding from all corn and wheat ration, from pighood to maturity, to one of greater variety.

It is conceded by all up to date farmers and breeders that the hog is a grazing animal; nothing so helps to cheapen the production of our pork products as grass and alfalfa. It is almost a necessity for economy in cost and better thrift for growing animals. It should find a place on the bill of fare of every breeder and feeder of swine.

In selecting the sows for breeders do not select the young, fat, plump sow that is immature. Breed from mature animals. Nine-tenths of the loss from swine diseases comes from immature animals. When you have a brood sow in your herd, one that is a good, regular breeder of large even litters, that is a kind mother, one that furnishes plenty of milk for her young, you should keep her as long as she lives. She is worth a dozen young, immature things. It may not be generally known that there is as much difference in the milking qualities of the swine herd as there is in the dairy herd, but it is nevertheless a fact.

I would mate the animals for spring litters for March. The earlier the pigs are farrowed, if one is prepared to care for them, and everyone should be, the better. They can be pushed along during the suckling period by giving them plenty of feed on the side. A feed composed of wheat, middlings and skimmed milk, and gleanings of the stubble field, will soon finish them for the early fall market, and their cost up to this time has been comparatively small.

During the winter months give good warm shelter, where they can be warm and comfortable. Keep but few in a place, if possible. Careful attention to your breeders will pay. Use good sanitary measures. It is said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Keep all feeding floors, sleeping pens and troughs clean. Air-slaked lime is good. Let them have plenty of charcoal. Old and young should be kept separate during the cold weather.

Use small houses. You may say all these things are too much trouble, too much work, but you will find it one of the best and quickest methods of

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

For Sale

Small herd registered Shorthorn cattle; good ones. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

817, Beaumont, Texas.

E. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

condensing the products of the farm into cash, and at the same time keeping up the fertility of the land, by feeding the produce and marketing only the finished product. It is the finished products that bring the most money.

Our farms should be manufacturing plants, and everything produced should be sold and in condensed form in these days of close margins. No man can sell the raw material from the farm for a series of years and succeed. Use your best judgment and you will find the breeding of swine one of the most profitable departments of the farm.

Application of Business Principles in Selling breeders

In swine breeding success is indicated by the amount of money one secures for his labor. This is determined by two sources, the quality of the stock and the method of selling it. Some breeders raise a very good quality of stock, but are poor salesmen; others with inferior stock make it bring better returns because they devote time and attention to the methods used to make sales.

In the sale of any article or animal the evidence of genuineness must be present, anything which makes an explanation necessary to prove quality and correctness is a detriment. The breeder, who offering his stock explains the missing numbers in their pedigrees by saying: "I have not recorded the sire and dam of these pigs yet because I did not know whether the pigs would be good or not, but I have their pedigrees and can record them. I assure you these pigs are all right every way; if not I will make it right," is standing in his own light.

Such methods will not work now. Times have changed, and an actual certified pedigree is demanded. Such a pedigree convinces the buyer at once that the stock is all right, that the breeder is up-to-date and is using the best methods in his business. The breeder selling at public sale should see to it that no possibility of a doubt can exist to annoy him on his sale day. Have all pedigrees complete and ready to hand over to purchasers. Make all transfers and in every way back up his stock with all evidence of purity and genuineness the improved methods of the present day afford, and buyers will remain buyers from year to year.—Coleman's Rural World.

The One-Hog-Half-the-Herd

Every time a farmer or breeder sets out to buy a boar for use in his herd he is buying precisely one-half the herd. That is the cause for the tendency among thinking men to cease splitting hairs when a hog that suits them is offered them. The buyer of a

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD,

Spärensberg, Texas.

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle.
BULLS

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale.

W. C. ALDRIDGE,

Pittsburg, Texas.

boar, or bull, or stallion is not supposed to be out looking for cheap meat, at so much a pound, and then ask for a discount because the animal looks "staggy." Just what such buyer is supposed to have in mind is this: That he would like mighty well to be raising exactly the type of stuff represented in the animal before him; that it has taken so many years of well-directed effort to get that type; that the breeding and individual excellence of the boar are a guaranty that he will reproduce that type, and that he (the buyer) is accordingly making an investment for his future business operations. To do otherwise is simply to haggle and see-saw over the price of a good boar, and finally, in about nine cases out of ten, take an inferior one at a little less price, and thus procrastinate the day for making the herd his judgment tells him will be the real money maker for years to come. It is stealing high-priced pork off the backs of his own hogs, says the Western Swine Breeder.

Duroc-Jersey Breeders

The Texas Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association will meet during the Farmers' Congress at College Station, on July 8, at 8 p. m. Everybody interested in the Durocs are invited to come and take a part, whether you join us or not (tho we would be glad to have everyone interested to join).

We want to say a word to the farmers—that is, they don't know what they miss unless they go and see for themselves. Everybody there is in a good humor and is as friendly as if he or she had known you all your life; and then the meetings of the different associations are instructive, besides the general meeting in the afternoon and night has to be seen and heard to be appreciated.

So everybody come and make it the largest gathering that they have ever had.

ED EDMONSON,

Secretary Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association.

Newark, Texas, June 16.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS

College

Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any other first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

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Read Latest Livestock News in Stockman-Journal

Are Polled Herefords Pure-bred?

We are frequently in receipt of letters asking with which of the polled breeds the Herefords were crossed to produce the Polled Hereford. Many breeders seem to think there can be no such thing as a pure-bred Hereford that is naturally without horns or polled. To correct this idea we desire to call attention to the facts in the case. The three great principles of breeding are: First, like begets like; second, variation, and third, atavism, or "taking back." The second and third laws are just as universal in their application as the first, tho they are not met with quite so frequent and hence not so widely accepted and understood. Of late, however, considerable attention has been given to the law of variation and we are coming to have more accurate knowledge of its workings.

Breeders are learning that while much of the improvement of domestic animals is wrought by the slow process of selection, yet the marked changes in type, quality or performance are usually the result of sudden and inexplicable variations, seized upon and fixed by some progressive and far-seeing breeder and thus incorporated into the character of the breed. Thru these variations we are enabled to make changes which we perhaps would never accomplish by selection, such as the removing of the horns of the pure-bred Herefords. From time to time men have claimed that a continued use of chemical dehorners would, after a few generations, result in the production of naturally hornless progeny, but we have about as much faith in that idea as we do in the practice of docking lambs with the object of producing a race of sheep without tails. Docking has been the custom for a very long time and yet the tailless sheep has not yet appeared.

It was by just such a "freak of nature," or variation that the Double Standard, or pure-bred Hereford was produced. There appeared from time to time in the pure-bred herds of Herefords thruout the country certain calves that for some inexplicable reason failed to develop horns, tho of pure-bred horned Hereford ancestry on both sides, and these were brought together into one herd and mated both among themselves and with horned Herefords and the resulting progeny was in a large per cent of the cases free from horns. These freaks, or variations, would dehorn from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of their increase when mated with horned animals and from 90 per cent to 95 per cent when mated among themselves. Once having got a start it is easily seen that the whole Hereford breed can now be freed from horns simply by the use of those pure-bred Polled Hereford bulls.

Breeders of Polled Herefords have been accused of fraudulent practices in their operations. It has been argued that cross-bred cattle were registered in the American Hereford Record by false pretenses, etc. Let us examine the merits of such indictments. In the first place no breeder of standing could afford to risk the danger of detection in such practices. The American Hereford Breeders' Association is ably directed and its officers are not children, but men of judgment and character, who could not easily be deceived and who would not connive with dishonest breeders to cover up deception. A breeder found guilty of fraudulent registration of cattle would be expelled from the association and all his cattle be stricken from the record, which would instantly annihilate the fraudulent Polled Hereford. In the second place the freaks or variations from which the Polled Hereford breed was developed were dropped in the herds of some of the best known and most honorable breeders of Herefords in the United States, as for instance, S. W. Anderson, a director of the Hereford Association; E. R. Morgan, S. J. Gabbert, William Ernst, Thomas Mortimer, J. W. Wampler & Son and John G. Thomas. The hasty opponent who cries "fraud" at the pure-bred Polled Hereford is accusing the above men of fraudulent practices and he will have a hard time convincing the Hereford breeders of this country that all of them are not square and honorable breeders.

The fact of the whole matter seems to be that this cry of fraud and deception is being raised by men who are either grossly ignorant of the laws of breeding or are jealous of the success of the new breed and because they dislike the idea of selling their horned cattle in competition with the much more desirable and more profitable Polled Hereford, take this method of attempting to kill the new breed. In this they are far from succeeding as is borne out by the testimony of every breeder in the country that he is hav-

ing a greater demand than ever for breeding stock this spring.

Men of science and practical breeders who have made a lifelong study of the laws of breeding are accepting the Polled Hereford as a natural consequence of the law of variation. W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of the department of agriculture, is an enthusiast regarding the future of the Polled Hereford. W. J. Spillman, another of the government experts in breeding, has shown by able articles how the whole Hereford breed will within a few years be free from horns. Hard-headed, practical breeders are everywhere taking up with the idea and buying Polled Herefords for their own herds. In the face of all this we feel that the men who accuse the originators of the Polled Hereford of fraud are wholly mistaken and unsupported by either facts or theory.

WARREN GAMMON,
Secretary American Polled Hereford
Breeders' Association, Des Moines,
Ia.

Squeals from the Pen

Thrifty hogs turns gains into money quicker than any other domestic animal.

No domestic animal responds so quickly to good treatment as the hog. The pig should have a warm dry bed kept clean and free from dust.

Beauty in form and appearance is not a safe indication of the value of a sow as a breeder.

The thrift and condition of the mother determines to a great extent what the pig will be.

When a hog has to be driven to his feed, usually a mistake has been made in his feeding.

When fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed to fattening hogs.

By feeding his corn to hogs, the farmer saves the hauling and prevents the loss of fertilizers.

With hogs especially care should be taken to feed according to age, condition and time of marketing.

The sow should be bred again only when her exhausted nature has sufficiently overcome the strain upon it.

When possible to avoid, a sow should never be confined to a dry lot barren of all grasses and other forage.

So far as can be done, the hogs needed to consume the hog crop should be grown on the farm.

The hog having a variety of food will thrive and maintain a healthy appearance much longer than one kept on a single food ration.

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz., pure tri-refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, long-continued coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICES—One hundred and fifty two and three-year old mules, topped out of over 500 head, out of well-bred mares, are good size, good bone, good lookers. Also 25 head of the best bred Percheron mares and fillies in Texas, out of the celebrated Pabst herd, considered the best range bred Percheron herd in the world. Also 1,200 acres of pasture, well improved, within 2 miles of Granbury, and 3 miles of Add-Ran-Jarvis college. Will sell mules, mares or land separate or all together, with reasonable time to right party. For a real bargain, come at once. Brown & Berry, Granbury, Texas.

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

VEHICLES

COLUMBIA. The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main. Elevator.

ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

REAL ESTATE

85,000 ACRES solid body, long time, straight lease, not subject to sale, well improved, West Texas, with 2,000 good cows, 1,000 yearlings, etc.; pasture fine. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, good buildings, 1,000 acres cultivated, \$1 an acre, and live stock at low market value. Brand new 2-story residence and grounds, Fort Worth. Choice Interurban homes and business property. Have buyer for 15,000 to 20,000-acre ranch, with or without cattle; will pay fair part in money, balance in good black land farms, unincumbered; paying well. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR LEASE—Seven-section pasture; close to Amarillo; plenty water, fine grass and good fence. Address Earl White, Amarillo, Texas.

SHEEP

DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS

These operations are of prime importance if one measures them by their benefits, tho there are many farmers who neglect them and thus cause themselves vexation and loss.

It is a fact generally known that male animals cannot produce meat of the best quality, for it is apt to be of rather rank flavor and odor, so that is one point in favor of castration; then, too, the uncastrated lamb is not of quiet disposition, and therefore it does not take on flesh as rapidly as it should, besides as it grows older it is a source of annoyance to the ewes and often breeding at inopportune periods is the result.

With the above points in view there should be no question as to the advisability of early castration, but what is the use of being particular about docking? may be asked. A reason that applies to both males and females is that animals so treated are much cleaner and are also less subject to maggots and other vermin that breed in filth. An undocked lamb becomes foul as soon as it goes on the pasture and its bowels become loose from the laxative nature of the fresh green grass. Flies are attracted and soon maggots result, which have in many instances been known to cause the death of the lamb.

If the lambs are to be sold as feeders they bring a better price and certainly the wool of a clean sheep is worth more than when that product is not reasonably free from filth.

Then moreover, in the case of female lambs that are to be kept as breeders, it is absolutely necessary that they be docked, for sometimes a third of a flock of undocked ewes will fail to breed.

There is very little danger of loss from either castration or docking if done at the right time. The earlier it is done the better and both operations should be done at one. For docking a heavy jackknife or a straight-bladed butcher knife and a soft wood block are all that are required, tho many other instruments, such as hatchet, chisel and mallet or hot pincers are used and recommended by some.

The person holding the lamb places the tail on the soft block and draws the loose skin about the tail down toward the rump of the lamb. The operator then cut the tail off so that a stub will be left about 1 1/2 inches long. The skin that was drawn up toward the rump on being released goes back into place and partly covers the bony stump remaining. A little disinfectant is applied, and the lamb is set free.

For rapid and successful work in castrating, according to good authority, one should be supplied with a sharp jackknife a small pair of pincers, a disinfectant and a lively man or boy to assist in the operation. The boy catches the lamb and holds it in his

arms, feet up, and the legs of either side in his two hands. The operator with the sharp knife cuts off one-third to one-half of the scrotum. The two testes are now forced down in sight and one at a time pulled out with the pincers. The jaws of the pincers are set well down on the cord of the testis, but are not pinched down hard, or that would cut the cord off.

With one hand the scrotum is held tight, and with the other the cord of the testis is pulled thru it until it breaks off. In this way all the cord is drawn out of the abdomen, and very little absorption is necessary to heal it up. The blood vessels are small, and in the breaking the little fibers of which it is made recoil and often close up the broken end. A little disinfectant applied to keep it clean and to keep away the flies, should the operation be on late lambs, is all that is necessary.

After being castrated and docked the young lambs should be turned into a bedded pen or out in a small, clean grassy yard and left from one to four hours. An occasional inspection will detect any that are bleeding too hard. Old lambs are the ones that give trouble from this source when docked. A string tied around the stub usually will give relief, but early docking will avoid this trouble.

Reaction in Sheep Industry

The fact that sheep and wool are both selling considerably below last year's prices may have an effect on the season's markets that is not justified by actual conditions in the industry in this country. It is possible that they may cause many sheepmen, and especially those comparatively new to the business, to let go of a great many more sheep than they could be induced to part with under other circumstances. It has always been true in the sheep industry that many people are bound to get in at any price sometimes or to get out at any sacrifice at other times. For this reason the history of the business in this country has been full of extremes, of more violent fluctuations than have occurred in any other branch of animal industry. And just now a reaction that will be much more plentiful than they were as is natural in any industry which has had the stimulus of attractive prices for years, but they appear to be more plentiful than they really are because the consumptive demand is far below the normal. This summer and fall prospects are that sheep supplies will be abundant, because some of those which would have been fattened and disposed of last fall and winter under normal conditions are still to come forward. But on the whole there is no over-production of sheep for normal markets. The same thing is true of wool. There is not on hand or in sight of the manufacturers of this country a big surplus

of wool if consumption were normal, which it is not. World's supplies of wool are undoubtedly greater than they were a few years ago, as Australia has produced more every year since the big drouth of six years ago; but this country's markets are not yet affected by the increase because it has been well absorbed abroad. There is no reason to get panicky about the sheep industry yet, sacrificing flocks and adding to the force of the present depression—a depression whose prices still compare very favorably with some that have preceded it.—American Stockman.

Points of Sheep

An authority on sheep says the points to be looked for in a ram—and the ewe as well, in proportionate degree—are a large, tho well-proportioned head, width between the ears and eyes, a thick neck or scrag, a widely distended nostril, thick, heavy loins, crops and twists; broad, full chest and brisket; level, strong back and full level flanks. Such are invariably "good cutters" and carry mutton of the best quality. A ram weak in scrag, loin or twist is entirely unfit to herd a flock. There seems to be pretty well defined lines in sheep breeding. For instance, a shapely twist usually the companion of a well-sprung rib and well developed crops. This rule, however, has its exceptions, for many a heavy fronted animal lacks in hindquarters and particularly in the twists; but the animal with heavy twists has almost invariably heavy, well-developed front quarters. It would seem, judging from our wild animals, that nature has intended that the male should be disproportionately (according to man's ideas), or proportionately (according to nature's ideas), developed in its front quarters in contradistinction to the general smoothness of the female. Anyone versed in the breeding for our domestic friends must be aware how much easier it is to breed a male animal that is heavier in front than in the hindquarters than it is to breed one even and smooth all over, which is one of the greatest points to attain in the breeding of our domestic animals.—Oregonian.

Shearings

A compact fleece is a protection to the animal against cold or wet.

Wherever civilized man resides, sheep thrive well if properly cared for. As a rule wherever the land is good there the wool is equally so.

Sheep will readily eat stuff that horses or cattle will only consume upon pain of starvation.

An uneven flock of good sheep is more valuable than an even flock of poor ones.

Valuable as blood is in breeding, it is a very necessary adjunct and that is an individual merit.

Sheep have a double advantage over other animals in that they give a return of meat and wool.

Thrift in sheep is generally secured when people think enough of sheep to take care of them.

Much can be done to sustain the weight and quality of the fleece by generous and economical feeding.

The Value of Sheep Manure As a Fertilizer

Chemical analysis places the value upon the fertilizer produced each year

by an adult sheep at \$2.50, says Harry W. Wheeler in the Live Stock Bulletin. This means a great inspiration to your farm land, thus rendering it more capable of producing greater crops of hay and grain. You would surely find the analysis figures correct were you to purchase a commercial fertilizer of equal strength. Aroter point in the sheep's favor, and by no means the least in value, is their ability to consume noxious weeds. The advantage of this quality makes their presence a profit to any pasture. They also clean up the weeds in stubble fields after harvest, and thus prevent countless numbers of the weeds from developing seed. Fence corners, field margins and pieces unhandy for the busy farmer to put into order, the flock will trim up nicely and at the same time convert these otherwise wasted products into mutton. I wish here to say a few words in regard to mutton as a more general food for the American people. Mutton is one of the most healthful of animal products which are used as food for many. Sheep being almost free from any disease which can be transferred to the human family is a strong point of argument in favor of mutton. Should we use more of the sheep flesh in preference to an over-indulgence of beef and pork, I feel certain a great many digestive troubles would be reduced to a minimum. The mutton fat or tallow is a great regulator to the digestive system, and mutton to be most desired for the table should contain a liberal supply of fat. Old England can furnish us with this advice, for they were mutton eaters long before America was born and are in a position to know what is best. We can safely suggest to the farmer to supply his own table with this healthful flesh, and not let our city friends consume the greater per cent of the product. For reference to the muscle and brain building ingredients contained in mutton we give the following analysis table:

Carbon	51.83
Hydrogen	7.57
Nitrogen	15.
Oxygen and sulphur	25.60

Investing in Good Sheep

The best investment a beginner in the sheep business can make is to buy good stock, and the worst thing he can do is to get poor stuff, because it is cheap. The better sheep one has the more pride he will take in keeping them up to the standard. He feels that he cannot afford to let them run down and generally if he is a progressive man, he does not. If you have a pretty good flock make it better by purchasing a purebred ram for a foundation.

The old statement that the ram is half the flock is just as true now as it ever was, and no beginner should start without a good kind of a sire. Whether you are a breeder or a feeder, do your work methodically and with a definite purpose in view. The men who have succeeded are those who have followed this plan. This idea holds good in feeding as much as in breeding, and as a rule, the man who buys superior stock gets a superior price when they are ready to go to market.—Shepherd's Criterion.

Little Mavericks

Karnes City, Texas—N. H. Browne shipped a car of fat steers to the Fort Worth market and Seidel Elder shipped three carloads to his ranch in Uvalde.

Cuero, Texas.—If cars can be obtained a whole trainload of cattle will be shipped from here the first of next week. Shippers are experiencing difficulty in procuring cars. Cattle are fat and recent shipments have brought good prices.

Under normal conditions the big decrease in cattle receipts during the month of May at all markets would mean a sharp advance in prices. The demand for beef is not as good as it was at this time last year, and this smaller consumption is likely to prove a bear influence all summer.—Omaha Journal Stockman.

The supply of fresh beef from the Argentine has been extra large since the first of January, but recent advices have reported lighter consignments. Prime steers in the end of March and beginning of April are reported as having cost about £7 12s 6d per head. By the middle of April prices had begun to improve. The probability is that there may be some falling off in supplies from South America.—London Meat Trades Journal.

Twenty Jersey milch cows raised in the Texas fever country so that they may be immune from that affection are at New Orleans awaiting shipment to the Isthmian canal zone, where their milk is to be used for the hospital patients. Heretofore the commission has endeavored to introduce the cow into the canal zone with a view to furnishing natural milk, but with unsuccessful results. Condensed milk is used largely by the employes of the commission.

Omaha Journal—Stockman: With corn and hay almost too high to feed to stock the feeder is naturally looking around for a cheaper ration that will do the work. Nothing offers better results than beet pulp, and pulp feeders have generally had a good season. This means that a still greater number of cattle and sheep will be fed pulp next year and help to fill in the gap between corn and grass stock.

The government has ordered the shipment of 15,000 head of cattle from Galveston, Texas, to the Panama canal zone. Of this shipment over half will be slaughtered for beef, instead of buying the dressed beef in the United States. The experiment of shipping the live animals to Panama and the dressing out results will be watched with interest. The balance of the shipment are milch cattle.—National Provisioner.

Victoria, Texas—The syndicate which purchased the O'Connor ranch of 70,000 acres, has been organized and chartered. The capital stock is placed at \$600,000. The officers and directors

FAMILY OF FIVE

All Drank Coffee From Infancy

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble.

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved, and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it.

"Long live the discoverer of Postum!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

are: W. C. Johnson, president; George B. Pugh, secretary; W. J. O'Connor, treasurer, and Preston Austin. The land will be surveyed into small tracts at once and placed on the market.

Bert Mitchell is back in town, having shipped twenty-five loads of choice grassers to market from Uvalde Saturday. The cattle will, barring unnecessary and unavoidable delays, be in St. Louis bright and early Wednesday morning with their horns polished and hair all pasted down to make a good impression on buyers. They went via New Orleans on the Southern Pacific and Mr. Mitchell says that sparks of fire were radiating from all directions when they hit the mile a minute gait for the river market.—San Antonio Express.

St. Joseph Journal: "Whenever you see wagon hogs coming as numerous as they are today, it is a good bet that there are plenty of hogs being moved to shipping stations and receipts are going to be liberal," said one of the old-timers who observes things this morning. There might be times when this system of prophecy would fail to deliver the goods, but at that, it beats some of the systems played by touts we have met.

For about twenty years heifer beef has taken second place to steer beef in Britain as a whole. In certain parts of England, especially from late spring till midsummer, heifers of handy weights and free from waste often command leading price per hundred-weight, but given heifers and steers of the black polled cross, for instance, fed in the same way, the majority of customers north and south prefer the steers on the average.—Glasgow Herald.

Kansas City Journal: "I have carefully figured it out and find that if all the cattle we ship to market each year were one cow she would browse on the tropical vegetation along the equator, while her tail was switching icicles off the north pole," says Homer Hoch. "And by the aid of the highest branches of mathematics I have made a careful computation which shows that if all the hogs we slaughter annually were one hog that animal could dig the Panama canal in two roots and a half and its squeal would be so loud it would jar the aurora borealis."

Live Stock World: Indications are that there will be a pretty good supply of cattle available from the southwest during June and July, and by that time the western ranges will be pouring in freely. For the last month Texas cattle have been coming freely to the western markets, but during the last week receipts were cut off by the high water. Those who have canvassed the situation are of the opinion that the run of Texas cattle will be exceptionally large this year, and if that is true, then there is not much hope of the market for the common and medium natives getting any better. Choices finished steers promise to be scarce and high all summer.

A New York commercial authority thinks that the power of the "beef trust" is increasing and it is able to "manipulate prices subject only to fluctuations of demand." If this wise man had said "subject only to fluctuations of demand and supply" he would have had it about right. Both these old standard influences have been very clearly shown in the meat and live stock markets of the past winter and current spring, and control that is subject to them or either of them is no control at all. A little common sense about our animal and meat industry is very much needed in the journalism of this country, especially in the east.—National Stockman and Farmer.

The Paradise (Ariz.) Record says the largest lion ever killed in the Chiricahua mountains was trapped last week by Miss Kate Noland and her brother Frank, of the Buckalew ranch. It was caught by them on the east side of Cochise's Head, at the head of Brushy canyon, about thirteen miles northwest of Paradise and close to the place where George Scarborough, the New Mexico officer, met his death at the hands of a band of outlaws about ten years ago.

The lion measured eight and one-half feet from tip to tip, and six feet from one front foot to the other; and its weight was 150 pounds. Several snapshots were taken of it in the trap before it was killed by Miss Katie.

A yearling belonging to Mrs. Buckalew having been killed by the lion, Mrs. Buckalew's children set traps in vicinity and were thus rewarded.

The Omaha Journal—Stockman is still just a bit pessimistic over the outlook. If it doesn't find a ray of hope

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Rev. E. L. Spurlock, Business Manager.

soon or close its declarations that "something awful" is going to happen the producer will accuse it of having gone over to the enemy. It says: "Dull markets for all kinds of meat products demonstrate the fact that the producers of the country cannot enjoy lasting prosperity so long as the consumers of their products are not profitably employed. This is a big country, but dullness and depression in the east is sooner or later reflected in all other sections."

Gene Scott, whose home is two miles from Guthrie, in Tennessee, is the owner of one of the most remarkable cows ever seen in this section. The cow is a thoroughbred Jersey, two years old, and in her stocking feet is exactly thirty-four and one-half inches high. She gives three gallons of milk every day, and except for her size is as fine a cow as the oldest inhabitant can remember. Her weight is about 250 pounds.

The cow now has a calf four weeks old, which is twenty inches high, and gives great promise of growing up and being a big cow some time. The calf's mother was sired by a Jersey bull belonging to the late G. W. Fort of Hamptons. Her mother was a cow of average size and weighed probably 850 pounds. Mr. Scott has refused several offers of \$50 for the cow.—The Tobacco Planter.

That old reliable county on the southern border of Nebraska, Webster, famed for its alfalfa fields, its producers of cattle and hogs that come tearing down the home stretch in show contests snorting defiance at all competitors and kicking dust up into the last row of seats in the grand stand; that old county with its Lindseys, its Gurneys and others who have carried off blue ribbons from shows and top prices from markets was represented on this market yesterday by an eighteen-car shipment of cattle from the farm of Statke Bros., near Red Cloud. These brothers have a large farm in the Republican valley, and it is distinctly an alfalfa farm. Out of the eighteen cars of cattle 100 head sold at \$6.85, 127 head at \$6.50 and 64 head at \$6. The shipment was in charge of C. Statke, who in conversation let it out that old Webster is still claiming the banner as an alfalfa county, that corn prospects are good and that they are not prepared to take a back seat as a general farming and live stock county.—St. Joe Journal.

Hawaii Experiment Station: There are about 100 ranches in Hawaii besides many individual cattle owners. A recent estimate is that there are about 170,000 head of cattle, 75,000 head of sheep and 30,000 head of horses on the island ranches and plantations. The grazing lands of the islands are pretty well occupied, so that there are but few openings unless persons desiring to go into the ranching business come here provided with sufficient capital to buy out some ranch that is already established. There is, to a certain extent, an overproduction of beef, but thousands of mutton carcasses are imported.

The stock on the island ranches is of very good quality, many breeding animals of the best beef breeds having been imported. As stated elsewhere, sisal waste is an excellent feed for fattening cattle. Cane tops are fed to stock wherever these are available.

Pig raising is a profitable industry where one has a large run of can obtain cheap feed. Live pork finds a ready market at high prices among the Chinese. Suckling pigs a month old sell for \$5 each, provided they can be produced for the holiday markets, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Kamehameha Days—the 11th of June. Both hogs and cattle may be

fattened on Cassava, a plant which grows almost without care. Other feeds used for fattening hogs are papayas, bananas, taro tops and parings, and the fruit waste from the pineapple canneries. Hog cholera is prevalent, and occasionally epidemic, as it is on the mainland.

Attention is drawn afresh to a problem the solution of which would give us largely extended markets for our pedigree live stock, by a letter at hand from Dr. D. E. Salmon, now connected with the University of Montevideo, Uruguay. We quote:

"There is very favorable sentiment here toward live stock from the United States, and if there were facilities for getting such stock here without ruinous expense a good business could be done. Perhaps some time the people of our country will realize the importance of proper transportation facilities between their ports and the South American countries."

Investigation and experience extending over many years confirm the statements of Dr. Salmon. A great market in the southern half of this hemisphere lies at our hand, ours by geographical right, but severed far by the traditional course of trade, years ago turned across the Atlantic by superior enterprise. Our boasted Yankee enterprise has played a sorry part in this respect. British breeders of pedigree stock have monopolized the trade, and have grown rich on it. South America buyers have paid large prices for the very best breeding stock obtainable, and a large part of that trade could have been enjoyed by breeders in the states if transportation facilities had been suitable. Not a few investigations have been made, some private, others under official auspices, and the conclusion has always been the same as that announced by Dr. Salmon. Where there is a will a way can ordinarily be found. The provision of means for the extension of our South American trade should be one of the prime considerations on the part of our national administration. In the judgment of the best posted men on export trade, fairer commercial relations with the South American countries would open a door thru which adequate shipping would quickly advance and bear an equitable interchange of products.—Breeder's Gazette.

The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture has received from Abyssinia two female zebras for experimental and breeding purposes. The zebras came direct and arrived in Washington in good condition. They have been sent to the experiment station of the bureau at Bethesda, Md., where the zebra that was presented to President Roosevelt by King Menelik is also quartered. The zebra presented by the king is a male, and it is intended to place him with the two just received. These zebras are fine specimens of the Grevy strain, the largest type of zebra, and this is said to be the first experiment anywhere in the world to breed in captivity this type of zebra. The Menelik zebra was presented by the President to the zoological park, which later turned it over to the bureau of animal industry to conduct its experiment. Zebras are said to be immune from many diseases that affect horses, and it is believed that in time the zebra will in a measure supplant horses in this country. They are said to make attractive teams, and that after they have been properly domesticated they will be good steeds for children. Experiments have been in progress to cross the zebra with the jennet, which is expected to produce a valuable quadruped.

When a two-faced man marries a two-faced woman they keep each other guessing.