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What is Taught in the Animal Husbandry

Course at A. & M. College

BY PROF. JOHN C. BURNS.

The course in animal husbandry at A. and M. College is one of the many courses taught in this and other institutions of similar character in other states, and one of the three main courses which comprise the agricultural department of this college; the others being the course in agriculture, which treats mainly of soils and farm crops, and the course in horticulture, which treats mainly of fruits and truck crops. The course in animal husbandry treats of the judging, feeding, breeding, care and management of livestock under various conditions of environment; giving the student a thorough knowledge of the theories and practices pertaining thereto. By the term "live stock" is included horses, mules, jacks, jennets, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

It may be said now that the college course can never supplant entirely the school of hard experience in teaching this line of work. It, however, has many advantages as an aid to the man who expects to take it up, as well as to him, tho probably to a less extent, who has already set forth in the business. The young man, while anxious to take up the occupation of his choice, should also be anxious to get a thoro general education and particularly should he try to become thoroly familiar with his special line of work before he starts into it. By so doing, he may avoid the disastrous blunders that he might otherwise make, and thus gain a fair knowledge of his business in a short period of three or four years that would require a life time to obtain in the school of experience.

Men Must be Specialists

Again, in this day of strong competition and small margins of profit, every man needs to be a specialist in his own line of work, or be "snowed under" by the man who knows more about the business than he does. The course in animal husbandry at this institution, and others of similar character, therefore, affords the young breeder an opportunity of obtaining not only a good general education, but it is intended to make him a specialist in his line of work, and, thus, put him many years ahead in knowledge of what he would be had he not had such an opportunity. He is fitted to set forth into his business on a par, in many respects, with the veteran breeder, and while his store of experience is not so great, he should be by his training and the proper application of his knowledge, more able to accomplish results. He is trained to go about things in a systematic way, with always the idea of economy, progress and development in view. The time that it would be necessary for him to gain knowledge in the school of hard experience could be applied, therefore, to the application of new ideas that would mean progress and development both to himself and his business.

While the course in animal husbandry is important to the country-raised boy, who grows up with a greater or less knowledge and experience as to the feeding, breeding, care and management of live stock, yet to the city bred boy, who contemplates entering the breeding business, it is readily seen of how much greater importance it is.

First Year's Course

Something should be known of a young man's career in this course of study at this institution in order to further set forth the benefits derived therefrom. His first year's work in this course consists only of judging mar-

ket classes of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine. The fall term is spent in judging market classes of cattle and sheep, while the winter term is spent in the same work with horses and swine. The student is taught by lectures, by score card and practical demonstrations in judging the points that constitute the best feeder steers, the best finished steers, and what the classifications and grades are on the various markets and the relative prices paid for each class and grade. Likewise he is taught the ideal type for the dairy cow; how to select, judge and score her. He is also taught to judge sheep for both mutton and wool in the same way, and is given an idea of the various classifications of wool on the market.

By the same method he is taught what the ideal type of fat hog is; what the ideal type of bacon hog is; the defects that must be discriminated against; what the classifications

departments of the college; thus giving him a broad foundation of general knowledge.

The Second Year

Returning to college his second year, he further pursues his study of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but this time the work is more advanced. He is taught by lectures and text books the origin, history, characteristics and principal points of each breed; what the most approved types are for each, and conditions to which each is best adapted. Half of his time in this work is occupied in the actual judging of animals of the different breeds, thus making it thoroly practical. Some of the representatives of the different breeds for this purpose are owned by the college, while others, thru the kindness of different breeders in the state, are often loaned to us.

We further depend upon visiting the five stock shows of the state for the purpose of studying a still larger num-

ber of animals of the different breeds and to familiarize the student with judging in rings of large numbers of animals of close competition.

During his second year he is also trained in other subjects, such as veterinary science, botany, farm crops, nursery methods, truck gardening, chemistry, physics, English, mathematics and blacksmithing.

In his third, or junior year, the year, the student must specialize in one of the three courses of the agricultural department; agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. This means that the major part of his work will be in one of these courses, tho he may also choose some work in each of the others. If his choice be animal husbandry, his three main subjects pertaining to this line of work will be breeding, dairy and veterinary science.

In breeding, he is taught by lectures and text books, the various theories of heredity; the various and most approved systems and practices of breeding. In practice he is given work in

pedigree study, and is required to trace out pedigrees of the most noted animals of each breed in order to familiarize him with the combinations of different blood lines that have produced the best animals.

In dairying he is taught the elementary principles of dairy husbandry; the testing of milk, use of cream separators and the manufacture of butter.

In the veterinary science he is taught anatomy and physiology of the domestic animals, diseases of domestic animals and the treatment of these diseases.

The subjects of farm crops, chemistry, physics, geology, entomology and military science are also taught the student thru his junior year.

Taught Feeding Last Year
In his fourth, or senior year, the student in animal husbandry is taught the feeding of live stock and how to compute rations. Investigations are made of the feeding experiments of the different stations by the use of the bulleting and their results studied. He is given an opportunity to put the study of this subject into practice by actually feeding and caring for the animals on experiment at the college.

During this year he is also given advanced work in judging, and it is from the students of this class that the judging team is selected to compete against other agricultural colleges at Chicago during the fat stock show. Lectures on herd management are given, which treat of the most approved methods and practices of managing different kinds of live stock under different conditions and for different purposes; their management on the farm, the ranch and for show or sale.

In addition to this, the student is given lectures on rural citizenship, which consists of imparting a knowledge of the most important agricultural journals, agricultural societies, the preparation of matter for the agricultural press, advertising, and the keeping of farm accounts. He may also pursue further his work in dairying and veterinary science, or take up the study of farm machinery, and the construction of farm buildings.

This, his graduating year, is further rounded out by the study of industrial chemistry and military science.

He is now a graduate and his success in the future as a breeder must depend upon the proper application of the knowledge he has received, and this calls for a liberal use of common sense.

Horse Sense

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't select a smooth place.

Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move, too, if under the whip.

Don't think because I am a horse that weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't trot me uphill, for I have to carry you and buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself some time. Run uphill with a big load.

If a colt once becomes stunted or injured in any way the bad effects will generally follow it thru life.

All of the food possible will not keep horses in a good condition if they do not have good water to drink.

A Grand Champion Guernsey



ENDYMON—Guernsey bull, 4 years and 4 months old. Senior and grand champion of the breed at the National Dairy Show held at Chicago in 1907. Exhibited by Helendale Farm, Milwaukee, Wis. Guernsey cattle are well and favorably known in the east, and in the west they center in Wisconsin, where there are some of the best herds in the country.

and grades are on the various markets and the relative prices paid for each. He is taught to judge the various classes of light horses, draft horses and mules. All of this is done by having from one to several animals before the student for practical demonstration and comparison. In this way he soon learns what the most approved types of live stock are, and how and why he should discriminate against inferior animals. When possible to do so, he is permitted to visit the various live stock shows at Dallas, San Antonio and Fort Worth, in order to participate in judging contests, and to watch the work of the official judges. He may be given an opportunity to visit the packing houses and there to study dressed carcasses; thus enabling him to compare them with the animals on foot.

While getting this work in animal husbandry, the student is also taught history, English, mathematics, entomology, principles of plant culture, drawing, carpentry, etc., by the other

departments of the college; thus giving him a broad foundation of general knowledge.

During his second year he is also trained in other subjects, such as veterinary science, botany, farm crops, nursery methods, truck gardening, chemistry, physics, English, mathematics and blacksmithing.

In his third, or junior year, the year, the student must specialize in one of the three courses of the agricultural department; agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. This means that the major part of his work will be in one of these courses, tho he may also choose some work in each of the others. If his choice be animal husbandry, his three main subjects pertaining to this line of work will be breeding, dairy and veterinary science.

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The Science of Breeding

In the space at our disposal it is impossible to enter into a minute explanation of the discoveries of Mendel or the history of his work. The man himself was born in 1822 and died in 1884. His name was Gregor Johann Mendel, the son of Austro-Silesian peasants. He eventually entered a religious foundation at Brunn, was ordained a priest, and subsequently became Abbot of the establishment. After several years' study of natural science he determined to enter upon a series of systematic experiments in hybridization, or cross-breeding, with the view to determining the statistical relation between each generation. The result of his nine years' work in the garden of the monastery was published in the Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Brunn, but then attracted little interest and gave rise to little comment, and was, in fact, still unnoticed at the time of the experimenter's death in 1884. It was not until 1900 that Mendel's principles were brought to the notice of scientific men by certain botanists, who were at the same time able to corroborate his discoveries from the results of experiments conducted by themselves on similar lines.

One point that requires to be put very clearly is that Mendel's experiments were conducted on plants, and that it does not necessarily follow that animals are subject to the same laws. Messrs. Wood and Punnett, indeed, at once admit that in the case of animals a complication is introduced by the separation of the sexes: "When a plant is self-fertilized we know that a given series of pollen-grains bearing definite proportions meets with a similar series of ovules. But it does not follow that a given pair of animals of the same parentage and exhibiting the same characters are really alike as judged by the germ cells they produce. It does not follow that if the one breeds true the other will do so also. There is, however, a test, and this consists in crossing the animal whose purity for any given character or characters is to be determined with another which exhibits the character or characters recessive to those in question."

In illustrating the application of Mendelian principles to live stock

DROPPED COFFEE

Doctor Gains 20 Pounds on Postum

A physician of Wash., D. C., says of his coffee experience:

"For years I suffered with periodical headaches which grew more frequent until they became almost constant. So severe were they that sometimes I was almost frantic. I was sallow, constipated, irritable, sleepless; my memory was poor, I trembled and my thoughts were often confused.

"My wife, in her wisdom, believed coffee was responsible for these ills and urged me to drop it. I tried many times to do so, but was its slave.

"Finally Wife bought a package of Postum and persuaded me to try it, but she made it same as ordinary coffee and I was disgusted with the taste. (I make this emphatic because I fear many others have had the same experience.) She was distressed at her failure and we carefully read the directions, made it right, boiled it full 15 minutes after boiling commenced, and with good cream and sugar, I liked it—it invigorated and seemed to nourish me.

"That was about a year ago. Now I have no headaches, am not sallow, sleeplessness and irritability are gone, my brain clear and my hand steady. I have gained 20 lbs. and feel I am a new man.

"I do not hesitate to give Postum due credit. Of course dropping coffee was the main thing, but I had dropped it before, using chocolate, cocoa and other things to no purpose.

"Postum not only seemed to act as an invigorant, but as an article of nourishment, giving me the needed phosphates and albumens. This is no imaginary tale. It can be substantiated by my wife and her sister, who both changed to Postum and are hearty women of about 70.

"I write this for the information and encouragement of others and with a feeling of gratitude to the inventor 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.

breeding it seems that too much reliance is placed by the writers whose contributions are under consideration upon the question of color, which in the words of Darwin is "the most fleeting of characters." Practical observation has already proved that the color of various breeds of cattle is very much under control, and that great changes have been made in this respect in the case of several famous varieties. It has been contended, indeed, that most of the breeds were originally black. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in a communication to us some years ago, remarked: "I have not gone into the question of the red cattle, because the red color is, according to Sorby, always present in dark hair, where it is masked by the black pigment. Remove the latter and the color is red." When it is seriously put forward that a roan Shorthorn is a "hybrid," with the expression of a hope that breeders will not be alarmed to hear that it is so, one begins to feel certain that too much is made of the color question. Most students of Shorthorn history have arrived at the conclusion that white color was a very important element in the early famous strains, and that when these were crossed with reds the shade frequently became roan which is one of the great attractions of the breed—in fact, the renowned tricolor trade-mark of the breed is "red, white and roan." But to apply to roans the word "hybrid" (which signifies the produce of two distinct species) is apt to cause confusion, however useful it may be to have evidence that certain blendings of colors are fairly constant in their results. Nor is it clear that the horned character is very firmly fixed in bovines when it can easily be removed.

The supporters of Mendel's principles would render more practical service to stock-breeders if they could show how beneficial structural alterations could be brought about and maintained so that the valuable points of the animals could be with certainty reproduced and intensified by crossing. If they could show how to increase the milk yield, the quantity of wool, or other valuable properties, they would place breeders under obligations, and show that these laws have really introduced some measure of certainty into the work of the practical breeder, who does not trouble so much about the more transitory characters of his stock, which he already knows are to a considerable extent under his control.

Breeders have already done much to secure the advantages of cross breeding, and, quite unaware of Mendel's principles, have established some noteworthy varieties by this process. But it would not be an unmixed advantage to have too great facility in cross breeding, for the law of reversion is apt to upset arrangements that do not regard its operation, and the widespread reputation of the country stands upon the value, fixity of type, and impressive power of its pure races of live stock.—English Live Stock Journal.

Lump-Jaw in Dairy Cows

An Iowa correspondent writes to an exchange:

"Will you please tell me if lump-jaw in cows affects their milk?"

Lump-jaw, or, as it is more properly called, actinomycosis, is not often generalized in the system. It is usually confined to one or two spots—the most common part of the body being attacked being the jaw. As a rule therefore we do not think it is likely to affect the milk. However, if our correspondent has one or more cows which are affected with lump-jaw we advise him either to begin treatment at once or to get rid of them, for the reason that they are a menace to the healthy cows in the herd. The treatment consists in administering iodide of potassium in doses of one and a half to two and a half drachms once a day, dissolved in water and administered as a drench. The dose varies somewhat with the size of the animal and with the effect that is produced. If the dose is sufficiently large, within a week or ten days the skin becomes scurfy, there is weeping from the eyes, catarrh of the nose, and loss of appetite. As soon as the symptoms appear the medicine should be discontinued for a few days, and then again renewed in the same dose. It is necessary to continue the treatment for from three to six weeks to effect a cure. Some animals are not benefited by this treatment, but in a great many cases a cure can be effected if taken in time. If our correspondent begins this treatment he cannot use the milk from the cows, as the iodide of potassium appears in it.

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The Thousand-Dollar Hog

Not many months ago live stock circles were considerably stirred over the sale of a pure bred hog for \$1,000. That did not long remain the high mark. Since then \$4,000 and \$5,000 hogs have been common. The common farmer looks upon such prices and such sales with a great deal of allowance, believing that prices have been "fixed" beforehand, and that the whole business is no more and no less than an exchange or on an exchange basis. Personally, we never expect to own any \$1,000 hogs. Our are of a more moderate priced strain, yet we do not state positively that there are not hogs that might prove a good investment at \$1,000, or even more. Put up against the scrub sire, a relic of the razorback, and almost any good pure bred is worth a heap of money. It is especially worth a lot to the man who is in the hog raising business to stay, for it is then the good that comes after that justifies the big price.—Selected.

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HOGS

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If you wish your pigs to do well, clean out the sow's pen about three times the first week and after that twice a week until your pigs are 6 or 7 weeks old. At that age we fix a feeder so that they can get in and we feed the pigs slop and corn, giving the sow only corn and water. At 10 weeks old we wean them and sometimes younger. This depends on how well the sow looks. After the pigs are weaned we shut the sow in a dry yard and give her water and a little corn for a few days until she is properly dried up. If we intend to keep her over, we turn her out on grass, feeding her two ears of corn twice a day and plenty of fresh water. If we discard the sow, we keep her in the dry yard and give her all the corn and slop she will clean up for about six weeks and then she is ready for the market. We aim to keep our pigs growing from the time they are farrowed until they are sold. We feed a good thick slop of middlings and corn. We feed one pound of middlings to three pounds of corn. We keep them growing this way until we get green corn, commencing with it very light and increasing it until they are used to it, and then we feed more corn and less slop. When they get plenty of green corn, they don't care for much slop.—C. A. Henniger.

Cotton Meal for Hogs

For a long time there appeared to be an impression among producers of cotton seed products that the department of agriculture at Washington was hostile to the industry, or at least negligent of its interests and unconcerned as to its advancement. This has applied especially to the development of various forms of cotton seed products as food for live stock, and some of the more enthusiastic have even gone so far as to charge government experts with open hostility to cotton seed meal as a feedstuff for certain animals, says the National Provisioner.

It must be confessed that when one looks back over the mass of literature emanating from government sources concerning our various manufacturing and agricultural industries, the attention given to cotton seed products has been pitifully small. But if the government has been slow to realize the immense possibilities of this field,

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"I owe a debt of gratitude to 'Grape-Nuts,' writes a W. Va. young lady, 'and I am glad of this opportunity to pay a little interest on it, altho the debt itself I can never hope to remove.'

"A few years ago I broke down from over-work and improper food. I was then in a preparatory school and my fondest wish was to enter college the following year.

"But about the middle of the term my health failed, and my brain refused to grapple with the subjects presented to it. Finally, my eyesight giving way, I was taken from the school and sent to my grandmother's in the country with orders not to open a book while I was there.

"The dear old lady tried every way to console and nurse me back to health, but it looked like failure until the day she brought back from town a box, which, had its contents been pure gold, would have been of less value to me than the little golden-brown granules which it actually contained.

"I did not care about being experimented on at first, but that was before I had tasted Grape-Nuts with Grandma's rich Jersey cream.

"Oh, it was too good to stop eating. And I never have stopped, for I still have Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"In the course of a few weeks I was back at school again, my health so entirely restored that I was almost a new girl.

"I am now in my junior year at college, president of my class and expect to take an A. M. degree next year. My good health has continued and my eyes, having been strengthened by the general build-up of my whole body, enable me to study all I wish. '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.

It may also be said that the producers themselves must plead guilty to the same indictment. Now, however, both appear to be wide awake to the situation. If cottonseed products people have talked bitterly in the past concerning the inattention of the government, they certainly cannot find ground for such complaints at this time, and we do not think they wish to do so.

There still appears to linger, however, more or less of a feeling that government experts are hostile to the use of cotton seed meal as a feed for certain classes of live stock, particularly hogs. Some very unkind things have been said of the government experts in this connection by zealous advocates of cotton seed meal as a feed for hogs. It is possible they have misunderstood the attitude of these experts. The latter profess to be open-minded and ready to be convinced, but they insist that it is their duty to withhold their indorsement so long as they are not definitely satisfied of the safety, as well as the practicability in other particulars, of cotton meal as a hog feed.

On this point there seems to have been a misunderstanding of the government attitude. The experts of the agricultural department have made extensive tests in feeding meal to hogs, and they have insisted that a certain toxic element exists in the meal which makes it dangerous to hogs. They admit that they have not located this element definitely, and until they satisfy themselves thoroughly as to its existence or non-existence they are not ready to give unqualified indorsement to the use of cotton meal in this way.

They do admit, however, that cottonseed meal is an admirable constituent of hog feeding rations, and it is believed that the more they experiment the nearer they come to complete conversion on this point. They are ready to give their support to the advocacy of the use of cotton seed meal in feeding hogs, but they insist that it must be done intelligently, and that if it is not so handled it becomes dangerous. Cotton meal men will reply at once that intelligent feeding is always a prerequisite to success, and that if simple directions are followed there can be no danger.

So the argument goes on, but there should be good feeling on both sides, and a realization that both are working for the same end, the welfare of the producing and consuming interests of the country as a whole. Theory and practice must go together to achieve lasting results.—Breeders' Special.

Motherless Pigs

There are so-called orphan pigs from a great many different causes aside from the death of the dam. It is often the case that the litter is too large for the milk supply. In that case the runts would stand a poor show if left in competition with their stronger mates.

Again the litter may be too small to allow to run with the sow. In any of these or other cases it is necessary and profitable, if properly done, to remove pigs to be raised by hand. Most persons expect a funeral as soon as such task is undertaken and their expectations are usually gratified.

It is true that a very small percentage of these unfortunates ever reach maturity. They are usually given very poor quarters, such as a box, which soon becomes damp and foul from an unchanged bed. How seldom do the little fellows have a nice, warm bed where the temperature would be that of a bed with the dam.

Unsanitary quarters will produce indigestion with the best of feeding. Little judgment is often shown in feeding. The pig is put down to a pan of milk where he may fill himself at a 60-mile rate of speed. The main precaution in feeding very young stock is to avoid their getting the milk too rapidly or too much at a time.

How fast would you suppose pigs, lambs, colts or calves would draw milk from the dam and how much at a time? Estimate this and feed accordingly. Give fresh milk quite often when the babies are young, but only a little at a time. Try to make the intervals and the quantity correspond with the natural way.

Don't be too hard up to afford rubber nipples. In case of a number of pigs I have known it to be accomplished by fixing a number of little stalls. A nipple is pointed into each little stall thru the boarding in front. In this way each pig gets his share and the work of feeding is greatly lessened.

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using bread and a little oil meal and digester tankage. These feeds should be fed even with plenty of milk. The milk of the cow does not contain certain properties in equality with that of the sow. This deficiency must be overcome by careful feeding.

It is usually the case that hand-raised pigs have a very ungainly, unhealthy appearance. This is, of course, due to feeding. The little fellows are gorged to their capacity and digest what they can. They become pot-bellied and cat-hammed. It is not wise to gorge a pig. Feed him only what he can digest. Make the ration as nearly balanced as possible and you will have a healthy and shapely pig.—Selected.

How High for Hogs?

A short time ago the hog market was down in a rut and things had every appearance of remaining in an unfavorable situation as regards profits for the grower. There were plenty of hogs to fill the demands and packers were disposed to break the market to low levels. They had the market well under control, and, finding themselves in an apparently soft spot for the season, were indeed content. Packing droves were costing \$5.35 to \$5.60 and top hogs went to shippers at \$5.70 to \$5.85.

These prices were looked upon by the packers as high enough under the conditions ruling at that time. Perhaps they were, but what has developed to force the market up a dollar? Principally it was a keen shipping demand, better local consumption and a supply of hogs which did not afford the packers putting a surplus of produce into their cellars. The market has gone higher almost continuously for several weeks until a top price was today established at \$6.75.

There has developed a bit of bullish enthusiasm in the trade which appears likely to carry the market to \$7 before long and possibly higher. Hog meats are meeting good demand, and while indications point to a liberal supply of hogs in the corn belt it appears that there is demand sufficient to dispose of them at continued high prices.

Packers are not getting as many hogs as they supposed would be marketed this season. The June run, according to their predictions, was going to be an unusually heavy one, and they had it figured out that prices were going to be lower rather than advancing sharply. Their expectations went far wrong and just now there is nothing in the situation that lends them hope of getting July hogs very low if at all lower than the opening range this month.

Hog growers have long since become a bullish lot. Should the market go down for a time it is very probable the volume of marketing would also fall sharply and again precipitate a price boost. A while back \$5 at country loading points appeared to many hog growers a fair price and one not likely to remain in force, but now the situation is changed. Instead of being a lot of somewhat disgruntled persons, hog owners are a self-satisfied crowd, viewing the future as very bright for them, and, having the market pretty well in control, they are going to hold it as long as possible by continuing a bullish lot and bulling the market at every opportunity.

If hogs reach \$7 shortly a lot of folks then will not feel entirely satisfied until the price is half a dollar higher, but when the market is on a \$7 basis it is high, possibly not too high, but still high enough to bring out a bigger movement from feed lots than when the price is \$5.50 to \$5.—Farmers' and Drivers' Journal.

Horse Talk

The value of a good horse is greatly enlarged by having a good form and striking appearance.

The purer bred the stallion, the more impressive he will be and the more likely are his colts to be what you are breeding for.

Colts from sires that are ridden, driven and worked are uniformly more tough and active than those from sires kept in the stable and fat.

HORSES

BRONCHO BUSTING

New York Telegram: Reports recently emanating from various parts of the west that broncho busting is becoming a lost art are emphatically denied by Ernest Myers, prominently identified with the National Irrigation Congress, which will meet in Albuquerque, N. M., in September, in conjunction with the International Industrial Exposition.

"In the early days of the west," said Mr. Myers, "broncho busting was merely incidental to the life of a cowboy, formerly only one of the duties which he was called upon to perform. Today the breaking of wild horses to the saddle or to harness is carried out on scientific principles and is an industry in which hundreds of men are engaged. The cowboys of the west at the present time are far ahead of any of their predecessors and by the introduction of new and intelligent methods are constantly improving.

"Broncho busting contests for valuable prizes are held throughout the west and are both popular as a form of amusement and business competition. At these contests the cowboy enters the corral and ropes one of the horses. Outside of the corral is a line over which he must take the broncho into the arena. As soon as he crosses this line the judges begin taking time, and the contestant who saddles and mounts his steed the quickest is awarded the trophy. These contests have been arranged not only as a sport, but also to encourage the men who have branched out in the broncho busting business."

Stock Needs Fresh Water

A clean, fresh water supply is essential to the health of farm stock during the summer months; in fact, throughout the entire year, for that matter. But in the summer more attention must be given this matter, for water stagnates quicker and many springs and creeks that are running in winter and spring dry up when hot weather comes. It will pay the farmer to give particular attention to these. He is likely to be pretty busy getting in his crops and at other work, not giving the water supply of his stock in the back pasture any thought, supposing they have plenty of running water, when it may be dried up.

Where running water in a pasture is available at all times there is no cause for worry. But often animals are forced to drink from mud ponds and pools formed from drainage which contain all sorts of filth. Many diseases can undoubtedly be attributed to this source. It pays to dig a good well in pastures that are not naturally supplied with springs or running streams. Then a good wind pump and cement tank which is thoroughly scrubbed out when needed will solve the problem of water supply.

For work horses it is safe to say that farmers do not water them often enough. The usual custom is to water three times a day, and some men are afraid to give them water when they are warm. Thus the poor animal comes in from the field or drive hot and thirsty, but his master deprives him of the much-needed water because he thinks it will harm him. Water in small quantities will not hurt a horse, even if it is warm. It is when the animal fills itself up with cold water that there is danger.

If possible the work horses should be watered at least five times a day. They will drink less than when brought in from the field and will not be so liable to indigestion, due to so much water at feeding time. A plan tried by some farmers and found successful is to rig up a barrel on two wheels in cart fashion, fill it with water and take to the field for watering the team during the forenoon or afternoon. It can be brought in noon and evening. It is claimed the team thus treated stands the season's work better.—

SHEEP

Old Ideas About Sheep

Having studied sheep for a great many years, there are some alleged facts upon which the light of criticism has not been shed. It is, for example, stated that Herdwick sheep possess fourteen pairs of ribs, and if this be true it is sufficient to raise this breed to the rank of a new species. It seems improbable, but Herdwick breeders should be able to set this matter at rest. It has been alleged, as most people have been told in their youth, that man is deficient a rib on one side, the rib taken out in order to make the woman, but this is entirely a vulgar error. It would also be interesting to know from present breeders of Herdwicks how far these sheep possess the instinct of scratching away snow several inches in depth in order to find the herbage beneath; also whether they are gifted with the instinct of selecting ground for lying on where snow will not be likely to drift. Also whether it is true that they will wander back to their native haunts for many miles, and that it is necessary to buy ewe lambs for this reason—it being impossible to restrain older ewes from returning to their old locality. It is also alleged that Herdwick sheep will not eat turnips or artificial food, and that they are fattened entirely on the hills on natural herbage. This appears highly improbable in the case of show sheep, but the folk-lore regarding this breed is remarkable and reveals in poetical and superstitious legends. It would be well to know how far they are founded on fact, and also how far they have been modified by modern practice.

When in Lancashire I was informed that the Crag or Limestone sheep do not need water. This is akin to the prevalent idea that sheep do not drink, which allegation was threshed out in the columns of the Agricultural Gazette many years ago under the heading "Do Sheep Drink?" Everyone who has had experience with sheep knows that they do drink; but many shepherds do not allow their flocks to do so, and trust in preference to the moisture they obtain from roots and succulent herbage. When kept on such herbage sheep do not require water, but when on hay they must have it. The prejudice against cold water for their sheep is as strong with many shepherds as that against cold water for themselves; but the immediate point raised is that of the Crag or Limestone breed, which is stated to be free from thirst, and to be able to live on the high mountain limestone soils of West Yorkshire and East Lancashire without any water. The Loncashire sheep, on the other hand, are at home on damp, mossy land, in which they are said to thrive and remain sound.

When I was a pupil on a Northumberland farm, I was taught several points in sheep management which I have never heard since. One which was strong impressed upon me was that if, in shearing a sheep it was prodded by the shear points it would die of inflammation, but that a piece cut out of the skin was not dangerous. Altho there is some reason in this idea, I have not heard it repeated for fifty years. One of the earliest wrinkles I was put up to with regard to fattening wethers, was that they ought to be visited every night with lantern if dark, and stirred up, or made to rise, in order that they should make water. If this were not done the sheep were liable to lie still, and after a time be unable to pass their water, which might easily prove fatal. I have done this, lantern in hand, many times, fifty

years ago, but never hear a word about such precaution now. Still I have seen heavy sheep in pen stirred up with this object. Apropos of the same trouble, it used to be said that the mangel was dangerous for wether sheep, but no root is more popular with ram breeders, which does not look as if they feared any bad effects from its use.

There is, as is well known, always an interval between washing and shearing, in order to allow the natural yolk to rise in the wool. It was recently stated in the north years ago that shearing should not be attempted (or at least that shearing was easier) when the old fleece rose off the skin, and allowed a freer passage for the shear points. The question, however, is, "Does the old fleece ever rise off the skin, or is the growth of wool continuous?" I have seen Merino wool of two or more years' growth without an apparent flaw or break in the staple, and this seems inconsistent with the statement that the fleece rises off the skin, pushed up like a milk tooth by the growth of a permanent tooth. One receives early instruction in a docile spirit, and I never doubted the wisdom of my teachers. Still it is strange to hear no more about it and it is possible that breeds of sheep may differ from each other in the shedding of their wool, or in its continuous growth for years. Most animals cast their coats, but I am, I confess, ignorant as to how far this is the case with sheep.

I was taught that the moment a lamb is born the shepherd should remove all loose wool from the ewe's belly with his hands, because if it were neglected the lamb would suck in the wool and contract wool ball, and that this would kill it. I have no doubt it is true, but having been for years a breeder of Hampshire Down sheep, I do not see shepherds ever taking this precaution. Perhaps it is observed by shepherds of long woolled sheep, but that there is loose wool on all the bellies and udders of Down sheep there can be no doubt. Wool ball is also an undoubted evil, and cause of death; but does not apparently suggest direct action among most shepherds whom I meet with.

The uncertainty as to the period of gestation was a point insisted upon when I was a boy, and was expressed in the following doggerel:

The best shepherd that ever ran
 Couldn't tell if a ewe went nineteen,
 Twenty, or twenty and yan.

This, of course, means weeks, but it seems to me to be too wide a margin, and we usually adopt twenty-one weeks as the length of the period.—John Wrightson, in London Live Stock Journal.

The Range Shepherd's Difficulties

The eastern shepherd running a comparatively small flock, having good shelter and plenty of feed on hand for cold weather, finds it absolutely necessary to give his rams extra feed and care during the breeding season, in order to secure a good crop of sound, healthy lambs, says a Wyoming sheepman. What, then, are the difficulties for the western sheepman, with his flocks of from 2,000 to 5,000 rustling on the range, with no shelter but the hills, and no feed but dry natural grass and sage? It is impossible for him to give his rams extra feed during the breeding season. He may fatten them up beforehand, but when once turned with the herd, they must stay there during all kinds of weather, on short and often snow-covered grass. No matter how good a ram may be, he cannot do the best of service under these conditions.

While many a well-bred ram has proved himself a good sire on the range, it often happens that the range reared ram will surpass him. When spring comes, it will be found that the number of well-bred lambs is proportionately small. These often lack vitality, and are not profitable. On the other hand, however, lambs from grade range bucks are large and lusty. The breeder is often misled into thinking pure-bred stock is of no value on the range, and that grades are much more profitable. This is a mistake. The trouble is that most pure-bred rams are reared under eastern conditions, entirely different from those on the range.

We are now trying to raise pure-bred rams under range conditions, so that they will stand the hard usage to which they are subjected when needed for service. We buy the best and breed entirely on the range, letting the law of "survival of the fittest" obtain. Our ewes are direct descendants of the Patterson importation. These are bred

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.....

to well-chosen rams and the offspring is kept out on the range. The flock is looked after summer and winter and receives a little hay only during the worst storms. Some do well and some do not. We cull out the poor stock when they are yearling and keep the sturdy serviceable rams for sale and for our own use. In this way, we find it possible to improve the character of our stock and acclimate pure-bred stock to the vigorous condition which is always found in a range country.

It is a mistake to feed her heavily for some days after farrowing.

It is a mistake to feed her pigs sour food when they are learning to eat.

It is a mistake to fail to feed bone and muscle-forming materials during their growth.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to RESTORE GRAY or FADED HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR and BEAUTY

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Refuse all substitutes. 2 1/2 times as much in \$1.00 as 50c size.

IS NOT A DYE.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted

JUST ONE WORD that word is

Tutt's,

it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and MEANS HEALTH.

- Are you constipated?
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ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

You Need

Tutt's Pills

Take No Substitute.

Coddling the Stomach.

Do not pamper the children with hot-house methods; there is a common-sense method. If the children or the man or woman show a tendency to be "off their feed," if they begin to lose flesh, their stomach should be toned up with a harmless tonic which will increase the secretions of the digestive tract. A tonic made of native medicinal roots which will invigorate the stomach into greater activity and increase the secretion of the phosphates from the food—a remedy which will do this is one which has stood the test of public approval for nearly forty years, and contains no alcohol or narcotics. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be given to the smallest child with perfect freedom. If the blood is impure, if pimples, boils, headaches occur, if the stomach is weak—first eradicate the poisons from the blood.

AN IMITATION OF NATURE'S METHOD

of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alterative extract of native roots, made without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Along with its use one should take exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; practice a deep breathing exercise every day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it does not contain alcohol or a narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Unlike a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the tissues require. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and, in this way, fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

A consideration of first importance in deciding what medicine to take for the cure of blood or stomach disorders is as to its harmlessness.

Dr. Pierce is frank and open with the public for he tells just what is contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—its ingredients are Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake and pure triple-refined glycerine. Concerning Golden Seal the highest medical authorities agree with Prof. John M. Scudder who 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."

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Concerning Bloodroot The American Dispensary says, "Stimulates digestive organs, increases action of heart and arteries—stimulant and tonic. Very valuable as a cough remedy—acts as a sedative—further valuable as an alterative."

Read all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in The Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 31 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covered 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is positively injurious for swine to be without salt.

Gathering the Nation's Wool Harvest

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—The nation's wool harvest is over in the west and the warehouses are bulging with the big wool sacks.

The shearers who gather this enormous harvest form an important, though little known, feature of western life. Everybody knows about the cowboys, and there is more or less knowledge of the life and duties of the lonely sheep herder, but the sheep shearer has come on the scene so quietly that few persons realize the important role he is playing.

In order to get an idea of the importance of the sheep shearer's work one must take a glance at the tremendous growth of the sheep industry in the big states of the west. Wyoming has something over 4,600,000 sheep within its borders. Montana, which held the record until last year, has 4,500,000 sheep. Then comes Idaho with 2,500,000 and Oregon with 2,000,000 sheep, and so on down the list until the nation's total reaches the astounding figure of 40,000,000 sheep, four-fifths of which are west of the Missouri river.

Skilled Workers Only

To harvest the wool from such an enormous number of backs is something that calls for expert shearers—men who can handle the big shears of the machine clippers with a skill that comes from long practice. The shearing must be done at the right time of year. If the wool is clipped too early the sheep suffers from cold—if the shearing comes too late the sheep suffers from intense heat, and in either case is bound to lose weight and value.

To meet the exacting conditions a class of men has risen peculiar to the sheep shearing business. These shearers start work in Southern California, Utah, Middle California, etc. Another month finds them busy in the great sheep states of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Oregon, where they find steady employment until July, when they go to the ranges of Canada. In this way the shearers keep busy nearly all the year, and at high wages. In fact they are the most prosperous class of wage-earners in the west, as a good shearer will average about \$16 a day.

The champion shearer of the United States is C. M. Marquis, whose record of 320 sheep sheared in eight hours, made at Two Dot, Mont., several years ago, has never been equaled. It takes a man of iron constitution to be a successful sheep shearer, as the work is very exhausting, owing to the fact that the shearer has to remain in a stooping position during the entire process of removing a fleece. There is a great variation in the weight of fleece, which has its effect on the shearer's work. Some sheep, such as those off the best range in Oregon, Montana and Wyoming, will average an eight-pound fleece, full of natural oil, while sheep from the more sterile, alkaline ranges of New Mexico will not average over five pounds of wool.

There are many Mexicans among the expert shearers who follow this new calling in the west. Mexicans are natural sheepmen, and make good herders as well as shearers, tho this form of clipping is being done away with, owing to the installation of power plants for machine shearing. These plants are installed at various points on the great sheep ranges. Long sheds are erected, and shafting extends down both sides of the shearing place. Twenty or more shearers will be lined up in one of these sheds, each man operating a clipping machine connected with the shafting. The sheep are brought in from the range in bands of 2,500 or more, and are put in the corrals adjoining the shearing sheds.

Then they are driven down chutes to the shearers. A brawny shearer reaches into a small corral behind him and pulls out a big sheep. With a dexterous fling the animal is put in a sitting posture between the shearer's knees, and then the cold steel begins clipping off the wool. The machine knives shear close to the skin, but there is comparatively little blood-letting.

It is estimated that machine shearing will save much wool on account of getting closer to the skin of the sheep and shearing more evenly. In fact, some sheep owners say the increased weight of their fleeces at each shearing is enough to pay the extra expense of running a power plant.

Work Breeds Taciturnity

After one sheep has been sheared the shearer flings the animal back in the corral and seizes another, and thus he continues at work all day, seldom straightening his back except to take

a drink of water. This habit of working long hours with nothing to say has made the sheep shearer as taciturn as the sheep herder.

As fast as the sheep are turned out by the shearers the animals are run along a narrow chute and each one is branded. This process consists of stamping the animal with a marking brush. The mark remains on the fleece and is always easy to distinguish. Not only is it superior to cattle branding in that it is painless, but it is impossible for anyone to change the brand.

The shearing season on the plains is much like the threshing season in agricultural communities. The shearer must be housed and fed, and the sheepman sees to it that tents or bunk-houses are put up and that the men have "good chuck." Being an independent citizen, who makes good wages and never wants for work, the sheep shearer is apt to demand the best the market affords. Not getting it he will "roll his bed" and hit the trail, and Mr. Sheep Owner must look elsewhere for some one to take the heavy coats off his panting flocks.

With a crew of first class shearers working in a shearing shed it is not long until the floor is a sea of wool. Boys are kept busy picking up the fleece, tying them into compact bundles and throwing them to the men who have been assigned the work of filling the wool sacks. These sacks, which hold about 400 pounds, are suspended in a wooden framework, and as fast as the fleeces are thrown into the big bags they are tramped down until the sack will not hold a pound more. Most of the sacks are shipped to warehouses in such wool centers as Casper, Wyo., or Billings, Mont., the latter place being the greatest wool shipping center in the world. Here they are sold to eastern buyers, who examine the clips at their leisure and make their bids.

Some idea of the fortunes at stake in the wool business can be gathered from the fact that the total wool product of the country last year was valued at \$78,263,165. It is estimated that the returns from the wool clip in a fairly good year will pay all a sheepman's running expenses, such as the hire of herders, the cost of shearing, etc., and he has the sale of his lambs as clear profit. Enormous fortunes are being made in the sheep business in the west, owing to the high price of wool and mutton.

The shearers will always play an important part in the business, however, as without them the sheepmen would be helpless. One will find all kinds and conditions of men working in the shearing pens. Side by side with a Mexican stoops a broad-shouldered soldier of fortune who has drifted out of refined environments in the east and who has tried all sorts of games in the big, rough, but not unkindly west. There are ex-school masters, ranchmen who have "gone broke" and eccentric characters that drift in off the range and that drift away again when the clip is over.

The "tramp" shearer is not unknown in the west. He is a dusty, dirty specimen of humanity, who "picks" his bed in a roll on his back and makes his way from one shearing pen to another. Sometimes he gets a little shearing job on a small ranch and that keeps him busy for a few days and gives him enough money to live without work for a month. As a rule, however, the men stick to the regular crews, and are gluttons for work. Once in a while an Australian shows up and there is always keen interest watching the "kangaroo," as these chaps from the antipodes are always first-class sheepmen.

The first day at the shearing pen is always full of excitement. The knives or shears are freshly ground, and most of the men have spent much time examining the sheep that are being brought to the corrals and speculating on the weight of wool and the amount of dust therein. A clean, heavily-wooled sheep means easy shearing, and the shearers are all connoisseurs and are quick to tell unimproved or mongrel stock.

As soon as the start is made there is a merry race, and all hands work with feverish energy all day, as the man who makes the biggest initial shear is looked upon as the leader. Many a wager is laid as to the man who gets the first fleece on the floor, and likewise there is much betting on the outcome of the first day's shearing.

The sheep shearers will be a fixture of western life longer than the cowboy, for the reason that the restriction of the public range does not necessarily interfere with his calling.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, falling 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, 3319 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

As long as the western states continue to contribute most of the nation's wool crop these picturesque and hardy characters will continue to roam up and down the country, keeping pace with the seasons.—Arthur Chapman, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MRS. MADGE CLAYTON.



She paid out a great many dollars, both for doctors and patent medicines, but with temporary benefit.

WROTE DR. HARTMAN HE PROMPTLY REPLIED.

"I followed his directions and can say I am completely cured."

Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1908.—Mrs. Madge Clayton, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "For years I have suffered terribly with kidney and bladder trouble. The pain in my back by spells was so great I could scarcely stand on my feet, and such terrible headaches and pain around my heart, and was so nervous all the time that life seemed a burden to me."

"I paid out a great many dollars, both for doctors and patent medicines, but no benefit only for the time."

"I wrote Dr. Hartman and stated my health. He promptly replied."

"I followed his directions, and after taking four bottles of Peruna can stand on my feet and work all day with comfort."

"The pain in my back and head has entirely left me and I am not so nervous, and can say I am completely cured from all kidney trouble."

Perennials

Plant but once and have flowers every year.

BAKER BROS. CO.,
Phone 23.

Keep Pure Bred Cows

Does it pay to breed registered Jerseys? If you like good stock, I say yes; for then you will take a pride and interest in them which will naturally cause you to take better care of them. You will want to see them fat, clean and in good stables whenever it is stormy. It makes a little more work to keep a herd in during rainy days or nights. You will have to provide a little straw for the gutter so that the tails will not get wet and dirty and be switched into the milker's face, which generally causes a little quick temper with words from most milkers not pleasant to hear.

This is a reminder for those who let their cows stand out in these rains during nights that is so general over the entire country.

Weigh the Milk

If you weigh your milk you will find your cows giving short weight when she stays out over night, and your profits are therefore smaller. The monthly cream check arrives; you look at it. "Well, I ought to have more from those cows than that. That creamery man, I am sure, is not giving me what is right, so I am going to try some other creamery." Try it a while, and it is no good. It is true some creamery men are not honest, but get next to yourself; get a tester; put a spring balance scale in your barn. Keep tab on your creamery man; if you find him all right, go to work and keep tab on your cows and I will venture to say the majority of the so-called dairymen will merely find out that they are only milking cows and selling what they do not use at home. Such cows probably bring a revenue of about \$30 per year each, which barely pays for their keep. I once visited a cow-keeper who had eighteen head of grade Durham

cows, and I asked him what his returns were per cow per year. He said: "Well, I get \$20 for butter-fat per cow per year and there is a big calf I am feeding skim milk; he will bring me \$12. So I have \$32 ahead and the cow left."

I asked him if he did not think a herd should not do better.

He said: "Well, I read about cows doing better, but I don't believe it."

I told him that at that time I had a herd of common cows and a few grade Jerseys that made me \$70 per year for butter-fat and from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of skim-milk per cow to feed heifer calves and nogs, and the heifers at two years old I have since sold for \$50 and \$60 per head and are no doubt giving their owners good returns.

Some Good Milk Cows

Three and a half years ago I purchased two registered Jersey cows of the Ladd estate at a good price. One of the cows I lost soon after; the other I still have, but have none of her heifers in milk for the reason others wanted them. The cow is a persistent milker and a money-maker. Two years ago this month (May) I purchased several head of choice heifers of Mark Hulbert and D. H. Looney. A part of the herd has been giving milk two years, some one a half, and some about eight months. The result is I have a nice herd to look at, a nice check each month to put on deposit, and a herd that is clipping me out \$100 per cow per year for butter-fat, a nice lot of skimmed and a choice bunch of calves each year that commands a good price.

A Registered Herd Pays

I have concluded that a good registered herd on the average is worth

above common stock: \$30 for butter-fat; a calf, 1 year old, \$50; the cow left, from \$100 to \$200; with the common cow at \$40, and her calf not worth raising except you should by chance to get a heifer calf that develops into a good milker, and then you must have a good registered sire.

Some contend that the registered stock business will soon be overdone. Not so with a good butter breed, for the more good cows there are the more are wanted and the increase in butter production is not keeping pace with the demand.

It takes the pure-bred animal to produce a better animal.

If you are good and kind to your stock, get some pure-breeds; if not, do not keep any stock around you for stock are not profitable when abused. —W. O. Morrow in Pacific Homestead, Salem, Oregon.

The Fall Cow

If every farmer who follows the practice of having the cows drop their calves in the spring could thoroughly understand the comparative advantage of winter dairying he would be pretty apt to change his plans. The average cow produces little more than fifteen pounds of butter in a year. It is safe to say that this same cow can be made to produce 200 pounds of butter per year thru winter dairying entirely.

The cow that drops her calf about May 1 has only about two months of good pasturage ahead before the hot weather comes and the flies begin to pester her. Those two months she will do exceedingly well but they are the two months of the year when dairy products are at the lowest prices. During the season of dry pasture and flies her milk flow will diminish to such an extent that it is impossible to make her give a good flow during even the early winter months.

The cow that drops her calf about Nov. 1 or Dec. 1 has been dry during the time of shortest pastures and dur-

ing the busiest season of the year on the farm. She has a long period of usefulness ahead of her before fly time the following season. She will be doing her very best while prices for dairying products are highest and while the time of her owner is not so expensive. By the time grass comes she will have reached a period in her lactation when a decrease in the milk flow is to be expected, but will give a good flow as soon as she gets on grass anyway. She will be ready to take her rest when the season is most unfavorable for milk production.

In addition to these facts there is another very potent reason why the cows should freshen in the fall. The young calves will not require very much grain feed the next six months and is old enough to drive in the pasture the following season and to fight its own battle during the fly season. The result is a yearling calf at a very small cost.

It is true that it will cost perhaps \$5 or \$6 more per year to feed the winter dairy cow, but if it does the increase in receipts will be more than double that amount.—Ex.

Not Fully Determined

The quantity of milk a cow gives does not fully determine the value of the cow, says a bulletin from the Massachusetts station. Quality must be considered also. Butter fat is what the dairyman wants in his business. The worth of the cow is not so much the breed she may be, but what she can do. How much butter fat does she yield in a year is a more important question than what breed she is. The best cow for the dairy is the best cow, and the test is not a matter of breed but of preference.—Farmers-Drovers' Journal.

The horse that contracts bad habits readily is generally one that can be taught the most useful traits with least trouble.

DR. A. A. BROWER, THE MASTER SPECIALIST

Who Successfully Treats and Cures Chronic Diseases of Men and Women

I don't claim to be a cure-all, but I do claim to cure curable chronic diseases. Of one thing you may be sure—after I diagnose your case I will tell you whether or not your case is curable, for in no event will I lead my patients to the belief that I am going to cure them when I know that they are beyond the help of mortal man. Neither do I claim to perform miracles—that belonged to the past ages. I have cured hundreds who have failed to be helped by other doctors. It stands to reason that a man who has spent years perfecting himself along certain lines should be more proficient than those who do everything; therefore I say that a specialist who treats only certain diseases should be more capable of perfecting cures than the doctor who takes in all classes of diseases. I don't care how many other methods you have tried, I would like to have you come and see me. I may save your life. **I MAINTAIN MY PRACTICE BY HONEST WORK.**

Contagious Blood Poison Can Be Cured

It may be in the primary stage. It may be hereditary or contracted in an early day. Its complications are curable. Its progress can be stopped by the use of harmless remedies which leave no after-effect upon the system. Kidney, Bladder, Piles, Eczema and Salt Rheum cured by painless methods.

Weak Men and Women Can Be Cured

The pride of all is to realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality—to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy, to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency; from a dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women. Such is the wish of the broken-down men and women, and it may be gratified. Dr. Brower has made scores of people happy by filling them with the vigor of youth.



DR. A. A. BROWER.

If I cannot cure you I will tell you so. That is more than many others will do.

Skin Disease a Dreadful Curse

On account of its frightful hideousness, skin disease is commonly called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it the disease may manifest itself in a variety of ways. It may appear in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, Eruptions or Copper Colored Spots on the face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, falling out of the hair or eyebrows. If you have any such symptoms come and see me. For your own good I beseech of you not to procrastinate. If you don't want to come to me, go to some other good specialist. Don't wait another single day.

Rheumatism Can Be Cured

I stop the pain in a short time, limber the stiffened joints, dissolve and remove the uric acid crystals from the blood, soothe the inflammation, quiet the nerves and remove the cause. It matters not how long you have suffered, what treatments you have taken; if you have Rheumatism, come and see me. If I can't cure you I will be frank enough to say so when I make the examination.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance and unable to call at my office are requested to write me describing symptoms of their case in detail and I will forward advice free of charge.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN MAKE THEIR LIFE A BURDEN.

Nine-tenths of the troubles of which women are heir to are directly or indirectly due to a bad condition of the blood, causing nervous prostration, backache, sick headache, painful menstruation, pains in the stomach after eating and constipation. I will gladly give Free Advice to women that will be a great help to them.

EXAMINATION FREE.

All persons applying within a limited time will receive an examination free of charge. Call at once, for this offer will be withdrawn shortly.

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A. A. BROWER, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 6 p. m.

DAIRYING

WHAT CERTIFIED MILK IS

Growing Demand Is Shown for Product in Cities

In the larger cities there is a constantly increasing demand for certified milk for which higher prices are paid. The word "certified" has been registered in the United States patent office and can legally be used on milk only by what is known as the city's medical milk commission. There are now twenty-five of these commissions in this country. A veterinarian examines the cows to see that they are in perfect health. Samples of the milk are tested by a chemist and must be free from foreign matter and contain a certain percentage of butter fat. A bacteriologist examines samples for any trace of disease-producing bacteria and for the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria of any sort. Representatives of the commission make personal inspections of the dairy to insure that the milk is handled under strictly sanitary conditions. Only in case all these reports are satisfactory does the commission certify to the milk.

The certified product is used mostly for feeding babies and invalids. The inducement offered the dairyman is the increased price, which varies with the locality from 8 to 20 cents a quart to the consumer, the price of market milk varying from 5 to 10 cents. The growth of the industry has warranted the issuance of a bulletin on the subject by Clarence B. Lane, assistant chief of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry. This is designated as bulletin No. 104 of the bureau of animal industry and may be had by addressing a request for it to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When a Cow Should Be Dried

We are glad to present to our readers this article from Pateley Bridge in London Farm and Home.

There are few subjects connected there is more difference of opinion than the period during which the cow should be dry. It may be taken that there is a general agreement among cowkeepers and dairymen as to the desirability of allowing a cow a period of rest by drying off the milk secretion during the closing days of gestation, but the question is, for how long before its completion? Generally, it is the man who has had the least to do with dairy cattle who advocates the longest rest, but, within reason the cow should be milked as long as possible, and especially is this the case with the young cow or heifer with her first calf. This is called inculcating the milking habit, and experience goes to show that as the cow is treated one year she expected to be treated again. Further, the cowkeeper owes it as a duty to himself to get the greatest amount of work out of his milking machine in the least possible time and at the minimum of cost, for in these days it does not pay a farmer to have idle stock about him.

The cow herself has a great deal more to do with it than is generally realized, and the period has to vary with the animal and the particular circumstances of the case. Thus, absolutely hard and fast rules are impossible. A rest from milk secretion is, of course, for the benefit of the cow, of her prospective offspring and, we believe, of the yield after the production of the calf, for it is certainly not in accordance with nature's arrangements for a female to be always producing milk, and continued secretion must be a terrific drain on her system where no opportunity is allowed for recruiting. In the case of the poor milker, which, in these days of high pressure and keen competition, no one should keep as a dairy animal, there is no difficulty about fixing the period during which she should be dry; she simply goes dry herself, generally a deal too soon, for her owner; and some will take as much as three months' rest, or only yield in response to persistent dragging and generous feeding a quantity of milk that does not pay expenses. The short way with animals of this class is to weed them out; they are quite out of place in the modern dairy. A cow in poor condition may be allowed two months in which to recruit her strength, with advantage to herself and her prospective calf, but this is to some extent a matter of keep, for the poor cow generally belongs to the poor feeder, and if the feeding is generous, the animal health and the quantity of milk produced pays expenses there is no reason why the period of rest should not be further reduced. In the case of the average cow, the milk can be continued until within a month of calving. If a cow is in a low condition, it is better, in our opinion, to resort to

higher feeding than to dry off. We have known cows treated thus for many years, sometimes being milked to within a month of calving, that have carried as good an appearance, and produced equally as good calves, as those which run dry nearly three times as long. Six weeks may be considered the average period during which a cow should be dry, unless the circumstances are exceptional.

"Milking Round"

It is however, the extraordinary milker that occasions the greatest difficulty to the dairyman fortunate enough to possess her, both as to the policy of drying her at all, and, if it is decided that this is necessary or desirable, in the matter of the way in which the secretion is to be stopped without incurring a great risk of injury to the udder and possible loss of secretive function in parts of the gland structure.

There are some deep milkers that are the despair of their owners, who would often enough be willing to accord them a reasonable period of rest if there were a possibility of drying them off without having to take considerable trouble and running a great risk. For these there seems nothing but "milking round," as it is called, and we are bound to admit much as we prefer a moderate rest, that, so far as immediate consequences are concerned, the animals do not appear any the worse for it, nor is the yield after calving materially affected. This last named point is perhaps difficult to determine, because it is not possible to say, altho the cow milks splendidly, of what she would have been capable had it been possible to accord her a month's rest.

This much, however, seems certain, the risk of causing garget, or inflammation of the udder, and the possible loss of one or more quarters, is too grave to be lightly incurred, and in such cases the practice of "milking round" is quite justifiable.

In the case of heifers, they should never be permitted to go dry early, or the habit of ceasing the supply early may be perpetuated. This class of animal should be kept in milk even when the yield falls below a profitable quantity, for it is by persistently asking for more that the qualities of prolonged lactation have been developed in the cow. Needless to say, the animal should be well fed.—Pateley Bridge.

A Dairy Woman's Ideas

When thru separating the milk, and the can and washable parts are taken off, wipe well every part of the separator. Leave no drop of milk or spatter of any kind on the machine, says Mrs. Frederick C. Johnson in Nebraska Dairyman. Wipe the oil caps and have no surplus oil dripping. In this way one can keep the separator like new. I have seen a separator after only three days' use look old and dingy. A little care every day makes a vast difference in the looks. The same may be said of all dairy utensils.

A barrel churn washed and scalded well inside while the spatters of cream and buttermilk are left outside from time to time make it a filthy looking object. I found the best way to leave a barrel churn after washing it is to turn it bottom side up, thus giving a chance for air to circulate thru it and yet not collect dirt.

The greatest trouble with some dairymen is that they keep in the old ruts. Ask them to take a dairy paper and their reply will be generally: "I get plenty of dairy reading in my agricultural paper; more than I need, in fact."

Take a dentist, a physician or any of the professions, they have their periodicals devoted expressly to their calling, and no up-to-date practitioner would think of doing without one or more special journals.

The world moves. The man behind the cow must keep up in the procession.

We are never too old to learn. When I hear people remark that they can make good butter and know all about dairying and that they do not have to take papers to teach them, I think, "Poor soul, you are in your own light." We all should be learners. Perfection is not reached by anyone, but we should have for our motto, "The best that can be made."

Why Thunder Sours Milk

To many persons the curdling of milk in a thunderstorm is a mysterious and unintelligible phenomenon. Yet the whole process, really, is simple and natural. Milk, like most other

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS MAN

At no time in the history of the United States has land been so nearly exhausted, and at no time has there been so many **LANDLESS MEN**. More than 70 per cent of the people of this great nation are landless.

Why Should You Be?

When you can get a farm and a lot both for only \$140 on \$10 per month. Write or phone us for particulars.

R. O. FIELDS & CO.

Phone 4400, New 935. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Family Liquors

H. BRANN & CO.

Will Deliver in the City of Fort Worth

1 dozen Beer.....	\$1.35	Full quart Hill & Hill.....	\$1.00
2 dozen Beer.....	\$2.70	Same, bottled in bond.....	\$1.25
4 dozen Beer.....	\$5.00	Full quart, Green River.....	\$1.00
Your choice of Schlitz, Budweiser, Blatz, Blue Ribbon, Lemps, Miller's. Rebate for empties, 20c.		Same, bottled in bond.....	\$1.25
Black and tan, dozen.....	\$1.35	And hundreds of other brands of Pure Whiskey in full quarts at \$1.00 to \$1.50.	
Malt Nutrine, dozen.....	\$2.50	Gallon Pure Claret.....	\$1.00
1 bottle Duffy's Malt.....	\$1.00	Gallon Imported Wine, \$3 to.....	\$4.00

BOTH PHONES 342

We Give Automobile Vouchers and Deliver Them.



Chicago's Great European Hotel The Virginia

Absolutely Fireproof. Rates, \$1.50 and up

A high-class Transient and Residential Hotel, in the most select part of the city—near the Lake, convenient to beautiful North Park System. Rotundas a harmony in Italian marble, beautiful statuary and cathedral glass. 400 handsomely furnished outside rooms, single or en suite. Large bright Dining Hall, with finest cuisine. Every convenience that appeals to the most exacting patron. Far enough from city noise for restful quiet, yet within ten minutes' walk of business center. St. cars (2 blocks away) in 5 minutes take you to the shopping district, passing all leading theatres. Booklet free. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Rush and Ohio Sts., Chicago

substances, contains millions of bacteria. The milk bacteria that in a day or two, under natural conditions, would cause the fluid to sour, are peculiarly susceptible to electricity. Electricity inspirits and invigorates them, as alcohol, cocaine or strong tea affects men. Under the current's influence they fall to work with amazing energy, and instead of taking a couple of days to sour the milk they accomplish the task completely in a half hour. With an electric battery it is easy, on the same principle, to sour the freshest milk.—Farm News.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TO MEXICO VIA I. & G. N. R. R.

A more fitting program for summer vacation than a trip to Mexico can hardly be imagined. One fare for the round trip to all principal tourist points. Tickets on sale July 30 and \$1, Aug. 1 and 2, limit twenty-five days, stopovers at pleasure. For particulars regarding routes, rates, sleeping car accommodations, etc., apply to Ticket Agent, I. & G. N. R. R.

Rules for Swine Breeders

Following are ten rules that should be followed by every intelligent swine breeder:

1. Breed from mature stock.
2. See that they are never overfed and no sudden changes made in their feed.
4. See that they have free access to pure water.
5. See that they have good shade during warm weather.
6. See that they are not obliged to eat their feed in filth or mud or in the dust.
7. Never feed an exclusive corn diet.
8. Do not inbreed.
9. See that their surroundings are kept clean. In warm weather dust fresh lime around any places that are apt to give off a stench.
10. Keep the following mixture in a dry place where they can help themselves the year around: One load of ashes, 100 pounds of salt, 50 pounds of sulphur, 20 pounds of copperas, one barrel of lime; mix thoroly. In addition, feed charcoal and soft coal.

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.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

WHEN Colonel R. T. Milner tires of his work at the head of the Department of Agriculture for Texas, he ought to be able to find a job with the Farmers' Union. A more logical plea for the development of agricultural organization is seldom encountered than his remarks to the recent Farmers' Congress at College Station, in which he said:

The farmer has been the last of all the people of the earth to go into the markets of the world and demand a fair remuneration for his own. The manufacturer counts the cost of production, fixes the price on his wares and goods, and goes into the market with an organization behind him whose strength is limited only to the millions of dollars invested in his line of goods. In that way every article of merchandise that reaches the farmer's home, whether it comes from the mine, the forest, or his own field from which it had but recently been sent in a raw state, has price fixed, and backed by organized capital and brains. The apostles of legislative reform have not been able to enter one wedge toward the uprooting of these financial monsters. When trusts have been fined by the courts they have added the sum thus fixed to the price of their product, thereby compelling the people to pay the said fines in increased toll. We have made some headway in regulating railroad rates. Why should we not, if we could, attempt to fix by law the price of the millions of articles that enter into the commercial world. And if we undertake to wait for laws that will abolish trusts and restore trade to the old system of rivalry and strife, commonly called competition, the delay will be long and sore. The only solution of the problem is to meet organized brains and capital with organized brains and capital. The only competition which we have now is one farmer underselling another farmer. Observe the beauty and harmony of prices of all first class articles of merchandise. Hats, shoes, all high grade cloth, thread, coffee, sugar, flour, vehicles, plows, reapers, binders—everything thru and thru the whole range of trade, from the tiny needle to the mammoth engine, from the delicate thread to the circus tent, from the bread tray to the parlor suite, is manufactured and priced by organized capital. While it is totally impracticable that every item produced on the farm can be fixed at arbitrary prices by the men who produced them, yet well organized bodies, acting together on business lines, can protect themselves against the tricks of trade and compel prices to be fixed and governed by the principles of supply and demand. Non-perishable products of the farm can be withheld from the market at times of depressed prices, as the manufacturer withholds his goods and curtails production in times when trade conditions are unsatisfactory. No system will ever be wrought out by which the many complex difficulties in the way of exact and equal justice in trade will be eliminated, but intelligence, which is being diffused thru-out our country, is taking a strong hold

upon the farmers, and aided by it they are being led to grasp the great problem of trade and commerce, meeting face to face their patrons on the same level, and dealing with each other as one intelligent man deals with his equally well informed neighbor.

NEED FOR A NAPOLEON

NAPOLEON has been dead a good many years and it is one of the odd turns of fate that people are just beginning to recognize how great a civilian the little Corsican was before he became Europe's most famous general.

He was a great law codifier, a great financier, a great lover of municipal beautification, a builder of parks and a firm believer in good roads.

He started a system of road improvement that is still in progress. There is only a few years' difference in time between the battle of Bunker Hill and the fall of the Bastille. Napoleon was still fighting for France in 1800, but in the century that has elapsed since then France has improved 340,554 miles of roads, while the United States has improved only 150,000. This too, in the face of the fact that the wealth of the United States is practically three times that of France.

Commercial Agent Loomis in a report made in 1891, said:

The roads of France are now practically all built, and they are substantial monuments to Napoleonic foresight and shrewdness. The work of the engineers in the department of public works in France today is not to build new roads, except in rare instances, but to keep those already constructed in a state of high efficiency. There have been no important new roads opened in France for a dozen years, and the country is so traversed with excellent roadways that no more lines of communication are likely to be exploited save in the case of military necessity. The wagon roads of France, always passable and reaching all centers of population, no matter how small, are the chief competitors of the railways, as means of communication by water are not numerous.

The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and putting the small peasant proprietors in easy communication with their markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic problems that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity and the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation.

America needs some leader with the foresight of a Napoleon to cause better roads to be built from one edge of the continent to the other. We can get along without Napoleonic pride, cruelty and ambition, but we do need a larger share of the Napoleonic common sense which foresaw prosperity in road building and gave to every rural community of France better thoroughfares than can be found for streets in most American cities of under 10,000.

DRY FARMING IN SYRIA

TO WEST TEXAS and the Panhandle, the Campbell system of dry farming is a novelty. Mr. Campbell, who is a Nebraskan, is popularly supposed to have originated the system by which the roots of crops in arid districts are kept covered with a "dust mulch" during the growing season, a system that has resulted in producing good wheat crops in regions

where the annual rainfall is only 12 inches.

Yet in Syria and Palestine the Campbell system of dry farming has been used successfully for hundreds of years. From the beginning of April until October in Syria there is practically no rain.

In fact, the Syrian peasant, from the moment his seed has been sown, prays that no rain may fall. During the period of growth of a crop the surface of the soil to a depth of six or eight inches is perfectly dry and loose. Below this surface layer will be found moist soil in which the roots extend and grow vigorously. In this moist subsoil plants continue to grow until late autumn. When the crop is removed in the autumn the rains commence and the land is plowed after each heavy rain as soon as the soil begins to dry.

Two primary objects are kept in view in plowing: to furnish a favorable surface for taking up all the water and to prevent its upward evaporation from the subsoil. The great point is to keep the upper six inches of soil perfectly loose and friable, so that the moisture from below is not drawn upward and lost in evaporation, but does not ascend higher than the compact subsoil that is not broken up by the plow. For this reason the plowing is shallow, averaging from four to six inches in depth.

When the time for sowing the seed arrives the land is plowed to a depth of about six inches and the seed is sown from an arrangement attached to the plow, falls on the damp subsoil and is covered by the soil closing over behind the plowshare. From this time the upper stratum of loose soil prevents the escape of moisture upward beyond the wet subsoil on which their roots after the process of germination spread.

Up to Saturday Fort Worth had received 367,527 hogs on the local market against 361,955 up to the same time last year. The Telegram feels encouraged because until May of this year hog receipts were behind those of 1907. If the present gait is kept up Fort Worth receipts for 1908 will go near the 500,000 mark.

A Fort Worth creamery is making things lively for the creamery at Gainesville by raising the price on butter fat. The dairyman reaps the profits of the war and his prosperity must fill with envy the man who doesn't have any cows because "they are too much trouble."

Three hundred immigrants for Texas arrived in Galveston Saturday from Bremen. The more the better. Northern Europe contributes the most desirable class of immigration Texas can get, except, of course, Americans from other states.

VACATIONS FOR HORSES

Uncle Sam, generous in giving vacations to his two-legged servants, is hereafter to allow thirty days' leave a year to the postoffice department horses in Washington. The animals are to be sent, a few at a time, to a fine, rich pasture in Maryland. "Every employe of the government," says the chief clerk in the postoffice department, "receives thirty days' sick leave, if necessary. I see no reason why the horses we use in the business of the department ought not to receive a rest, or a vacation, and hereafter I am going to send each of the horses away for a thirty-day period of rest.

We can spare many of them in the summer, and this is the time they will appreciate a rest from the hot asphalt and welcome the green grass of the country and the shade of the trees."

Dots and Dashes

Conductor—This here transfer expired an hour ago, lady.

The Lady (digging in her purse), snappishly—No wonder! with not a single ventilator open in the whole car! —Puck.

* * *

— "My mission in life," said the satirist, "is to put the dunce-cap on the heads of other people."

"Be careful," replied his friend, "that you don't catch cold!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

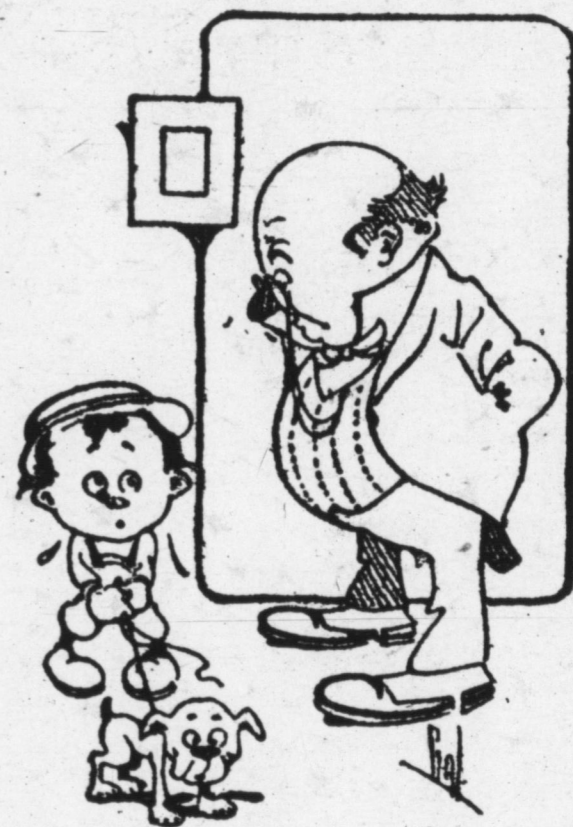
* * *

"I suppose your daughter is supremely delighted at gaining the prize of her class."

"Oh, yes, indeed. Maria is in a perfectly hydrostatic state of mind over it."—Baltimore American.

* * *

Tactful



Son—Pa, may I have Jimmy Briggger to play with me?

Pa—No, you make too much noise. Go to his house instead.

* * *

Golfer (to long suffering and wearied caddy)—How many's that, Sandy?

Caddy—Ye're playing yere ninth. Ye tappit it aff the tee in yun, missed it altaegether in twa, went intae the sandbank in three, ye did'na get oot in four, but ye got oot in five, ye gaed intae the whins in sax, ye did'na get oot in seven, but ye got oot in acht, and noo yere playin' yere ninth—Punch.

* * *

Mr. Saphedde—I like to be different from other people.

Miss Caustique—That is very considerate of you, I dare say the other people appreciate your thoughtfulness.—Philadelphia Record.

* * *

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the clergyman on his first round of parish visits.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman; "but my husband takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."—Judge.

Miss Evelyn Longman has won a \$14,000 commission by her design for the bronze door for the chapel of the United States naval academy at Annapolis. There were thirty-three men among those competing for the work. The "Winged Victory" that surmounted the dome of festival hall at the Louisiana purchase exposition was made by Miss Longman.

When You Think You're It

By Clara Reese

YES, that scheme is all right and a satisfactory plan to propose; it puts you as the center of the universe and the rest of the hands as mere satellites; you the sun and other folks simply moons! You have a clever head on your shoulders.

When you grow older you will have less sense and will sometimes map yourself as a secondary planet, and grant to some brighter and more aspiring source of heat and energy the more conspicuous place. And the way you will likely attain or deteriorate to less intelligence will be by the way of the hard knocks and the rebuffs you will receive. This is specifically recorded as "experience."

Every infant in arms imagines that he is the lawful center of all things; each young child is the embodiment of the same notion, himself the master and all the rest of mankind merely slaves; eager youth expects the right of way in play, in deference to his choice and opinion, in lording it over the schoolmates and the family; and the voting age does not find things improved or different.

In fact, just what you have done is just what your superiors have expected you to do, namely, a reconstructive policy or process with you in the foreground, not only in plain view; but enlarged somewhat by being out of focus. Then the minor figures grouped discreetly in the receding perspective of the background.

Here is where the world takes off its slipper and proceeds to chastise you! The castigation should have been administered from infantile days in an increasing ratio, mother, teacher and bully of your own size training you better. But somehow you have escaped all these and are still the center, the one to whom all things animate and inanimate must make obeisance.

To be sure, there are instances on record where a personality has been so dominating at all times that even when the slipper was in the air it failed to descend, the sole-leather stayed, as it were, by some impulse not definable; or a delay in proceedings has occurred, the case requiring a more effective application of understanding. And there are instances on record also where those who came to scoff were

converted, and instead of interference were soon on terms of helpful friendliness.

These exceptions to the general rule are perhaps the reason why you have thus far escaped your dues in the disciplinary process. You may be slightly above the average of intelligence, or have a persuasive manner about you, a natural gift of making friends and of inducing friends to see as you do; but you cannot always expect to glide thru as a leader, as the bub about which the spoke's revolve, or to pose as a figure in the foreground.

Now, no one wants you to be chastised, for that is not pleasant; and no one is croaking out of spite and maliciously calling attention to the slipper that is promised; moreover, there are too many really worthy enthusiasts whipped into quiet these days who, if they had been let alone, might have done no end of original thinking and have straightened much that is awry, for any one to want to see you crushed. But this is the point: Let someone else discover your value occasionally; don't always selfishly push yourself!



1995
LADIES' BOX-PLAILED DRESSING-SACK.
Paris Pattern No. 1995
All Seams Allowed.

The dressing-sack that hangs with straight lines of fullness has much to commend it, and quite the most attractive model shown this season has three box-plaits, as illustrated, in the front and back. A flat collar with rounded points and trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery on the edge is used for finishing the neck, and the same embroidery appears on the three-quarter sleeves below the band. There is no visible closing, the middle front box-plait concealing the buttons and buttonholes. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing-sack requires 5 yards of material 28 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; with 2 3/4 yards of edging to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Little Stories Told For a Laugh

Beatrice, aged five years, spent the day playing with Tommy, her little four-year-old neighbor. When she was ready to go home she hugged and kissed Tommy, against his tearful protestations, says Lippincott's.

Reporting the matter to her mother, Beatrice concluded with:

"But, mother, Tommy should have been brave about it, anyway, shouldn't he?"

HE REQUIRED TIME

Just before Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, sailed for Europe she attended a reception at which she met one of the friends of her Hartford childhood who had been a very small boy, but had grown to be an unusually tall man. Thinking that Mark might not remember the friend, she said to

her father, according to Harper's Weekly:

"You remember Tom Jones, father?"
"I remember part of him," replied Mark, peering up at Jones, "but it seems to me it would take a week to remember all of him."

LIKELY TO CUT OFF A LEG

A short time ago a surgeon had three leg amputations in a week. The unusual number caused talk in the surgeon's household, and his little daughter, Dorothy, was greatly interested, says the Delineator.

A few weeks after the last operation the surgeon's wife and little Dorothy were rummaging in the attic. In a trunk was found a daguerreotype depicting a girl about eight years of age. The portrait thru a peculiarity of

pose, showed only one leg of the subject, the other being doubled up under her.

"Whose picture is that, mamma?" asked Dorothy.

"Mine. It was taken when I was a child not much older than you are now."

"Did you know papa then?"

"No, dear. Why do you ask?"

"I thought maybe you did, 'cause you've only got one leg."



2270
CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2270
All Seams Allowed.

Turquoise-blue plain English delaine has been used for this attractive little frock. The full waist which blouses slightly at the front is fitted into the yoke by groups of narrow tucks. The very short gathered skirt is attached to the waist under a belt of the material stitched with white, and the full-length sleeves are finished with narrow wristbands of the same. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yard 42 inches wide; with 3/4 yards of insertion to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

but doesn't look it on account of his stalwart build. Then there is Cutcliffe Hyne, who is six feet three inches in height, while Hesketh Prichard is even a shade taller. Keble Howard, the author of 'The Smiths of Surbiton,' runs to six feet one and a half inches in height, while his brother, R. S. Warren Bell, who at once ends and tops our list, is close upon six feet five inches."

YOUNG WOMAN DEBATER

Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, the Cornell University girl to whose presence on the Cornell debating team Columbia strenuously objected last winter, won the victory over five young men for the Stewart L. Woodford oratorical prize of \$100 in gold. The prize is one of the most sought after of the college year. Miss Cook appeared without ornaments and arrayed in black. Her oration was a plea for equal opportunities for men and women in the business and professional world, and for mutual aid in developing the wide range of common interests between the sexes.

Of the 284,000 Indians left in the United States only 60,000 are full-blooded.

ODD DEATH NOTICE

This notice appeared in a German paper: "Bowed with grief and recognizing the wisdom of God, who decreed it, the widow and four children of Hartwig Langmann make known to their relatives and friends the entry into eternal rest of a beloved husband and father. There will be no oration at his bier, because no words could describe his worth or make our sorrow less. Flowers from those who share our grief should not be sent, because the custom was distasteful to him who has gone. If a desire to show such a mark of respect exists, let it find expression in gifts to the poor, whose thanks we shall echo in the firm knowledge that the act would find favor with him whose life was goodness."

STATURE OF ENGLISH AUTHORS

Tit-Bits has recently been publishing some facts about the stature of well known English authors. In one of its articles it says: "Of past giants in literature, in two senses of the term, we have Thackeray, who was six feet three inches in height. Coming to the present time we have Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who is six feet two inches high,



2051
LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 2051
All Seams Allowed.

This simple shirt-waist model, with its two broad tucks turning toward the shoulder, is suitable for taffetas, as well as for cashmere, albatross, French flannel, and any of the heavy linens or madras would look equally well made in this style. In gray and black striped taffetas silk, worn with a linen collar and a broad tie of black satin, it would be suitable for every day, and best wear. The pattern is in 3 sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Any pattern on this page 10 cents. Address pattern department, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Brass Bowl

By LOUIS JOSEPH
VANCE

Chapter 1 DUST

IN THE DULL hot dusk of a summer's day a green touring car, swinging out of the East Drive, pulled up smartly, trembling, at the edge of the 59th street car tracks, then more sedately, under the dispassionate but watchful eye of a mounted member of the traffic squad, lurched across the Plaza and merged itself in the press of vehicles south bound on the avenue.

Its tonneau held four young men, all more or less disguised in dust, dusters and goggles; forward, by the side of the grimy and anxious-eyed mechanic, sat a fifth, in all visible respects the counterpart of his companions. Beneath his mask, and by this I do not mean his goggles, but the mask of modern manner which the world wear, he was, and is, different. He was Daniel Maitland, Esquire; for whom no further introduction should be required, after mention of the fact that he was, and remains, the identical gentleman of means and position in the social and financial worlds, whose somewhat sober but sincere and wholehearted participation in the wildest of conceivable escapades had earned him the affectionate regard of the younger set, together with the sobriquet of "Mad Maitland."

His companions of the day, the four in the tonneau, were in that humor of subdued yet vibrant excitement that is apt to attend the conclusion of a long, hard drive over country roads. Maitland, on the other hand (judging him by his preoccupied pose), was already weary of, if not bored by, the hare-brained enterprise which initiated on the spur of an idle moment and directly due to a thoughtless remark of his own, had brought him a hundred

miles (or so) thru the heat of a broiling afternoon, accompanied by spirits as ardent and irresponsible as his own, in search of the dubious distraction afforded by the night side of the city.

As, picking its way with elephantine nicety, the motor car progressed down the avenue—twilight deepening, arcs upon their bronze columns blossoming suddenly, noiselessly into spheres of opalescent radiance—Mr. Maitland ceased to respond, ceased even to give heed, to the running fire of chaff (largely personal) which amused his companions. Listlessly engaged with a cigarette, he lounged upon the green leather cushions, half closing his eyes, and heartily wished himself free for the evening.

But he stood committed to the humor of the majority, and lacked entirely the shadow of an excuse to desert; in addition to which he was altogether too lazy for the exertion of manufacturing a lie of serviceable texture. And so abandoned himself to his fate, even though he foresaw with weariful particularity the program of the coming hours.

To begin with, thirty minutes were to be devoted to a bath and dressing in his rooms. This was something not so unpleasant to contemplate. It was the afterwards that repelled him; the dinner at Sherry's, the subsequent tour of roof gardens, the late supper at a cafe and then, prolonged far into the small hours, the session around some green-covered table in a close room reeking with the fumes of good tobacco and hot with the fever of gambling.

Abstractedly Maitland frowned, tersely summing up: "Beastly!"—in an undertone.

At this the green car wheeled abruptly round a corner below Thirty-fourth

street, slid half a block or more east, and came to a palpitating halt. Maitland, looking up, recognized the entrance to his apartments, and sighed with relief for the brief respite from boredom that was to be his. He rose, negligently shaking off his duster, and stepped down to the sidewalk.

Somebody in the car called a warning after him, and turning for a moment he stood at attention, an eyebrow raised quizzically, cigarette drooping from a corner of his mouth, hat pushed back from his forehead, hands in coat pockets; a tall, slender, sparsely-built figure of a man, clothed immaculately in flannels.

When at length he was able to make himself heard, "Good enough," he said clearly, tho' without raising his voice. "Sherry's in an hour. Right. Now, behave yourselves."

"Mind you show up on time!" "Never fear," returned Maitland over his shoulder.

A witticism was flung back at him from the retreating car, but spent itself unregarded. Maitland's attention was temporarily distracted by the unusual—to say the least—sight of a young woman coming out of a home for confirmed bachelors.

The apartment house happened to be his own property. A substantial and old-fashioned edifice, situated in the middle of a quiet block, it contained but five roomy and comfortable suites—in other words, one to a floor; and these were without exception tenanted by unmarried men of Maitland's own circle and acquaintance. The janitor, himself a widower and a convinced misogynist, lived alone in the basement. Barring very special and exceptional occasions (as when one of the bachelors felt called upon to give a tea in impartial recognition of social obligations), the foot of woman never crossed its threshold.

In this circumstance, indeed, was comprised the singular charm the house had for its occupants. The quality which insured them privacy and a quiet independence rendered them oblivious to its many minor drawbacks, its lack of many conveniences and luxuries which have of late grown to be so commonly regarded as necessities. It boasted, for instance, no garage; no refrigerating system maddened those dependent upon it; a dissipated electric lighting system never went out of nights, because it had never been installed; no brass-bound hall-boy lounged in desuetude upon the stoop and took too intimate and personal an interest in the tenants' correspondence. The inhabitants, in brief, were free to come and go according to the dictates of their consciences, unsupervised by neighborly women folk, unhindered by a parasitic corps of menials not in their personal employ.

Wherefore was Maitland astonished, and the more so because of the season. At any other season of the year he would readily have accounted for the phenomenon that now fell under his observation, on the hypothesis that the woman was somebody's sister or cousin or aunt. But at present that explanation was untenable; Maitland happened to know that not one of the other men was in New York, barring himself; and his own presence there was a thing entirely unforeseen.

Still incredulous, he mentally conned the list: Barnes, who occupied the first flat, was traveling on the continent; Conkling, of the third, had left a fortnight since to join a yachting party on the Mediterranean; Bannister and Wilkes, of the fourth and fifth floors, respectively, were in Newport and Buenos Aires.

"Odd!" concluded Maitland.

So it was. She had just closed the door, one thought; and now she stood poised as if in momentary indecision on the low stoop, glancing toward Fifth avenue the while she fumbled with a refractory button at the wrist of a long white kid glove. Blurred tho' it was by the darkling twilight and a thin veil, her face yet conveyed an impression of prettiness; an impression enhanced by careful grooming. From her hat, a small affair, something green, with a superstructure of grey ostrich feathers, to the tips of her russet shoes—including a walking skirt and bolero of shimmering grey silk—she was distinctly "smart" and interesting.

He had keenly observant eyes, had Maitland, for all his detached pose; you are to understand that he comprehended all these points in the flickering of an instant. For the incident

was over in two seconds. In one the lady's hesitation was resolved; in another she had passed down the steps and swept by Maitland without giving him a glance, without even the trembling of an eyelash. And he had a view of her back as she moved swiftly away toward the avenue.

Perplexed, he lingered upon the stoop until she had turned the corner; after which he let himself in with a latch-key and, dismissing the affair temporarily from his thoughts, or pretending to do so, ascended the single flight of stairs to his flat.

Simultaneously heavy feet were to be heard clumping up the basement steps; and surmising that the janitor was coming to light the hall, the young man waited, leaning over the balusters. His guess proving correct, he called down:

"O'Hagan? Is that you?"

"Th' saints presave us! But 'twas yourself give me th' start, Misther Maitland, sor!" O'Hagan paused in the gloom below, his upturned face quaintly illuminated by the flame of a wax taper in his gaslighter.

"I'm dining in town tonight, O'Hagan, and dropped around to dress. Is anybody else at home?"

"Nivver a wan, sor. Shure, th' house do be quiet's anny tomb—"

"Then who was that lady, O'Hagan?"

"Leddy, sor?"—in unbounded amazement.

"Yes," impatiently. "A young woman left the house just as I was coming in. Who was she?"

"Shure an' I think ye must be dreamin', sor. Divvle a female—respects to ye!—has been in this house for many an' many th' wake, sor."

"But, I tell you—"

"Belike 'twas some wan jist sthepped into the vestibule, mebbe to tie her shoe, sor, and ye thought—"

"Oh, very well." Maitland relinquished the inquisition as unprofitable, willing to concede O'Hagan's theory a reasonable one, the more readily since he himself could by no means have sworn that the woman had actually come out thru the door. Such had merely been his impression, honest enough, but founded on circumstantial evidence.

"When you're thru, O'Hagan," he told the Irishman, "you may come and shave me and lay out my things, if you will."

"Very good sor. In wan minute."

But O'Hagan's conception of the passage of time was a thought vague; his one minute had lengthened into ten before he appeared to wait upon his employer.

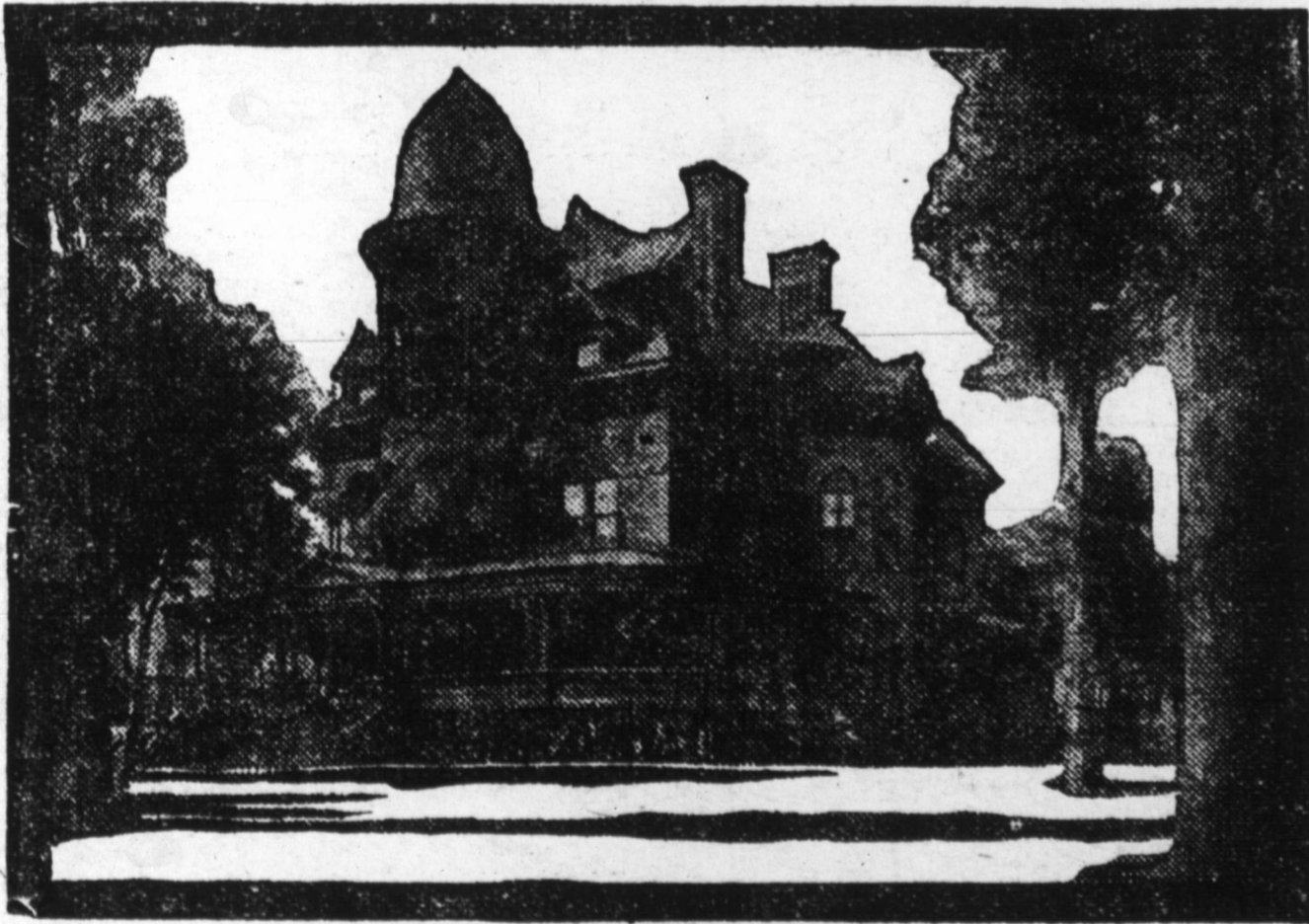
Now and again, in the absence of the regular "man," O'Hagan would attend one or another of the tenants in the capacity of substitute valet; as in the present instance, when Maitland, having left his host's roof without troubling even to notify his body-servant that he would not return that night, called upon the janitor to understudy the more trained employe; which O'Hagan could be counted upon to do very acceptably.

Now, with patience unruffled, since he was nothing keen for the evening's enjoyment, Maitland made profit of the interval to wander thru his rooms, lighting the gas here and there and noting that all was as it should be, as it had been left—save that every article of furniture and bric-a-brac seemed to be sadly in want of a thro dusting. In the end he brought up in the room that served him as study and lounge—the drawing room of the flat, as planned in the forgotten architect's scheme—a large and well-lighted apartment overlooking the street. Here pausing beneath the chandelier, he looked about him for a moment, determining that, as elsewhere, all things were in order—but grey with dust.

Finding the atmosphere heavy, stale and oppressive, Maitland moved over to the windows and threw them open. A gush of warm air, humid and redolent of the streets, invaded the room, together with the roar of traffic from its nearby arteries. Maitland rested elbows on the sill and leaned out, staring absently into the night; for by now it was quite dark. Without concern, he realized that he would be late at dinner. No matter; he would as willingly miss it altogether. For the time being he was absorbed in vain speculations about an unknown woman whose sole claim upon his consideration lay in a certain but immaterial glamor of mystery. Had she or had she not been in the house? And, if the true answer were in the affirmative, to what end, upon what errand?

His eyes focused insensibly upon a void of darkness beneath him—night made visible by street lamps; and he found himself suddenly and acutely sensible of the wonder and mystery of the city; the city whose secret life ran fluent upon the hot, hard pavements below, whose voice throbbed, sibilant, vague, strident, inarticulate, upon the

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, 5515 Miller Building, Kokomo, Indiana.

night air; the city of which he was a part equally with the girl in grey, whom he had never before seen, and in all likelihood was never to see again, tho the two of them were to work out their destinies within the bounds of Manhattan Island. And yet—
 "It would be strange," said Maitland thoughtfully, "if . . . He shook his head, smiling. "Two shall be born," quoted Mad Maitland sentimentally—
 "Two shall be born the whole wide world apart—"

A piano organ, having maliciously sneaked up beneath his window, drove him indoors with a crash of metallic melody.

As he dropped the curtains his eye was arrested by a gleam of white upon his desk—a letter placed there, doubtless, by O'Hagan in Maitland's absence. At the same time, a splashing and gurgling of water from the direction of the bath room informed him that the janitor-valet was even then preparing his bath. But that could wait.

Maitland took up the envelope and tore the flap, remarking the name and address of his lawyer in its upper left hand corner. Unfolding the inclosure, he read a date a week old, and two lines requesting him to communicate with his legal adviser upon "a matter of pressing moment."

"Bother!" said Maitland. "What the dickens—"

He pulled up short, eyes lighting. "That's so, you know," he argued; "Bannerman will be delighted and—and even business is better than rushing round town and pretending to enjoy yourself whe. . . it's hotter than the seven brass hinges of hell and you can't think of anything else . . . I'll do it!"

He stepped quickly to the corner of the room, where stood the telephone upon a small side table, sat down, and receiver to ear, gave central a number. In another moment he was in communication with his attorney's residence.

"Is Mr. Bannerman in? I would like to—"

"Why. Mr. Bannerman! How do you do?"

"You're looking a hundred per cent better—"

"Bad, bad word! Naughty!—"

"Maitland, of course."

"Been out of town and just got your note."

"Your beastly penchant for economy. It's not stamped; I presume you sent it round by hand of the future president of the United States whom you now employ as office boy. And O'Hagan didn't forward it for that reason."

"Important, eh? I'm only in for the night—"

"Then come and dine with me at the Primordial. I'll put the others off."

"Good enough. In an hour, then? Goodby."

Hanging up the receiver, Maitland waited a few moments ere again putting it to his ear. This time he called up Sherry's, asked for the head waiter and requested that person to be kind enough to make his excuses to "Mr. Cressy and his party;" he, Maitland, was detained upon a matter of moment, but would endeavor to join them at a later hour.

Then, with a satisfied smile, he turned away, with purpose to dispose of Bannerman's note.

"Bath's ready, sor."
 O'Hagan's announcement fell upon heedless ears. Maitland remained motionless before the desk—transfixed with amazement.

"Bath's ready sor,"—imperatively. Maitland roused slightly.

"Very well; in a minute, O'Hagan." Yet for some time he did not move. Slowly the heavy brows contracted over intent eyes as he strove to puzzle it out. At length his lips moved noiselessly.

"Am I awake?" was the question he put his consciousness.

Wondering, he bent forward and drew the tip of one forefinger across the black polished wood of the writing bed. It left a dark, heavy line. And beside it, clearly defined in the heavy layer of dust, was the silhouette of a hand; a woman's hand, small, delicate and unmistakably feminine of contour.



SHE STOOD THERE IN HIS DOORWAY IN MOMENTARY HESITATION, WHILE SHE TRIED TO BUTTON A REFRACTORY GLOVE.

"Well!" declared Maitland frankly, "I am damned!"

Further and closer inspection developed the fact that the imprint had been only recently made. Within the hour—unless Maitland were indeed mad or dreaming—a woman had stood by that desk and rested a hand, palm down, upon it; not yet had the dust had time to settle and blur the sharp outlines.

Maitland shook his head with bewilderment, thinking of the grey girl. But no. He rejected his half-formed explanation—the obvious one. Besides, what had he there worth a thief's while? Beyond a few articles of "virtue and bigotry" and his pictures, there was nothing valuable in the entire flat. His papers? But he had nothing; a handful of letters, cheque book, a pass book, a japanned tin despatch book containing some business memoranda and papers destined eventually for Bannerman's hands; but nothing negotiable, nothing worth a burglar's while.

It was a flat-topped desk, of mahogany, with two pedestals of drawers, all locked. Maitland determined this latter fact by trying to open them without a key; failing, his key ring solved the difficulty in a jiffy. But the drawers seemed undisturbed; nothing had been either handled, or removed, or displaced, so far as he could determine. And again he wagged his head from side to side in solemn stupefaction.

"This is beyond you, Dan, my boy." And: "But I've got to know what it means."

In the hall O'Hagan was shuffling impatiently. Pondering deeply, Maitland relocked the desk, and got upon his feet. A small bowl of beaten brass, which he used as an ash receiver, stood ready to his hand; he took it up, carefully blew it clean of dust, and inverted it over the print of the hand. On top of the bowl he placed a weighty afterthought in the shape of a book.

"O'Hagan!"

"Waitin', sor."

"Come hither, O'Hagan. You see that desk?"

"Yissor."

"Are you sure?"

"Ah, faith—"

"I want you not to touch it, O'Hagan. Under penalty of my extreme displeasure, don't lay a finger on it till I give you permission. Don't dare to dust it. Do you understand?"

"Yissor. Very good, Mr. Maitland."

POST-PRANDIAL

Bannerman pushed back his chair a few inches, shifting position the better to benefit of a faint air that fanned in thru the open window. Maitland, twisting the sticky stem of a liqueur glass between thumb and forefinger, sat in patient waiting for the lawyer to speak.

But Bannerman was in no hurry; his mood was rather one contemplative and genial. He was a round and cherubic little man, with the face of a guileless child, the acumen of a successful counsel for soulless corporations (that is to say, of a high order), no particular sense of humor, and a great appreciation of good eating. And Maitland was famous in his day as one thoroly conversant with the art of ordering a dinner.

That which they had just discussed had been uncommon in all respects; Maitland's scheme of courses and his specification as to details had roused the admiration of the Primordial's chef and put him on his mettle. He had outdone himself in his efforts to do justice to Mr. Maitland's genius; and the Primordial in its deadly conservatism remains to this day one of the very few places in New York where good, sound cooking is to be had by the initiate.

Therefore Bannerman sucked thoughtfully at his cigar and thought fondly of a salad that had been to ordinary salads as his eighty horsepower car was to an electric buckboard. While Maitland, with all time at his purchase, idly flicked the ash from his cigarette and followed his attorney's meditative gaze out thru the window.

Because of the heat the curtains were looped back and there was nothing to obstruct the view. Madison Square lay just over the sill, a dark wilderness of foliage here and there made livid green by arc-lights. Its walks teemed with humanity, its benches were crowded. Dimly from its heart came the cool plashing of the fountain, in lulls that fell unaccountably in the roaring rustle of restless feet. Over across, Broadway raised glittering walls of glass and stone; and thence came the poignant groan and rumble of surface cars crawling upon their weary and unvarying rounds.

And again Maitland thought of the city, and of destiny, and of the grey girl the silhouette of whose hand was imprisoned beneath the brass bowl on his study desk. For by now he was quite satisfied that she and none other

had gossiped upon the privacy of his rooms, obtaining access to them in his absence by means as unguessable as her method. Momentarily he considered taking Bannerman into his confidence; but he questioned the advisability of this. Bannerman was so severely practical in his outlook upon life, while the adventure had been so madly whimsical, so engagingly impossible. Bannerman would be sure to suggest a call at the precinct police station. If she had made way with anything, it would be different; but so far as Maitland had been able to determine, she had abstracted nothing, disturbed nothing beyond a few square inches of dust.

Unwillingly Bannerman put the said out of mind and turned to the business whose immediate moment had brought them together. He hummed softly, calling his client to attention. Maitland came out of his reverie, vaguely smiling.

"I'm waiting, old man. What's up?"

"The Graeme business?" Maitland's expression was blank for a moment; then comprehension informed his eyes. "Oh, yes; 'n connection with the Dougherty investment swindle."

"That's it. Graeme's pleading for mercy."

Maitland lifted his shoulders significantly. "That was to be expected, wasn't it? What did you tell him?"

"That I'd see you."

"Did you hold out to him any hopes that I'd be easy on the gang?"

"I told him that I doubted if you could be induced to let up."

"Then why—?"

"Why, because Graeme himself is as innocent of wrong doing and wrong intent as you are."

"You believe that?"

"I do," affirmed Bannerman. His fat pink fingers drummed uneasily on the cloth for a few moments. "There isn't any question that the Dougherty people induced you to sink your money in their enterprise with intent to defraud you."

"I should think not," Maitland interjected, amused.

"But old man Graeme was honest, in intention at least. He meant no harm; and in proof of that he offers to shoulder your loss himself, if by so doing he can induce you to drop further proceedings. That proves he's in earnest, Dan, for altho Graeme is comfortably well to do, it's a known fact that the loss of a cool half-million, while it's a drop in the bucket to you, would cripple him."

"Then why doesn't he stand to his associates, and make them each pay back their fair share of the loot? That'd bring his liability down to about fifty thousand."

"Because they won't give up without a contest in the courts. They deny your proofs—you have those papers, haven't you?"

"Safe, under lock and key," asserted Maitland sententiously. "When the time comes I'll produce them."

"And they incriminate Graeme?"

"They make it look as black for him as for the others. Do you honestly believe him innocent, Bannerman?"

"I do, implicitly. The dread of exposure, the fear of notoriety when the case comes up in court, has aged the man ten years. He begged me with tears in his eyes to induce you to drop it and accept his offer of restitution. Don't you think you could do it, Dan?"

"No, I don't." Maitland shook his head with decision. "If I let up, the scoundrels get off scot-free. I have nothing against Graeme; I am willing to make it as light as I can for him; but this business has got to be aired in the courts; the guilty will have to suffer. It will be a lesson to the public, a lesson to the scamps, and a lesson to Graeme—not to lend his name too freely to questionable enterprises."

"And that's your final word, is it?"

"Final, Bannerman. . . . You go ahead; prepare your case and take it to court. When the time comes, as I say, I'll produce these papers. I can't go on this way, letting people believe that I'm an easy mark just because I was unfortunate enough to inherit more money than is good for my wholesome."

Maitland twisted his eyebrows in deprecation of Bannerman's attitude; signified the irrevocability of his decision by bringing his fist down upon the table—but not heavily enough to disturb the other diners; and, laughing, changed the subject.

For some moments he gossiped cheerfully of his new power boat, Bannerman attending to the inconsequent details with an air of abstraction. Once or twice he appeared about to interrupt, but changed his mind; but because his features were so wholly infantile and open and candid, the time came when Maitland could no longer ignore his evident perturbation.

(Continued next week.)

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 16th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

POULTRY

MELLETT'S MEDLEY

Since writing for the pages of the Southern Poultry Journal under the above title, the writer has traveled many a long and sometimes "weary mile." Two trips have I taken to the Pacific Coast; the last trip I spent two weeks in the poultry section around Petaluma; the first trip I had the pleasure of attending poultry shows at Salem, Tacoma, Portland, Seattle and even going as far north as Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and back to Denver by the way of Salt Lake City, where I attended the Utah State Poultry Show.

No one could take such trips as these without growing to have unlimited faith in poultry culture and to see so much interest as was everywhere evinced in chickens would serve to make even a mummy enthusiastic; the writer lays no claim to being a mummy, in fact I am too much alive as I am oftentimes painfully aware. Nor did I need such an experience to make me jubilant over the possibilities of poultry culture but of a truth the sights I saw strengthened my faith.

The first time I visited Petaluma I saw it in December, the hills around (in fact it is all hills and vales) were most delightfully green and pretty, and everywhere, as far as the eye could reach the landscape was dotted with small chicken houses, all white-washed and glistening against the background of living green.

The same state of housing pervades around Sebastopol and Santa Rosa also. Of all the poultry plants I saw but two had long continuous houses; everything being arranged on the colony house plan. Most all the houses are made on runners, and movable.

One plant the writer visited, the houses were all so arranged and about twenty feet apart, in a young walnut orchard. It was in August, right in the heat of the fruit-picking season, and the man was awfully busy. Said he to the writer: "We are awfully busy these days picking fruit; we don't go to the house but once a day, in the evening when we gather the eggs. We always aim to move and spray the houses out once a month, but we are too busy with the fruit to do it this month."

"We bring the grain out on the wagon and throw a sackful out on the ground about every so far, so the chickens can just help themselves and eat when they are hungry. We feed

Making Good.

There is no way of making lasting friends like "Making Good," and Doctor Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have not made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore don't accept a substitute that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. Insist on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's special ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve it is unequalled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much imitated but never equaled.

nothing but wheat and oyster shells. When we move the houses we always put in a plow and turn the droppings under."

The poultry establishment was full a quarter of a mile from the house and there were 2,000 hens. Everyone White Leghorns. In fact the White Leghorns were so prevalent as to make any other chicken look like an oddity.

One special feature I noticed everywhere was the fact that California chickens are all taught the utility of the roosts before they are out of the brooder, as every brooder house is equipped with a set of roosts on which the little chicks jump and play like a set of boys on a vaulting pole till when they are moved out into the colony houses they take to the roosts at once.

One other feature was specially noticeable, i. e., the nests were never put under the roosts, not there. Lots of times there would be a special colony laying house fitted up with nests thruout and sometimes there would be a little double-pitch roof made over a set of roosts on the outside.

In Colorado or Texas if a man be raising fruit he will say: "Oh, I can't raise chickens, I am a fruit grower," but in California they let their chickens run in the blackberry patches and in their orchards. They claim that the chickens do the fruit good by eating the injurious insect enemies.

But of poultry culture in Texas—the more I see of it the more my faith grows. Just last week a cotton farmer said to me: "I am raising White Leghorns on the side. The other day I sold a dozen pullets for \$10; that was about one-fifth the selling price for a bale of cotton and look how much easier it is earned."

And, so it is, and the farmer who has chickens and eggs to sell every month in the year can hold his cotton for a higher price, without making his groceryman suffer by the speculation. And modern methods of poultry culture have put the attendant work on such an economical-of-time basis that the farmer can carry from two to four hundred chickens on his farm with comparatively small expenditure of time on their care.

The incubator and brooder put the hatching and rearing work to where it loses its drudgery while the hopper feeding of the drymash, obviates the necessity of the tedious regularity of feeding that was always before necessary.

Keep a drymash before your chickens all the time, and if you happen to go to town and do not get back in time to feed them, you know they will not go to bed with empty craws. Let the foundation of the mash be bran, adding cornmeal or any other ground grain you may happen to have, together with met scraps or beef meal and you have both a good egg food and a good growing feed.

The colony house plan is a great saving of work over the old methods when it was thought that the only way to keep a big number of chickens on one place was to yard them separately and have gates to be open and shut everywhere. It remained for the California people to teach this lesson for they kept 200 hens in one flock, in one big yard but they will generally have two houses in each yard.

They plow their yards and sow each alternate yard, (for with many each flock was two yards) to grain of some sort. Close to the fence where they can not plow, they sweep. One place the writer visited was too rough, uneven and steep to plow, so the man swept these yards with a broom once a week.

Much credit is due to the poultry raisers in California for broadening out methods, for teaching people that they can make a success of hens in 100 and 200 flocks, for teaching us to feed the dry mash and for proving to the world that poultry keeping can make a living and a bank account for a man on the eggs-for-the-market basis, even if he doesn't raise his own feed, for they say, "A poultryman's time is too valuable to put it in raising feed; it pays better to buy," but every poultry raiser has his patch of kale for green feed. Most all of them used horse heads for meat. These they boil in tanks, covering them with wheat in the boiling as when boiled alone it is hard to get them soft.—E. J. Mellette, in Southern Poultry Journal.

White Diarrhea in Chicks

The question of white diarrhea in chicks has had a world of consideration among poultrymen in the past few years. The Department of Agriculture in Washington has just issued a small circular called Circular 128, Relative to White Diarrhea in Chicks. This gives full particulars of the research made by Dr. George Byron Morse, of the department. This circular will be sent to thousands who may be interested in this subject if they will write direct to the depart-

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

\$17, Beaumont, Texas. B. 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 furrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

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. 184638. 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

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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.

ment in Washington and ask for a copy.

This circular tells of the discovery of the parasite that causes this ailment. It states that treatment of the chick is almost vital. They recommend that when eggs are used for hatching they be thoroly and antiseptically cleaned by wiping in ninety-five per cent alcohol. If artificial incubation is followed, that the incubator be carefully washed with antiseptic solutions and exposed to the sun; that the egg tray be scalded or flamed; that the floor of the nursery should be movable so that it may be taken out and sterilized; if made of burlap the old pieces should be torn off and new pieces mounted on the sterilized frame. The same precaution should be used with the brooders.

The soil to which the chicks have access should be well covered with lime, dug up and exposed to the drying effects of the sun and air. Even with the foregoing precautions absolute freedom from the disease cannot be guaranteed without further experiments.

The discovery of the creative germs shows the absolute necessity of obliterating its presence as far as possible from the egg shells by wiping them thoroly with ninety-five per cent alcohol and thru the thoro cleaning, disinfecting and sterilizing of both incubators and brooders, before bringing them into use. We feel that more than ordinary precaution should be given to the prevention of the spreading of this disease for fear that it might become even more destructive to poultry than blackhead in turkeys ever was.

In conversation with Mr. Baldwin, of Toronto, and Prof. Graham of Guelph, who have made hundreds of experiments relative to the cause of and the prevention of white diarrhea,

the following statements were made: "Hundreds of specimens attacked with this ailment, upon examination showed the passage-way or cord from the yolk to the intestines or absorbing and assimilating part of the chick to be shriveled to such an extent as to prevent the passage of the yolk thru this natural channel into the system of the fowl. Many of these same chicks show the presence of tubercles on both the lungs and the liver; in some instances hardening of these was noticed." This goes to show that the shriveling of the passage-way being closed the yolk could not be absorbed and Dr. Morse of the department calls the lung trouble "brooding pneumonia."

The examinations made by the department of chicks that died after the third week show in many instances a cheesy deposit about the passage-way above described, also about the organs which has led the department to describe this as brooding pneumonia or pneumonia contracted during the first three weeks of the chick's early existence.

Experiments in Canada show that chicks hatched under the hens from the same eggs did not have this ailment, which was prevalent among the artificially hatched chicks. If as Dr. Morse states, the germ lurks within the chambers of the incubator, that would account for these conditions. This warning should be sufficient for every one to follow out the suggestion of the department and thoroly disinfect, deodorize and sterilize every part and parcel of the interior of the incubators and brooders before making use of them for the spring work. These words of caution may prove to be of great value to all who may be interested in being relieved from the possibility of white diarrhea coming among their flocks.—The Feather.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON FARM

(From The Fruit Grower.)

Cherries may be pitted or not, but as a machine for doing the work satisfactorily can be obtained for less than \$1, I would never put them up for market without pitting. I pitted mine for home use. Pack solid in syrup or water, as preferred in two-pound cans. Of course the best grade goods always require syrup. Exhaust seven minutes, process twelve minutes.

Grapes should be seeded, as this also can be done by a little machine at small cost. For home use I have done it by hand, but it is too slow work for large quantities. Care must be taken to save the juice of this and all other fruits. Pack solid in cold water. Exhaust seven minutes, process twelve minutes.

Peaches are peeled and cut in halves, if free. Clings are not pitted, unless sliced, in which case the pit is thrown out. Pack solid in syrup or water, according to grade. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes. For the best grade the fruit must be in unbroken halves, the two years ago my Elbertas ran so large I could not get them in at times without breaking or quartering. I am going to experiment with scalding peaches, after the manner of tomatoes. The process has been recommended to me, but I'm not planning much faith in it as yet. Pie peaches should have the fur removed by washing with a rough cloth, Turkish toweling being excellent, and are packed in either three-pound or ten-pound cans, and exhausted and processed as above. Apricots may be put up by the same process.

Pears are peeled, cut in halves or quarters, cored and packed solid in syrup or water. Exhaust five minutes, process twenty-five minutes.

Peaches and pears discolor so readily they must not be allowed to stand exposed to the air. The former I place at once in the cans; the latter, being more solid, I have put in a jar of water until a quantity was prepared, and they seemed to lose nothing thereby.

Plums—Seed and pack, and fill with water or thin syrup. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes.

Currants should be carefully cleaned, packed and cans filled with water. Exhaust seven minutes and process ten minutes.

Apples are pared and cored. This may be done quite rapidly by any good paring machine. They are then quartered and packed as solidly as possible in either three-pound or ten-pound cans, in water. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes.

Canning Beans

In the vegetable line string beans will follow peas. Those canned on the farm are a far different article from the tough, stringy, acid things usually labeled string beans.

With these, as with all vegetables, care must be taken to gather them when just right. Fruits may be a little over or under ripe, and it will hurt the quality less than a little age will vegetables. Gather just when the bean begins to form. Throw out all imperfect or old ones that have been overlooked in previous pickings, but pick these from the vine, as its bearing season will be shortened if allowed to mature seed.

Beware of the "stringless" bean. I have found it a delusion and a snare. The "string" is not tough enough to pull off when raw, but is very much in evidence when cooked. I have found the Pencipod the most satisfactory wax and the Refugee the best green, so far. I am trying a small quantity of other varieties this year. Remember, however, varieties act differently in different soils and locations. I had nearly one-third acre of the Refugee in my main field last year and never a canful did I get from them. Few formed, and they were short, tough and worthless. I had six or eight rows in the garden and they bore quantities of beans, deliciously tender and fine flavored. For strictly home use the Kentucky Wonder can't be beaten, but the need of poles renders it out of question in large fields.

A long, straight pod is preferable, as it is more easily prepared. The ends are cut off and the pod cut into pieces one and a half to two inches long. The pods may be cut with a knife on a table, shortening the process much over cutting each pod separately. However, preparing the beans is tedious work at best. Blanch ten minutes, pack in two-pound cans, fill with pure water, no brine; exhaust ten minutes, process one hour.

I found the time of forty-five minutes given by most instructors too short for perfect cooking. In fact, I lengthen the time on a number of fruits and vegetables. One lot, left in charge of my oldest "hopeful" while I

went to lodge, were forgotten, and remained in the canner from 7:30, when they should have come out, until my return at 11. I supposed them ruined and opened a can to see what they were like. We had them for dinner and the family asked me as a favor to "forget" all we kept for ourselves. I sent them out to Kansas, and they gave perfect satisfaction and brought an order for this year's supply. Still, I don't advise wasting so much time, as one hour will do.

Canning Corn

My corn this year was canned too old, as I simply could not get time to do it when it should have been done. That canned previously, however, has been simply fine.

I think Stovall's Evergreen as good as any for canning. Gather when tender, but not watery and prepare as for the table, using a stiff brush to remove the silks. Slice off the kernels with a sharp knife and scrape slightly to remove the core and milk, but not the hull. I cut into a large granite pan, saving much muss and loss of milk thereby. It must not be allowed to stand any longer than absolutely necessary between gathering and processing, as it sours so quickly. Pack to within one and a half inches of the top of can, as corn swells somewhat in processing. Cover one inch with slightly salted water. Exhaust ten minutes, process five hours. Cans of corn too full will burst. I have never lost a can, however.

Canning Tomatoes

The best variety of tomato for canning is without any doubt the New Stone, though any medium sized smooth red variety, meaty and with small core, is good. Handle with care in gathering and removing from field to canner. The things I've seen factories use cannot be made into healthful, appetizing food by any magic. To peel, immerse in boiling water a moment or two—a process familiar to everyone—but don't use the process vat as a scalding vat unless you are prepared to wash and wipe every tomato before scalding; and even then a good ripe one may burst in the vat.

Remove the skin first and then the core, holding the stem side up during the last operation, as less juice is lost that way. Pack as solid as possible, and if necessary, use water to fill any cans lacking in juice. Exhaust eight minutes, process thirty minutes. Do not allow them to stand in process of canning.

The process is the same for squash and pumpkin. Peel, cook until nearly done and pack solid. No water will be required. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty minutes.

I have read of, but never used, another process, with which I shall experiment this season, viz., put in scalding tank for five minutes, after which the peel will be more easily removed. Then slice or grate and pack solid. Exhaust twelve minutes, process forty-five minutes. The discomfort of handling the hot pumpkin in peeling seems to me a drawback. Peeling it cold is bad enough.

Lima beans are shelled and packed solid. Fill with cold water. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty minutes.

Succotash is simply a mixture of corn and beans. Both should be young and tender. This is quite profitable to can. Pack solid, not too full, and fill to within a half inch of top with water. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty-five minutes.

Sweet potatoes are easily canned. Cook until nearly done, but yet firm, peel and cut in halves or quarters and fill with water. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty-five minutes.

Prepare okra as for the table, blanch ten minutes in hot brine, pack and add new brine. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty minutes.

This may be canned with tomatoes as follows: Blanch and chop fine and add one-half in bulk to peeled tomatoes. Use what water is necessary, though but little should be required. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty-five minutes.

Use beets about the size of a peach or one and three-quarter inches in diameter. Clean very thoroughly and trim off the top to within one-half inch of the beet. Cook until nearly done and slip off the skin in cold water. Halve or quarter if necessary and pack in three-pound cans. Fill with water, cap and tip. Process fifty minutes.

Awarded Judgment

Judge D. P. Dyer in the Federal court at St. Louis last week awarded judgment to the Frye-Bruhn Company for Seattle, Wash., for \$7,933 against the Burlington railroad because the latter refused to haul 508 cattle, partly infected with fever ticks, consigned from Temple, Texas, in the Texer fever quarantine district, to

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Seattle. This represents the loss sustained by the shipper, who was forced to sell the cattle at Kansas City, to which point the cattle had been brought by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. The decision is that the Burlington in arranging for the shipment, obligated itself as a common carrier to accept the cattle at Kansas City, regardless of the fact that they had not been dipped and had no certificate. It was shown that plaintiff had suggested the use of palace stock cars without unloading, after the Burlington had rejected the shipment.

Dehorning

An old-time cattleman out on the plains writes to an exchange: "I want to say a few words regarding the time to dehorn cattle. By all means let them run until the November after they are 1 year old. Always dehorn in the fall and never dehorn calves. Never breed polled cattle simply to avoid dehorning. If you think the polled breed better than one with horns, then all right, but everyone knows that natural polled cattle are more vicious than horned cattle if the latter are dehorned at the right time. Now to the point: Leave the cattle with horns until they learn that they are weapons

of defense and offense, then dehorn and have them realize that they have been deprived of the weapons with which they can inflict injury. This will make them tame. Polled cattle are never deprived of any weapons and for this reason are not as void of offense as the ones that have learned to use horns and are then deprived of them. The advantages of dehorned cattle over natural polled stock more than pays for dehorning."

Squeals from the Pen

It is a mistake if the hog is not fed in a clean place, free from both dust and mud.

It is a mistake to overfeed or underfeed.

Ordinarily it is a mistake not to feed the liquid food before the solid food.

It is a mistake to feed constipating food and nothing to correct it.

It is a mistake to feed breeding stuff as if you were fitting for the market.

It is a mistake to feed all sizes together, whenever the smaller ones are to a disadvantage.

It is a mistake not to provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the feed.

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.

Little Mavericks

Consul Maxwell Blake reports that in spite of much initial opposition on the part of Scotch cattle killers of the poleaux style a new device is being introduced in the Dunfermline slaughter house as a human substitute for the old style of killing the consul describes the new instrument as follows: "The weapon is about a foot in length. The barrel is rifled and the muzzle shaped like the mouth of a bell and angled in order to adapt itself to the slope of a bullock's head. By screwing the opposite end from the muzzle the cartridge may be inserted. The breech piece having been adjusted there is a steel guard protecting the hammer which sets off the bullet. This guard is not displaced until the weapon is about to be used. When the bullock has been firmly drawn up the operator places the bell end well upon the forehead, and with the sharp tap of a bullet all is over, the beast generally falling down without a struggle. If the bullet has been properly placed its path should be along the spinal cord, completely severing it. If the instrument has not been well placed death is a little longer in ensuing, but in any case there is no pain to the animal. Care in the use of the weapon is all that is required, as it is not a thing which can be handled recklessly with impunity."

The Country Gentleman gives this method of tanning sheep skins which any farmer can easily follow in tanning the skins wanted for home use. Wash the hide in warm water, remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface and loose dirt from the hair side. Now wash in strong, rather warm soapsuds. The old time soft soap made from wood ashes is the best. Either rub by hand or gently on washboard. As soon as thoroly cleaned and rinsed press as much of the water out as possible. Add the following mixtures to the flesh side: Common salt and ground alum, one-fourth ounce each, and one-half ounce of borax dissolved in one quart of hot water. When sufficiently cool to work with the hand add enough rye meal to make a thick paste. Spread the mixture on the flesh side; fold and let it remain in a shady, airy place for two weeks; remove the paste and wash. When nearly dry scrape the flesh side thoroly with a dull knife; rub with the hands until skin is soft and pliable.

If Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas board of agriculture had been the prosecuting attorney in the celebrated case where the late Senator Vest captured the jury in defending a dog for having sampled the calf of a man's leg, the case might have ended differently. Mr. Coburn does not like dogs as an investment. A North county (Kan.) man wrote Mr. Coburn for some pointers on sheep raising, and after consulting his book of adjectives Mr. Coburn wrote him among other things as follows: "Norton county in 1905 had 1,709 dogs and 152 sheep, increasing the dog's lead 85 the following year despite the fact that no other county would prove more profitable for sheep raising. The dog is a worthless, sycophantic, lawn-defiling, flea-breeding, fly-stripping, porch-loafer by day, equaled by no other domestic animal in unspeakable habits of nastiness and a sneaking, murderous coward, prowling all the country side by night, harmonizing with the harmless, beneficent sheep only after the sheep is inside his stomach, its wool in his teeth and his jaws dripping with its blood."

There are four ears of corn averaging nine and one-half inches in length and eight inches in circumference displayed at headquarters, 10 Blum street, gathered by George Houston from his cornfield on the ranch near Uvalde. There is a card hanging underneath them which does an injustice to the grower, as the writer thereof, John W. Warren, unwittingly acknowledges that he had not examined the corns on the farm of "Farmer" Houston, who has been engaged hoeing corn in favorable weather and greasing up his harness and grinding his agricultural implements during rainy days this season. The card says: "These nubbins were raised by Farmer Houston of Uvalde on his ranch near that place. Neighbors say that if the crop had been worked instead of watched from the shade on the front porch of the ranch house, the yield would have been considerably better."—San Antonio Express.

Grass cattle cannot begin coming too soon to suit the packers. Just at present they are between the devil and the deep sea, producers say present high prices for fed cattle are not at all re-

munerative, while consumers are up in arms at the exorbitant price of beef. —Omaha Stockman Journal.

Farmers all over the corn belt seem to be afraid to indulge freely in stock cattle to fill the places of the fat steers that have been shipped to market. Old corn is too expensive to feed, even at the present price of fat cattle, and there is a disposition to wait until the 1908 crop of corn is better assured. In some localities prospects are good, while in other places the outcome is very uncertain. All things considered, there is prospect for a fairly good crop, but lots of people are not inclined to take too much of a chance. Prices of stock cattle here have not changed much lately and dealers say they don't look for prices to go much higher, no matter how the fat steers may sell. Buyers seem to prefer the light weight stock steers which they can put on grass without noticeable expense.—Live Stock World.

The world is eating up its sheep; the number on foot is steadily being diminished and the same is true of cattle and poultry, says the London Meat Trades Journal. From the available statistics it is said that in three years should there be no increase, at the present rate of consumption every head of cattle, every hog, every sheep and every chicken in the barn yard would be eaten up. It has been noticeable for several years that the number of food animals raised thruout the world was steadily decreasing while the population is as steadily increasing. The question is, unless conditions are modified, and that shortly from where are the meats of the future to come?

"What is the matter with the mutton trade, live or dead?" asks the Breeders' Gazette. This is a problem equal in solution-defying capacity to that propounded by the sphinx. Live muttons are selling at panic prices, ruinous prices, but the public declines to take advantage of it. Two years ago when spring lambs were selling at \$8 @8.25 packers could not keep pace with the demand for the dressed article; now when the same goods cost \$6@6.50 nobody appears to have a taste for mutton. Even New York, the greatest mutton eating community in the world, is turing down dressed lamb at 10 and 11 cents per pound and mutton at 7 and 8 cents, forcing packers to store an accumulation of carcasses away in their freezers. Present conditions are inexplicable. Measured by stock yard values mutton is the cheapest meat on the list, yet it is practically tabooed by the consumer. When it was in the luxury category demand was insistent. It is just possible that the rapacious retailer is the brake on the wheel.

The live stock interests of the country have been recognized by the national democracy in the Denver platform, as a demand for an end to car shortages, poor schedules and the raising of rates without the approval of the interstate commerce commission has been incorporated therein. President Ike T. Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was instrumental in having these matters brought to the attention of the platform committee, and it was easily convinced of the reasonableness of the request. These was an effort made to have both the national conventions incorporate these measures, but the cattleman seems to have been lost in the Chicago "shuffle." These planks will no doubt prove popular in the west.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered \$500 for the most humane method of killing cattle at the various packing centers of the country. About 100 methods have been offered by competitors, but the difficulty seems to be to find one that is practical from the packer's point of view. About a half dozen methods out of the number submitted are regarded as worthy of a test, and Henry Bergh of New York, treasurer of the society, will go to Chicago the latter part of the month for the purpose of making experiments.

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.

If a doctor tells a farmer he is sick he will go to bed and take medicine, but if a professor tells him his soil is sick he gets mad and cusses about "book farmers."—Farm and Home.

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.

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FOR SALE—A twelve-section ranch 7 miles southeast of Quanah, Hardeman county; also 600 head of cattle. Apply to H. J. Norton, Quanah, Texas.

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

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—A car of 2 and 3-year-old mules, very fine, 15½ to 16 hands when grown. Dams big boned Shire mares. Address G. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Texas.

THE "ANGUS" herd of the late J. N. Rushing, the oldest herd of "Doddies" in West Texas, is being closed out at bargain prices. Several bulls left. R. L. ALEXANDER, Baird, 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.

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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.

FOREMAN WANTS position as manager of farm or ranch in Southwest; am practical farmer and stockman. Correspondence invited. Address Lock Box 173, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

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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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CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

WANTED by jobbing house, men to sell rugs, linoleums, etc., on commission. Men calling upon small trade preferred. Comparatively little weight or bulk to sample. Care "Linoleum," Room 1201, 103 Fulton street, New York.

AGENTS—Make \$103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening, patented scissors and cutlery. V. E. Giebner sold twenty-two pairs in three hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how; free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Fourth street, Dayton, Ohio.

SALESMAN WANTED, capable of selling a staple line of goods to all classes of trade; liberal compensation and exclusive territory to right man. Will contract for one year. Sales Manager, 320 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago.

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERS—I have found liquid that cures. If you want free bottle send 6 cents in stamps for postage. Address T. Gorham, Grand Rapids, Mich. 451 Shepard Bldg.

WANTED—Man; must be willing to learn and capable of acting as our local representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., Dept. 843C, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Energetic man to travel in Texas; experience unnecessary; good pay and tailor-made suit of clothes free in ninety days. Write for particulars. J. E. McBrady & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—\$300 every month sure, selling our wonderful seven-piece kitchen set; send for sworn statement of \$12 daily profit; outfit free. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Jefferson street, Dayton, Ohio.

JUST OUT—Low-priced, three-pound mop; turn crank to wring; clean hands. Women all buy; 150 per cent to agents; catalogue free. U. S. Mop Co., 103 Main street, Leipsic, Ohio.

BRAND new side line (a dandy) for traveling salesmen only. Write Oro Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$2 book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2802 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To build houses; will take good vendor's lien notes or mechanic's lien notes; long time. Phone 4244.

SMALL FARM of fifty-eight acres, in Hunt county, to exchange for dwelling in Fort Worth. Brooks Realty and Loan Company, 106 West Eleventh st. Phones 644.

A NICE little 1,400-acre ranch in Erath county for trade; a snap. Brooks Realty and Loan Company, 103 West Eleventh street. Phones 644.

IF YOU WOULD TRADE that place of yours or an equity in it go to J. Shepherd & Co., basement Wheat Bldg. Phone 4343.

100 WAYS for women to earn money at home. Complete plans, 10c. Illustrated catalogue free. Economy Supply Co., Box 659, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED at once, twenty experienced colored laborers for Childress, Texas. Apply Texas Building Co., F. & M. Bank Bldg.

LADIES to make health shields; material furnished; \$15 per hundred; particulars stamped envelope. Dept. 475, Health Belt Co., Chicago.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The week has been one peculiar for light receipts and varying prices with regard to kinds. In the beef steer class prices opened with a dull market and the tendency has been steadily downward and slow, the slump being in the few heavyweight and good quality caked steers, which went fully 50c lower than last week. There was little demand for stockers and feeders and buyers in this line of stuff were choice in making their selections. There was a decline in the early part of the week, which was regained later, closing on a basis about steady with last week. In the calf market, the gains of last week were further advanced by steady gains which have placed prices on a plane at least \$1 higher than two weeks ago. The hog market has been remarkably uneven, but on the whole closed about 10c to 15c higher than Saturday of last week. The highest price paid since March 14, 1907, was paid Wednesday of last week when an exporter paid \$6.30 for a very good class of killers. Receipts have been light and the market quiet on sheep, with the quality as a whole inferior.

Prices for the week:

	Top	Bulk
Steers—		
Monday	\$5.50	\$3.50@4.00
Tuesday	6.25	3.30@5.25
Wednesday	4.50	3.50@3.75
Thursday	3.65	3.10@3.30
Friday	3.90	3.20@3.65
Cows—		
Monday	3.25	2.50@3.00
Tuesday	3.25	2.40@2.85
Wednesday	3.40	2.40@2.80
Thursday	3.25	2.30@2.75
Friday	3.00	2.35@2.80
Calves—		
Monday	4.25	3.50@4.00
Tuesday	4.40	3.30@4.25
Wednesday	4.75	3.40@4.35
Thursday	4.65	3.40@4.35
Friday	4.65	3.25@4.50
Hogs—		
Monday	\$6.70	\$6.42½@6.55
Tuesday	6.55	6.40@6.50
Wednesday	6.80	6.40@6.50
Thursday	6.60	6.40@6.55
Friday	6.62½	6.47½@6.60
Saturday	6.75	6.55@6.60

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	2,871	814	1,899	189
Tuesday	2,548	853	709	615
Wednesday	3,920	1,181	2,445	341
Thursday	2,206	624	1,030	30
Friday	1,650	550	950	132
Saturday	329	825

Horses and Mules—Monday 87, Tuesday 36, Wednesday 29, Thursday 18, Saturday 10.

Comparative receipts at this market from Jan. 1, 1908, and for the same period last year:

	1908	1907
Cattle	450,164	384,263
Calves	69,217	83,768
Hogs	367,527	361,955
Sheep	90,527	78,890
Horses and mules	6,313	11,467

Cattle—Killing steers: Prime corn-fed, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$6.50@7.00; good to prime meal-fed, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$4.65@5.75; good to choice meal-fed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$5.00@6.25; good to choice meal-fed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.00@5.25; good to choice grass, \$3.65@4.25; fair to good grass, \$3.00@3.65; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00. Stockers and feeders: Fair to good, 800 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.00@3.65; fair to medium, 700 to 850 pounds, \$2.70@3.15; medium to good light stockers, \$2.50@3.00. Cows: Prime heavy, \$3.50@3.85; good to choice grass, \$2.65@3.25; good to choice fed, \$2.70@3.25; medium canners, \$1.50@2.65. Bulls: Good to choice heavy, \$2.50@2.85; medium killers, \$2.00@2.40; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.00@2.30; stags and oxen, \$2.75@4.00. Calves: Good to choice light, \$4.35@4.75; good to choice medium weight, \$3.85@4.50; fair to good heavy, \$2.75@3.50; inferior to fair East Texas calves and yearlings, \$2.00@2.50.

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	2,500
Calves	1,600
Hogs	1,100

The first day of the week found a light run of grown cattle, but a liberal supply of calves in the pens. The figures showed 2,500 of the former and 1,800 of the latter. A year ago total receipts were 4,555, about the same as today's total.

Beef Steers
The supply of beef steers continues

light. Receipts today were about 500 head. Quality ran toward low grades, much of the offerings being finer for the stock and feeding trade than for slaughter. Conditions at northern markets encouraged settlers to price their cattle higher, but the buying side was unable to see it that way, and the best they would do was to pay strong prices on the bulk of the supply. Only two loads showed good quality, which sold at somewhat higher prices than would have been allowed at the close of last week. On the less desirable stuff the market was steady the showing no activity.

Stockers and Feeders
Steers fit for stockers and feeders were in fair supply, but the quality was not to the liking of country buyers, and little was done, the market held up to a steady level. A good inquiry for feeders of good breeding was noted, but nothing of this kind was on offer.

Butcher Cows
Only about 1,200 head of cows came in, making a light supply for a Monday market. The quality was fair, consisting of grassers from the west and northwest. The market opened active, with the stimulus of an outside packer in the trade, and bidding from the start was at firm to higher prices compared with last week's close. Several straight loads of desirable butchers sold at \$2.70@2.85, and one load of grassers was good enough to sell at \$3.15.

Bulls
But few bulls were on sale, and these were taken at full steady prices with the close of last week.

Calves
Calves were in liberal supply, one of the largest runs of the year being yarded. Quality was above the average, with several loads of good vealers in. Outside buyers were aggressive, and the movement was active, with prices strong compared with last week, and some sales were considered about a quarter higher. One load was good enough to bring \$4.85, the best price paid on this market since April.

Hogs
The influence of Chicago upon the hog trade of the country was strongly exemplified today. The supplies at all other markets were light, and the conditions favored an advance in prices, there was, instead of an advance, a decline, because heavy receipts at Chicago caused a decline, there. With only eleven hundred head on sale here, bidding opened lower, and sellers, accepting the inevitable, let go at a loss of a nickel from Saturday's closing prices. On this basis the scant supply was soon taken, with tops at \$6.55, and some fair quality lights at \$6.25@6.40.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers			Stockers			Cows			Heifers		
No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
15...	1,076	\$3.75	14...	874	\$3.40	5...	660	\$2.65	15...	756	\$2.15
6...	1,000	3.00	18...	1,305	5.25	18...	728	2.60	3...	513	2.40
18...	1,194	5.25	13...	980	3.50	20...	815	3.10	13...	590	2.70
						30...	884	3.15	5...	500	1.75
						29...	822	2.75	15...	613	2.70
						11...	830	2.60	6...	503	2.60
						14...	723	2.40			
						15...	900	3.15			
						23...	717	2.25			
						19...	746	2.85			
						10...	830	2.40			
						25...	877	2.90			
						3...	750	2.50			
						25...	952	3.15			

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Steers			Calves		
No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
1...	1,330	\$2.25	18...	259	\$3.25
1...	1,250	2.30	7...	202	2.09
			22...	200	4.50
			11...	273	3.35
			60...	209	4.65
			5...	150	4.60
			95...	191	4.60
			11...	290	3.50
			16...	262	3.35
			18...	232	3.25
			45...	154	4.40
			13...	250	3.25

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20...	198	4.65	55...	144	4.85
7...	278	3.35	7...	338	3.35
6...	171	4.75	21...	200	4.75
25...	203	4.85			

Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price
82...	201	\$6.55	82...	203	\$6.55
84...	204	6.55	1...	290	5.00
91...	180	6.45	81...	192	6.50
81...	190	6.50	80...	174	6.35
93...	153	6.25	57...	235	6.55
81...	175	6.40	81...	189	6.45
84...	172	6.40	4...	157	6.25
4...	200	6.40			

New Orleans Cotton

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.09	9.09	9.08	9.07-08
July	10.80	10.80	10.67	10.75
October	9.23	9.24	9.14	9.15-16
December	9.11	9.13	9.04	9.05-06
September	9.43	9.45	9.38	9.41

New York Cotton

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.01	9.03	8.97	8.97-99
July	9.37	9.37	9.28	9.27-30
October	9.26	9.26	9.16	9.18-19
December	9.07	9.08	9.00	9.02-03
August	9.43	9.45	9.38	9.41-19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Spot cotton starts the week with a dull movement, with spots 8 points lower at 6.04d for American middling. Total sales are 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American, which is fair business for a Monday market. The imports are 3,000 bales, all American, with 200 bales for export.

Futures are unchanged to 2 points lower. The opening and closing figures on futures are as follows:

	Open.	Close.
January-February	4.97	4.94
February-March	4.98	4.95
March-April	4.99	4.95½
April-May	5.00	4.96
July	5.64	5.53
July-August	5.61	5.55
August-September	5.31	5.27

September-October	5.04	5.00
October-November	5.07	5.03
November-December	5.02	4.98½
December-January	4.99	4.95½

St. Louis Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange today closed as follows:

Wheat—

No. 2 red	91 @ 92½
No. 3 red	89 @ 91
No. 4 red	84 @ 88
No. 2 hard	92 @ 1.03
No. 3 hard	90 @ 98
No. 4 hard	85 @ 90

Corn—

No. 2 mixed	78 @ 78½
No. 3 mixed	77 @ 77½
No. 2 yellow	78½ @ 79
No. 3 yellow	77½ @ 78
No. 2 white	82½ @ 83
No. 3 white	81 @ 81½

Oats—

No. 2 mixed	55 @ 56
No. 3 mixed	52 @ 52½
No. 2 white	57½ @ 58
No. 3 white	55½ @ 56½
No. 4 white	52 @ 55

Chicago Cash Grain

CHICAGO, July 20.—The carload receipts for cash transaction consists of 191 cars of wheat, 159 cars of corn and 112 cars of oats. The estimated cars for tomorrow are 281 of wheat, 213 cars of corn and 128 cars of oats. Closing prices:

Wheat—

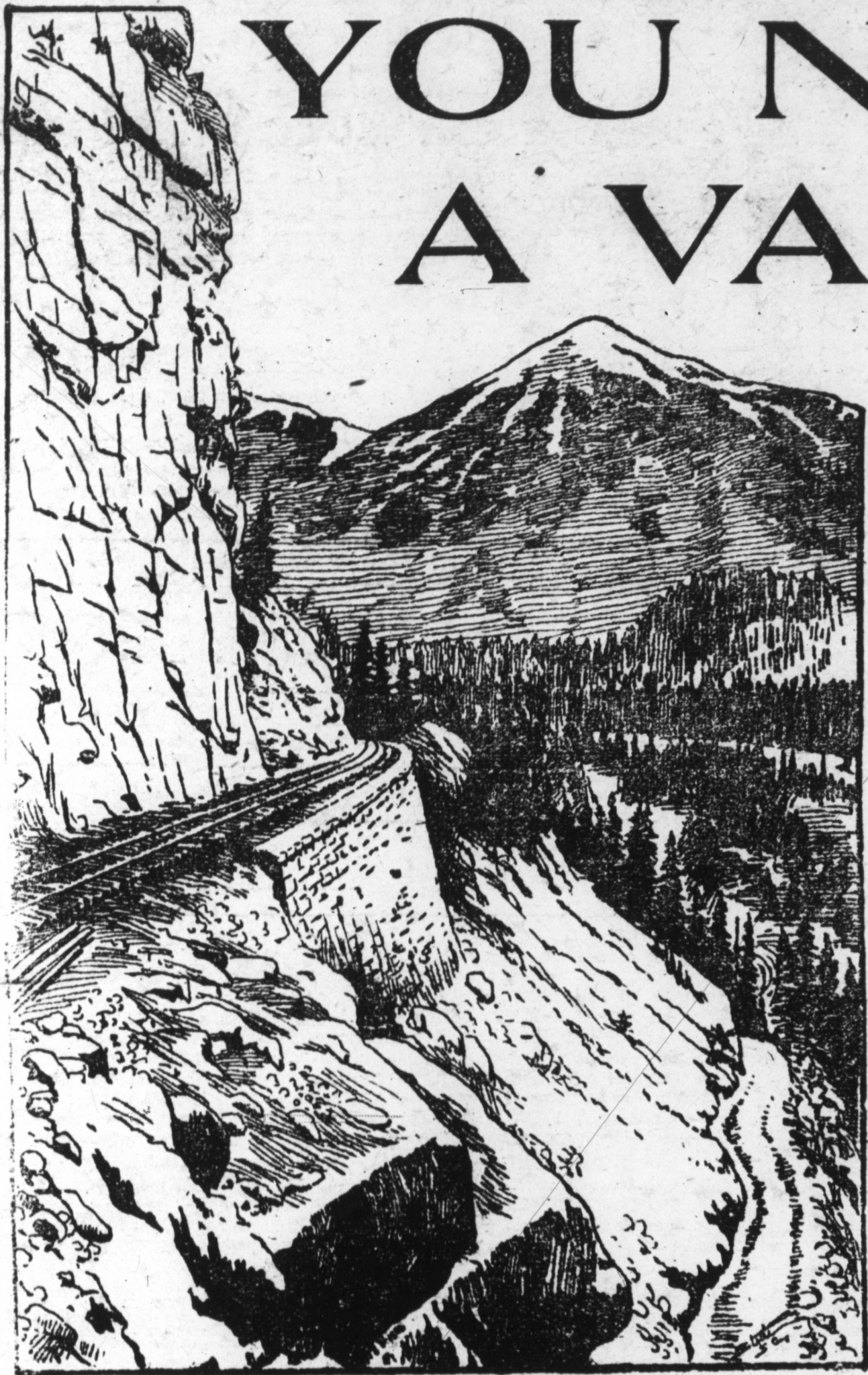
No. 2 red	91½ @ 92½
No. 3 red	89½ @ 91½
No. 2 hard	93 @ 94½
No. 3 hard	91 @ 93
No. 1 northern spring	1.18 @ 1.19
No. 3 spring	1.10 @ 1.17

Corn—

No. 2 mixed	76 @ 76½
No. 2 white	78½ @ 79
No. 3 white	77½ @ 78
No. 2 yellow	76½ @ 77
No. 3 yellow	75½ @ 76

Oats—

No. 4 white	54½ @ 58
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It is the ideal vacation land. Colorado affords so great a variety of delights that there need not be a dull moment. It is pre-eminently the place to do things and to enjoy immensely the doing. It is the land of cool, clear, pure air and golden sunshine—of lofty mountain peaks and canon depths—tumbling, sparkling mountain streams and mirrored lakes. Located along the line of the

COLORADO & SOUTHERN R'Y

"THE COLORADO ROAD"

There are numerous resorts that are "different" of summer places. The pretty lodges and resort places in picturesque Platte Canon are such places. Estes Park, Eldorado Springs and Boulder—the home of the Colorado Chautauqua and Summer School—are others. So are any number of the smaller towns and resort places in the interior. They are located on the sides of mountains near springs and on the banks of streams where famous fishing is to be had. These are the places that are truly and typically Coloradan—where one gets in close touch with Mother Earth and fully realizes how beautiful is the blue sky and how fine is a breath of air, fresh from the snowy peaks.

The Way to Colorado

The round trip rate from Fort Worth is only \$25.60 to Colorado Springs and \$28.30 to Denver, good until October 31. If you will write us, mentioning this paper, we will be pleased to send you free a set of our illustrated booklets on Colorado.

"The Denver Road"—the Fort Worth and Denver Ry., in connection with the Colorado and Southern, operate two trains daily between Fort Worth and Denver, which carry through sleepers and dining cars. Leave Fort Worth 9:20 a. m., arrive Denver 4:45 p. m. next day. Leave Fort Worth 9:15 p. m., arrive Denver 7:45 a. m. second morning.

T. E. FISHER

General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.

Veterinary Department

Carbon, Texas.—Please tell me what to do for my mule. He has a lump on his chin; has been there about four months. At first it seemed to be soft and sore; now it is hard like a bone and is growing very fast, though it is not sore now. I have never done anything for it.

Answer—This lump was caused from a bruise. Probably you can take it down with biniodid of mercury, one drachm; vaseline, one ounce; mix thoroughly and rub in well and in two weeks grease with hog's lard. Repeat every two weeks.

Hunday, Texas.—I have a horse that has watery scours; was taken sick about three weeks ago. He seems to have very little pain; is falling off in flesh very fast; actions at times are almost water. Before he took sick he had been running on grass at night and feed at noon and night on maize.

Have given him raw eggs and some pulverized alum. Nothing I have done seems to do any good.

Answer—Keep patient off pastures and give a complete change of food, and give the following three or four times a day: Precipitated chalk, one ounce; ginger, one-half ounce; powdered opium, one drachm; give in a pint of starch water. This is for one dose. Keep this up for two or three days.

Ringgold, Texas.—Please tell me through the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal what to do for my milch cow. She came in fresh about two months ago and was giving two and a half gallons of milk a day. I was feeding cotton seed and bran and good ripe Johnson grass hay and she commenced to fail in her milk about two weeks ago, and now one of her back

teats seems hard and swollen and she has no appetite.

Answer—Give her a good dose of Epsom salts, one-half pound, and after it has acted freely on the bowels follow up with nitrate potash, three ounces; gentian powdered, two ounces; nux vomica, one-half ounce; mix well together and give one tablespoonful night and morning and bathe the teats with the following: Olive oil, four ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; carbolic acid, two drachms; mix, apply twice daily.

Ennis, Texas.—Please tell me what is the matter with my mule and what to do for him. He is 7 years old and has always been in good flesh until this last winter and spring. He has a good appetite, but what he eats does not seem to do him any good. He will chew up grass or hay and sometimes will spit it out, and he eats very slowly.

Answer—Examine the mule's teeth and probably you will find a tooth that is causing all this trouble. If he has a decayed tooth or a broken one you had better take him to a

qualified veterinary surgeon and have it extracted.

Cleburne, Texas.—I would like to know what is the matter with my colt. He is 4 months old and his scrotum is very much enlarged. Some days it is larger than others. One side is about the size of a man's double fists. The colt is in good health and is fat and growing nicely. What is wrong and what can I do for him?

Answer—Your colt has scrotum hernia and it will take an operation to cure him. I would advise you to take him to a qualified veterinary surgeon and have him operated on before he is a year old, as there is no medical treatment that will do him any good.

ABILENE, Texas, July 18.—George Lee, colored, is in jail here charged with shooting Andrew Brown, colored. The shooting occurred at the residence of the former and the weapon was a single barrel shotgun, which is said to have been loaded with buckshot. The discharge struck Brown in the right side of the body and it is thought the injuries are fatal.