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Breeding Livestock Both a Science and An Art

By W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa Agricultural College.

The subject of animal breeding presents one of the most interesting, and, at the same time, most difficult fields of investigation open to the student of animal husbandry. We have records of systematized efforts along these lines ever since the middle of the eighteenth century, when Robert Bakewell sought to develop a mutton breed of sheep, a beef breed of cattle and a type of heavy draft horse which would be superior to those existing at that time.

Notwithstanding this fact, we are still pondering along in the dark so far as many of the principles are concerned. Animal breeding differs from animal feeding in that it takes so much longer to get definite and reliable results. Few men have patience and perseverance enough to follow any line of investigation a sufficient length of time to get reliable and helpful information. Furthermore, man's life is too short in many instances to do much unless he should start at a very early age and continue the same line during his entire lifetime. This is due to the large number of forces which come into operation. There are certain laws which seem to be fairly well understood, and in this connection we will confine our attention to them.

The object in breeding animals should be to produce certain well defined types which are suited to some special purpose or demand. We should use every particle of knowledge available which will in any way aid us in securing this end. This makes the

systematic breeding of animals a science. It is one of the most difficult of the sciences. The term simply means knowledge systematized. The breeder of live stock who in his breeding work discovers any point or points which will be helpful to his fellow breeders can well be termed a scientist.

The animal breeder who applies the principles of breeding as worked out by the men from Bakewell down to the present day is an artist in the fullest meaning of the word. Art is simply the application of science to some desired end. The breeder of live stock is a molder of animal form. His work is the greatest of that of all artists. He does not deal with the dead forms of material. He is concerned in the molding and forming of living organisms. If he can by years of systematic study in the mating and care of animals produce a horse with all the parts so developed and blended as to possess the style and gradeur which we sometimes see in the American gaited saddle horse, he has certainly accomplished a high art.

The Law of Like and Like

One of the most commonly accepted laws in animal breeding is the law that like produces like. If this were not true in a general way we would not have any guide at all in our work. Still, this work does not always hold true; in fact, it is doubtful if it ever holds true in every detail. Animals, like people, may possess many characteristics or points of similarity, yet there is always or nearly always some point of differences. It may be in

color, it may be in form, it may be in disposition or one or several of a great number of other things, all of which go to make up the animal.

If the law that like produces like always held true in every detail the breeding of live stock would be a very simple and uninteresting vocation. If such were the case, we would not have our many different breeds and types of live stock. In cattle, for instance, they would all be the same in color, form, size, purpose and so on. It is that law which is working all the time, sometimes in a marked way and more often in an apparently unnoticeable manner, that like does not produce like in every detail which makes the breeding of animals difficult, interesting and one of the greatest of the sciences. It is to this law that we owe our marked improvement in the various classes of stock. It was by taking advantage of this law that Bakewell, Booth, Cruickshank and the many other noted breeders were able to accomplish their marvelous work in the field of animal breeding. If in the breeding of animals we are ever to accomplish anything permanent and useful, it will be done by having fixed standards or ideals of what is best, then start out and never let up until we have reached our mark. This at once emphasizes the importance of a keen eye and a good judge of stock.

It requires a most critical observer to make a good breeder. He must be a broad-minded man, else he will likely get sidetracked by paying too much attention to minor points and not enough to the real purpose. It is said of Bakewell that he always aimed to

make the beauty in the form and produce of an individual member.

the development of the useful characteristics. He had a well trained eye, portion of his animals contribute to best deviation of form or any other points desirable or undesirable. Whenever the law that like does not always produce like appeared in his breeding operations he always studied the cause, and if possible applied it at some other time to aid him in his work.

Value of Products the Measure

In breeding all classes of live stock we must ever keep in mind that success will be valued by the actual value of the products and the profits to be derived from them. The animal is simply a machine whose duty or work is to convert raw materials into finished products. If we can, by any means or system of breeding, reduce the amount of running expenses of this machine, we have accomplished something of value in animal breeding. If we can, by any method of breeding, so perfect this machine that it will turn out a more valuable produce we have accomplished much. For illustration: If we can produce a type of animal that can be maintained on less than the average ration, it will be more which enabled him to detect the slight animal with a larger amount of high-priced cuts than the average animal, we are selling our raw material in a better market. There is no subject of more vital concern to the farmer than improvement in his methods of breeding animals. We cannot study this matter too carefully. We must always have utility for our watchword.

How to Get Results From Using the Split Log Drag

One of the latest publications issued by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture treats of the split-log drag, an implement which numerous experiments have conclusively shown to be the greatest possible boon to keep earth roads smooth and passable. Because of its simplicity, its efficiency and its cheapness, both in construction and operation, it is destined to come more and more into general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter.

At the present time there are approximately 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States. Some of the most important of these roads will eventually be improved with stone, gravel and other materials. Many others which are equally important cannot be so improved on account of lack of funds or suitable materials, while still others will not require such treatment because of the light traffic to which they are subjected. For these reasons the majority of our roads must be maintained as earth roads for many years to come. This must be done by inexpensive methods and the split-log drag will be a powerful aid if economy is the criterion demanded.

In the construction of this implement, care should be taken to make it so light that one man can lift it with ease, a light drag responding more readily to various methods of hitching than a heavy one, as well also the shifting of the position of the operator. The best material for a split-log drag is a dry red cedar log, the red elm and walnut are excellent, and box elder, soft maple or even willow are superior to oak, hickory or

ash. The log should be between 7 and 10 feet long and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter at the butt end. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible, and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. In the front slab 4 inches from the end which is to drag in the middle of the road bore a two-inch hole which is to receive a cross stake. At a distant of 22 inches from the other end of the front slab, locate the center for another cross stake. The hole for the middle stake will be on a line connecting and half way between the two. Then place the back slab in position and from the end which is to draw in the middle of the road measure 20 inches for the center of one cross stake and 6 inches

from the other end locate the center of the opposite stake. The hole for the center stake should be located half way between the two. All these holes should be carefully bored perpendicular or at right angles to the face of the split log.

If these directions are followed it will be found that when the holes of the front and back slabs will be 16 inches nearer the center of the roadway than the front one. That will hold the slabs this distance. The stakes, which are 30 inches long, apart. When the stakes have been firmly wedged into their sockets, a brace about 2 inches thick and 4 inches wide may be placed diagonally to them at the ditch end of the drag. A cleated board is

placed between the slabs and across the stakes for the driver to stand on.

By many it is deemed best to place to a strip of iron along the lower face of the front slab for a cutting blade and to prevent the drag from wearing. The chain should be wrapped around the left hand or rear stake and passed over the front slab. Raising the chain at this end of the slab permits the earth to drift past the face of the drag, the other end of the chain should be passed thru a hole in the opposite end of the front slab and held by a pin passed thru a link.

For ordinary purposes, the hitch should be so made that the unloaded drag will follow the team at an angle of about 45 degrees. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right hand wheel track or rut the full length of the portion to be dragged, and made to return in the same manner over the other half of the earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level.

The best results have been obtained by dragging roads once each way after each heavy rain. In some cases, however, one dragging every three or four weeks has been found sufficient to keep the road in good condition.

When the soil is moist but not sticky the drag does its best work. As the soil in a field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted, the drag should be used once when the ground is soft and slushy. This is particularly applicable before a cold spell in winter, when it is possible to so prepare the surface that it will freeze smooth.

Cure for Johnson Grass

The state department of agriculture today received a letter from W. Hartzay, a prominent farmer of San Diego, announcing that an agriculturist of that section had discovered a means of permanently eradicating Johnson grass and that if it was acceptable to the state the inventor of the remedy would gladly demonstrate the process before any representative of the agricultural department that Commissioner Milner might choose to select. The remedy has been experimented with for three years by its inaugurator and results have been most favorable. Last February a low meadow field of rank Johnson grass was plowed and cotton planted on this ground during the spring. The process for the eradication

of the grass was carried out and at present Mr. Hartzay is authority for the statement that the field is absolutely free from this pest and that the yield of cotton will be at least a bale to the acre.

A letter was also addressed to Governor Campbell and was to the effect that if the legislature saw fit to pay a proper sum for the time expended the discoverer of the remedy would spend as long time as was desired on one of the state experimental farms demonstrating the success and manner of applying the remedy to the grass choked fields. No recompense was asked unless the remedy proved to be a permanent cure and all that it was claimed to be.

Choke Cherries Kill Sheep

Experts to End Damage Done
by Both Wild Animals and
Poisonous Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—A number of sheep were recently poisoned by eating choke cherry leaves while passing over a driveway across part of the Manti national forest in Utah, and, the sheep driveways are not strictly part of the national forest range, the government has taken steps to prevent further losses to the sheepmen from this cause. Members of the force on the forests will co-operate with stockmen in cutting out the thickets of choke cherry bushes where they grow most densely, thus allowing the sheep to be hurried thru them, and in some cases the driveway will be changed so as to avoid the thickets altogether.

When the sheep enter this driveway they are hungry after a long trip over public highways, where forage is unobtainable. They eat the choke cherry leaves ravenously, tho under ordinary conditions they would hardly touch them. The leaves contain prussic acid, and when an examination was made of the stomachs of several of the dead sheep and they were found filled with the leaves, the cause of death was clearly established.

Stockmen thruout the west are coming more fully to recognize the benefits of government co-operation and range control. The whole grazing policy is to make the range better and to insure its equitable use. Restriction is practiced not for its own sake, but for the good of the range and of the stockmen who depend upon it.

The range has deteriorated under unrestricted use, and so the government is making investigations under the direction of F. V. Coville, botanist, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, with a view to reseeding with better grass. Again, poisonous plants are often destructive to live stock and in this case Dr. C. D. Marsh of the bureau of plant industry is conducting a study to detect poisonous plants and suggest means of eradicating them.

There are also heavy losses from predatory animals, but government hunters and trappers are busy reducing the number of mountain lions and timber wolves, which do most of the damage. Finally, there is the insignificant prairie dog, which selects the choicest grassy bottoms for its operations, strips them to the soil and plows up the ground for its burrows. They have gone after the prairie dog now, however, and by the use of effective poison will soon put an end to this pest.

A well-fed pig is quiet and contented while one half fed is always restless and prowling for something to satisfy hunger.

A sow to obtain the best results should be in good flesh and gaining, not overfed or fat when bred.

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago thru close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time."

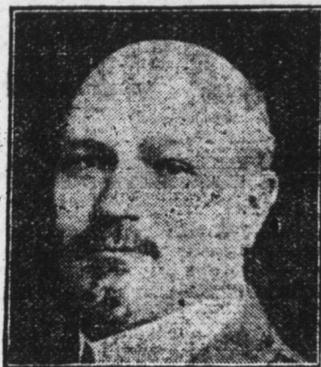
"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia and all the ills of an over-worked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

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PRIVATE DISEASES.**

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Ranch Sale

Assures Road

Stamford & Northwestern to
Be Built in Fall

STAMFORD, Texas, July 25.—The announcement, coming from New York, to the effect that the Spur ranch property is to be placed upon the market Aug. 15 gives renewed hope to the belief that the construction of the Stamford and Northwestern railroad will begin in a very short time. It is argued that the owners of the ranch property mentioned cannot move their land to any advantage until this railroad starts, and for that reason there is no division of opinion that work will begin on the Stamford and Northwestern early in the fall.

Business Circles Active

The proposed road is causing considerable activity in real estate and business circles in Stamford and within the last few days several enterprises have located in this city. Efforts are being made by the Stamford people to get an extension of the Roby railroad from McCauley to Stamford, also to get an extension of the Wichita Falls and Southern railroad from the Arnold coal fields west of the Brazos to Stamford, and if this extension is made, Stamford will be its destination.

Another important proposition to Stamford is the extension of the Wichita Valley railroad from Abilene to San Angelo. This will give Stamford additional trade territory and in addition to this it will make her the logical point for the division on the Wichita Valley railroad.

Altogether the Stamford people are very optimistic as to the future of their town and are letting nothing go

undone toward reaching out after things that seem to be within her grasp.

Exhibit Farm Products

The Stamford Commercial Club is collecting a large variety of fruit and farm products for exhibition. The collection that it has secured so far clearly demonstrates the fact that all kinds of fruits and farm products grow in and around Stamford. For instance, it has secured samples of Black Spanish and Herbemont grapes equal to those of California or the fruit belts.

It has also a fine assortment of peaches, one variety measuring ten inches in circumference, also as fine varieties of the Elberta as grow in the DeLeon or East Texas districts. It has collected varieties of plums that are not only finely flavored, but are large in size. The collection is being added to continually and the club expects to have an exhibit for different fairs.

GETS SPLENDID HERD

G. C. Cauble Gets Select Steers from Scharbauer

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, July 25.—G. C. Cauble returned Thursday from Midland, where he had been to receive 125 head of steers. This is the balance of 888 head of three, four and five-year-old steers, Durham and Hereford, which Mr. Cauble recently purchased from the Scharbauer Cattle Company. This is as fine a bunch of cattle as can be found anywhere, and will be placed on feed this winter to be ready for the market next spring.

SWEETWATER, Texas, July 25.—Good rains fell all over the county in the last few days. All crops are looking fine. There is some talk of worms in cotton, but not enough to do much harm.

Show Profit

In Porkers

Panhandle Farmer Experiences
Success From Start

PLAINVIEW, Texas, July 4.—Here is the experience of C. A. Brown, a practical farmer near here:

He bought \$900 worth of good stock hogs; in eighteen months he had sold \$1,500 worth and had \$2,000 worth left. This year he is grazing 400 head of hogs on 100 acres of alfalfa and is making an average cutting of the alfalfa every thirty days. The first cutting was about the first of May and sold for \$12.50 per ton. The hogs graze on this alfalfa the year round, and the crop is cut just as often, thus the pasturage is clear profit and causes no loss of hay to the owner. This same farmer has 200 acres in wheat which will make twenty bushels; 120 acres of extra good oats, 100 acres of corn, looking well, and 150 acres of kaffir and milo maize.

This man's success is but another illustration of what the farmers of the Panhandle are doing.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in office, \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Science Association, Dept. 12, London Canada.

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1 dozen Beer.....	\$1.35	Full quart H.H. & H.H.....	\$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, Leroy's, Miller's. Rebate for empties, 20c.			
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.....	\$1.50	Gallon Imported Wine, \$3 to.....	\$4.00

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Administration Sustained in Democratic Primary

With probably more than half of Saturday's primary election vote accounted for Governor Campbell now leads R. R. Williams of Cumby by over 26,000 votes, which would indicate for him a majority of over 60,000.

Attorney General Davidson is leading Colonel R. M. Wynne by approximately 13,000, indicating a majority of 25,000 for the Galveston man.

The question of submitting a prohibition amendment is undetermined, with a total vote of more than 60,000 against it recorded, while nearly that number was registered in favor of it.

Controller Stephens seems to have won renomination over Bob Barker of San Antonio, altho the latter has run him a close race.

Cousins has a 10,000 lead for renomination to the office of state superintendent and Robison appears leading for land commissioner.

Judge Davidson appears to have won over Lattimore of Fort Worth.

For congress, O. W. Gillespie of Fort Worth appears a victor.

Dunklin of Fort Worth has won the associate judgeship in the court of civil appeals.

Approximate totals on votes so far received are as follows:

For Governor	
T. M. Campbell.....	106,000
R. R. Williams.....	70,500
For Attorney General	
R. V. Davidson.....	83,200
R. M. Wynne.....	70,200
For Controller	
Stephens.....	38,000
Barker.....	35,000
For Land Commissioner	
Robison.....	58,400
Stone.....	52,400
For Superintendent Public Instruction	
Cousins.....	80,000
Alderdice.....	51,000
For Court of Criminal Appeals	
Davidson.....	65,000
Lattimore.....	47,300
Amendments	
For submission.....	58,000
Against.....	60,000

These results are only approximate and represent probably a little more than half the total ballot cast. There have been complete returns from no section of the state and it will be Tuesday night before anything like complete totals are known. Scores of counties are represented only by one or two scattered boxes.

In general the only surprising feature of the returns is the manner in which West Texas stood by Governor Campbell. Reports that have been coming from beyond the Palo Pinto for several weeks were all of a nature to indicate great strength for R. R. Williams in the west.

South Texas generally was loyal to Attorney General Davidson, while North Texas stood by Colonel Wynne. The latter made a powerful ride. An interesting feature of the voting so far reported is that those sections in favor of submitting the prohibition amendment generally stood by Col. Wynne, while those opposing the prohibition amendment were for Davidson.

Three Davidsons Win

Viewed as a whole, Saturday's primary was a renomination rather than anything else. Three Davidsons, all office holders, and all candidates, were successful. Governor Campbell got his renomination easily and the same applied to Controller Stephens and Superintendent Cousins.

Among the legislative races, Representative W. J. Bryan of Abilene seems to have been successful in the Twenty-eighth district, while the race between Crockett and Wilmett in the 40th is in doubt.

Among all the congressional candidates Congressman Beall seems to have had the easiest task in defeating his opponent allotted to any of the officers. Beall has a total of over 10,000 against Sterett's 4,000.

Peteet Not Hopeful

While far from being ready to admit loss of the fight, Wynne leaders are anything but hopeful and some of them have virtually abandoned hope. While the returns are still incomplete, indications point to the return of Davidson to his present position and some of Colonel Wynne's most ardent supporters are realizing that fact.

"I do not concede defeat," said Watson Peteet, campaign manager for Colonel Wynne in his notable fight. "I am waiting for fuller returns, before giving out any announcements. The returns up to now are incomplete."

On the grounds that the returns already received are too meager for

careful analysis of the election, Mr. Peteet declines to give an opinion on the race.

DALLAS FOR WILLIAMS

2,000 Majority Given Campbell's Opponent

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—Returns from 61 boxes out of 78 in Dallas county do not change the lead as given on Sunday.

Williams majority will be 2,000 and Davidson's almost as great. Other results for the state contests will be as given.

It is not yet known who carried the county for controller. It is close between Barker and Stephens. Submission was defeated in this county.

Beall for congress defeats Sterrett in his home county.

For district judges, Nash, Muss and Seay are successful. Liverton, county attorney; Ledbetter, sheriff; Young, county judge and Erwin, treasurer, is the ticket.

WILLIAMS LEADS IN WACO

Cumby Candidate Ahead of Campbell by 700

WACO, Texas, July 27.—With the returns from all wards in the city sewed one and part from that, and from all country boxes but ten, R. R. Williams leads by 700, R. V. Davidson by 600, A. B. Davidson by a few hundred, J. W. Stephens by 500, O. B. Colquitt by 500, R. E. Cousins by 500, submission by 450. Congressman R. L. Henry carried McLennan, Falls and Coryell, and W. W. Parr carried Bell and Hamilton. H. B. Terrell, for state senate, carried McLennan and Falls, but W. C. Gillis carried his home county of Miller by 1,200. Legislative contests are very close, but Francis Winter appears to have won over S. E. Stratton; R. L. Neal over W. C. O'Brien with the contest between A. McKennedy and John S. Patterson undecided.

Popular Excursion Galveston and Houston August 1, Via I. & G. N.

Tickets will be sold for trains arriving in Houston and Galveston Saturday evening, August 1 and Sunday morning, August 2, good to leave Galveston returning on or before August 3. For rates and information regarding train service, etc., see I. & G. N. agents.

To have good hog pastures and to hog off corn economically, a carefully worked out plan with a view to economy of labor and feeding is essential.

Twenty-fifth Year

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Session 1909 begins June 12.

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Proves Relief for the MOST OBSTINATE CASES without inconvenience. No other treatment required. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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POULTRY

Summer Chicks

Year after year we have proved to our own satisfaction that summer chicks do as well as those hatched earlier in the season. The reason that summer chicks did not do well in the days when poultry-keeping was allowed to take care of itself was that chicks that hatched in that time in the year were not considered worth bothering with and were allowed to work out their own salvation or perish from thirst, from drinking impure water or from plain lack of proper feed. Hens would be covered with lice, the chicks would be pumped dry of blood by the little vampire red mites and if two or three of a brood survived it was all that was expected of them. Nowadays things have improved wonderfully. Many a prize bird of the smaller breeds has not pipped the shell until late June, yet by the time the winter shows came around they were in full feather and in perfect show condition. Pullets of these breeds will be nearly ready to lay by the time the show season comes on and every experienced poultryman knows that a pullet is in best showing condition just as she begins to lay. Don't hesitate to hatch chicks in June or even July. If the chicks are given shade, pure water and proper feed they will grow like weeds during the hot days and catch up with those hatched too early in the season.—Poultry.

Horses Have Leather Shoes

A new market for leather, according to the Franc Parleur, is to be found in Australia, concerning which this French journal says:

"In districts of Australia the horse is shod with leather instead of iron. The feet receive better support. This novelty is employed only in regions where the ground is permanently cov-

ered with grass or fine sand. In a country like Australia, where stocks are sometimes scarce and a horseman may experience great difficulty at a critical moment in finding a horseshoe, such an innovation is a useful novelty. With extra shoes whose weight is a trifle, shoes, too, that can be fitted without trouble, it is practicable to travel without fear of the horse losing its shoe and being injured. Tho the leather shoe is more expensive than the iron shoe, the higher price is repaid by superior advantage. In some quarters the horses were never shod with iron. Probably shoes, like drivers, will be supplied before long, thus avoiding the disagreeable experience of a horse's hoof wearing too rapidly. It is not impossible the innovation will soon extend to every country where the nature of the soil permits it to be used."

Our Feathered Friends

Deal sparingly with condition powders. They will not help a hen to make something out of nothing.

Better pay five dollars for one hen that will lay eggs than one dollar for five that do nothing but eat their heads off.

Lice breed fast in hot weather. Spray the houses every few days with something that will settle with the pests. If you have nothing better, kerosene oil will do it. Dose it right on, and don't forget the under sides of the roosts.

If you have a man to do the work for you, see to it that that man does his duty by the hens. Sometimes it is more work to watch the man than it is to do every stroke of the work yourself.

A hen that is in poor flesh cannot do much for you. She is too busy doing business for herself; you will have to wait till she gets up in good flesh. Then she can afford to think of you.

Bright red combs are a sure sign of health in fowls. Shun a hen with a pale, drooping comb.

Do not let any one fool you into buying a hen that is old, just by say-

ing, "But she lays all right." She may do that a few weeks and then some morning you will find her "laying" under the roost.

Keep hens that lay and those that do not in separate houses as far as possible. They need different feeding, and this you cannot give them if they are running in the same house.

There is not much fat in roots and still they form an important part of a well balanced ration. They help to keep the hens healthy. So plan to have some for use next winter.

Have you skimmed milk for your hens? If not, perhaps you can buy some. It will pay you well to do it if you can.

The Poultry Yard

The rooster is half the flock.

Keep the eggs in a cool cellar.

Keep on fighting the army of lice.

Disinfect the premises once a week.

Separate the growing cockerels from the pullets.

It will pay to clean up the droppings each morning.

Never leave a dead fowl lie around the buildings.

Filthy houses are doubly dangerous during hot weather.

The price for dressed ducks is not so high as last month.

The most profitable hens as a rule are not the stylish ones.

This is a good time to dispose of the old stock that is not needed.

During hot weather special care should be taken not to overcrowd nor overfeed.

To keep them growing the cockerels need a little more feed than do the pullets.

It isn't good for hens to roost in a draft. Locate the windows a little way from the roosts.

When the clouds look threatening, it is time to look after the little turkeys that are running with the hens.

Oats are just as good a food as you need for turkeys, but feed them yourself, and don't let the turks wallow thru the oat fields.

If there is ever a time for lazy folks

to hatch chicks it is now, when the weather is favorable and nature provides so abundantly for them.

Lice like to hide away under the ends of the roosts. Every time you spray, lift the roosts and give the pests a dose that will drive them out for good and all.

Fine wire netting about the yard of the little chicks will keep out rats, unless they dig under. If they do that, better put a cement floor under the enclosure.

Partly decayed meat is little better than a dose of arsenic for hens. It is surely not fit for them to eat. Limberneck is now believed to be caused by that kind of poison.

You cannot blame a hungry cat for destroying birds at nesting time and picking up a young chicken once in a while. Feed the cats extra well and they will not be apt to form these bad habits.

In setting a hen late in the season, when the weather is warm, it is well either to make the nest on the ground, or to put a sod in the bottom of it, so that there may be some degree of coolness and moisture.

The best way is to shut up all fowls for 24 hours before killing, and give neither "bite nor sup." They will then be quite empty, and will kill and truss up in a very much firmer and sweeter condition than if shipped with decaying foods and evil-smelling fluids.

The bureau of animal industry has given permission for meat-packing establishments having federal inspection to ship to or receive from other such establishments canned meat food products prepared prior to October 1, 1906, representative samples of which are known to have been chemically examined by the department of agriculture and found to contain no substance prohibited by the regulations. Inspectors have been directed to give special attention to products prepared prior to October 1, 1906, in order to prevent the movement of any which have become unsound, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food.

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. Remember, I especially treat and cure chronic Liver, Stomach, Eczema, Kidney and Bladder troubles, if accepted as curable cases. Piles cured without an operation.

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 Can Women 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 breakdown 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 Diseases 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.

DON'T WAIT—CONSULT ME TODAY.

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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Opposite Delaware Hotel

A. A. BROWER, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 6 p. m.



BARLEY AND HOPS—a food and a tonic. A trifle of alcohol—an aid to digestion. That's beer. If you get a pure beer—well aged—nothing is better for you.

It is not good advice to say "Don't drink beer." There are many who need it.

Your doctor advises beer. The healthiest peoples of the world drink the most of it.

But it is good advice to say, "Don't drink the wrong beer." Some beer causes biliousness. Schlitz does not.

Schlitz beer is both good and good for you.

Nine people in ten would be better for drinking it.

Schlitz is the home beer, because of its absolute purity. It is aged for months, then filtered, then sterilized. There are no after effects.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.

To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

Schlitz

Phone 13

The Casey-Swasey Co.
9th and Jones Sts., Fort Worth

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Summer Work With the Flock

It is said a sheep looks a person in the eye, and, indeed, it seems to as he stands before you unafraid. The man who ought to be ashamed to return this confidence is the one who allows the operations of docking and castrating to go undone until lambs are several months old. Aside from the unnecessary suffering thus caused, is the greatly increased danger of death due to inflammation; also the danger from flies and maggots during the warm weather. Free use of some stock dip at the time of the operation and also two days later will obviate this danger. A satisfactory method of removing the tails is to use a corn knife or other blade and a mallet, consisting of a block of wood six inches in size with a handle inserted. Hold the lamb on its haunches on the end of a large block of soft wood, lay the blade across the tail and don't be

afraid to give it a good blow.

Another horrible thing that can be prevented is the loss due to death caused by sheep becoming "cast." You have seen them roll about on the ground in a comical way trying to scratch their backs. Perhaps this is a way in which they get into a position from which they cannot regain their feet, but it is certain the older sheep that are quite fat are in constant danger of losing their lives in that way. If the whole of the pasture is not visible from the yard or barn, then a trip across it each day is a necessity.

It is surprising to see how many oats the lamb will learn to eat before old enough to wean. Any little corner can be partitioned off so the lambs may creep in, and if the supply of oats is frequently renewed and the lambs' feet kept out, the grain will soon begin to disappear. This habit will give the lambs more vigor to resist the attacks of parasites after being weaned

besides giving added growth.

The question of parasites is such a serious one that every sheep owner should provide himself with full information as to how to combat them. Most state experiment stations, especially that of Indiana, at Lafayette, can supply this. The stomach worms, the intestinal nodule parasite, the lung worms, liver flukes and other parasites are all transmitted in feed or water and the great preventive for all is wide range and change of pasture and prohibition from drinking from pools. We must work by faith and not altogether by sight, for parasites are constantly present in sheep and the loss therefrom is not always plain, but it is sure. Possibly the tick is an exception to the above. Its work is evident and it may be exterminated. A dipping tank may be made at a cost of a dollar or two, as follows: Dig a hole four feet deep, ten feet long and two feet and a half wide at the top

and four feet long and twenty inches wide at the bottom, having one end sloping for the sheep (or hogs) to walk out. Less than two sacks of cement, with four parts sand, will give this a water-tight lining if carefully applied, but doubtless it will pay to give it three coats, making the sides an inch thick. In any case whitewash with pure cement and lay planks or a row of brick or stone around the top to prevent breaking in. A good wagon box is a satisfactory dripping place. Locate it so as to return the drippings to the tank and remove both end-gates. An old box can be made water tight with linoleum. After shearing the ticks remaining are mostly on the lambs and these can be treated to the bath in a barrel or tub, but dipping the entire flock is much better.—L. E. K., Hardin County, Iowa, in the Homestead

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FIGHTING ORCHARD PESTS.

Cleanliness is one of the first considerations in fighting orchard pests, whether of animal, insect or fungous nature. So every effort used in raking up and burning diseased leaves, and in picking and destroying dried and decaying fruits in the fall, is labor well expended.

It is now too late to spray with the lime-sulphur mixture this season, but in general the application of this mixture late in the fall, or early spring, before the buds begin to swell and before the land is too soft to prevent driving over it, is of marked importance in controlling both scale and fungous enemies. If the lime-sulphur spray has been used this season, no other spraying is required until just before the blossoming period, when bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead should be applied.

Another application of bordeaux mixture (3-5-50 formula) and arsenate of lead should be made soon after the blossoms fall, and again two or three weeks later, as an insurance against codling moth, also against apple scab and other fungous enemies.

In August and September, if bitter rot makes its appearance, all diseased fruits should be carefully picked and destroyed as fast as they appear and the trees should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks with bordeaux mixture. The gathering and destroying of infected fruits are of special importance, and in no case should be overlooked. In large orchards it will pay to have one or more men whose whole time should be given to this one work of gathering and burning diseased fruit.

While further experiments are necessary in the control of the so-called "frog-eye" fungus, it is probable that much benefit will result from the treatment suggested.

Another serious pest in some sections of the state, is the woolly aphid. Young trees with characteristic root galls should not be planted. A liberal application of tobacco dust to older trees which are thus affected may sometimes be useful.

Twig blight often appears to a destructive extent upon young thrifty apple and pear orchards. This is a

bacterial disease, and no amount of spraying will be of service. Cut and burn all affected parts and avoid highly nitrogenous fertilizers.

Canker is another serious pest. Carefully cut and burn all canker spots, and paint the wounds with pure white lead and linseed oil. The same may be said for black knot of plum and cherry. — West Virginia Experiment Station.

A TEXAS BERMUDA ONION

Texas onion growers have gone the men of the Bermuda Islands one better, says the Texas Stockman and Farmer, and have produced a Texas Bermuda onion superior in flavor and hardness to the Bermuda Island onions. Last summer the agent of the South Texas Truck Growers' Association visited the Bermuda Islands and the Canary Islands and secured a big consignment of seed. These seed have produced this year's onion crop in Texas of a greater size and of a fine quality. Whereas it was formerly estimated that the Bermuda growers shipped a million crates of onions to this country annually. It is now estimated that their shipments this year amounted to about 380,000 crates. Some 750 carloads of onions have been shipped out of Southwest Texas already, and the movement is not yet over. It is estimated that over a thousand car loads will be shipped. These have brought prices at first as high as \$600 and \$700 a carload, before the competition of other onions came in, but now are bringing from \$400 to \$500 a carload. The gross returns of the onion crop in this part of Texas will be over a million dollars this year. This does not include the amount sold and consumed at home. A few days ago a whole ship load of onions left Galveston for Atlantic coast ports. At the present rate that the growers are prospering, Texas in a few years will have a class of onion millionaires.

WORK UP THE WASTE PLACES

Have you ever looked over your farm and noted how much of it is grown up in weeds and grass? A little spot here and there which is a little difficult to get to with the plow is left as an unsightly blot upon the farm

and offers a convenient hiding and building place for mice, rabbits and other enemies of the crop. With a little care these can be made into little truck patches that will help pay for something you must buy during the summer months and at the same time beautify the farm.

GULF COAST TRUCK SHIPMENTS.

The gulf coast country of Texas, along the line of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad has shipped nearly 800 solid cars of vegetables this season, not counting express shipments, which amount to over 30 cars. Of these 508 cars were onions, 177 cabbage, 63 cucumbers and the others lettuce, radishes watermelons, etc.

MORE ABOUT PRESERVING EGGS

Recently we gave briefly some methods of preserving eggs during the summer months, and as this is the time of year when the price is too low to be profitable, it may prove profitable to note the following formula prepared by one of our agricultural experiment stations:

The preservative is made of a solution of "water glass," with water. "Water glass" is soluble glass or silicate of soda and may be obtained at any drug store. It is put up in both liquid and powdered form and either may be procured at about 10 cents a pound. The liquid form seems to be preferred.

In purchasing, the druggist should be instructed not to supply that which is strongly alkaline, as it will spoil the eggs.

The solution should be one-tenth of the "water glass" syrup to nine-tenths of water, which has been boiled and then cooled. The vessel should be clean and the eggs should be as nearly fresh as possible, but they should not be washed.

First, pack the eggs in the receptacle, small end down, and when thus carefully packed, pour the liquid over them until they are all covered.

A gallon of "water glass" and nine gallons of water will preserve about fifty dozen eggs at a cost of about 75 cents, and the same solution made be used a second year.

Speaking of a test made with this solution, the experiment station says that "at the end of three and one-half months eggs which were preserved in water glass preparation the first part of August still appear to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a

little time, the yolk settles to one side and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for three and a half months in water glass, the yolks retained its normal position in the egg and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh store eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making, or frosting, while eggs taken from a water glass solution seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

FOR THE BEGINNER

About the best way we know of for a new beginner to get started in the poultry business at this time of the year is to buy breeding stock from some older breeder who is now selling his this year breeders at "reduced prices." More and more each year successful poultrymen are laying out a definite line of breeding stock and religiously follow it. Because of this, it frequently happens that they no longer care to breed the specimens they have this year and naturally will often dispose of stock, at moderate prices now, that they would not have sold at all at the beginning of the season. If you will reason about it at all you will know that a man keeps the best he raises for his own use, and, consequently, you get his best when you buy his breeders.

Think this over and take advantage of your opportunity. When you buy, yard your stock where they can have plenty of shade and give them fresh water, and if there is not plenty of green stuff in the yards see that it is provided. If you will do this their eggs will hatch strong, healthy chicks. Of course you will have to furnish plenty of shade for the little chicks and surround them as nearly as possible with the same conditions that they would have enjoyed had they been hatched earlier. If you will do this, by February, 1909, you will have a nice flock of highly bred chickens. Don't think for a moment that you cannot raise chicks in the summer time, for our best breeders have proven it beyond a doubt.—Southern Poultry Journal.

May Trace Them

Men that grow sheep in great numbers mark the animals so as to know the relationships. Small breeders are inclined to rely upon memory. In the latter case as the young grow they become either disguised or the memory of the owner fails him and he is left in doubt as to which is which when he is ready to ear-tag them. If the lambs have not been weaned, by keeping them away from the ewes over night they will usually go direct to their mothers in the morning, and then the owner may trace them. Sometimes this leads to error, because as lambs grow older they may have one or more adopted mothers. Should they go to these it is very evident what the result would be unless the owner is very careful.

To avoid all doubt, and be right, plan to ear-tag all the lambs not later than June. With each ear tag number put down the number of the dam and if possible a characteristic description of each lamb. About every three months go over the ewes and lambs and replace lost tags. If not gone over that often, tags may be lost to such an extent that the ewes and lambs cannot be straightened out according to pedigrees. Accuracy and reliability in the breeding records of live stock will increase the value of the stock. An intimate knowledge will aid in doing it. Make it a strong point in your flock.

Horse Sense

A horse without a good foot is no horse at all.

Regularity is one of the essential conditions in feeding horses.

The horses which have steady and consistent work, stand hot weather best.

Nothing is more detrimental to the reputation of a good stallion than inferior offspring.

It is very difficult to replace a valuable horse spoiled by vicious or careless handling.

There is nothing harder on horses than to overheat them and nothing is more easily done.

Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious.

Coke County

ROBERT LEE.—Generally cool weather for past week, with about two inches of rain. Corn will make about one-third crop, and probably 5,000 bushels yield in this immediate locality; wheat one-half crop and something like 20,000 bushels yield. Oats are showing up fine, and there will probably be a total yield of 120,000 bushels in this locality. Extra good prospects for cotton crop, with no damage reported from insects; however, a hailstorm damaged about 1,000 acres, most of which is coming out again.

DR. BROILES, Specialist

NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES



DR. BROILES AND STAFF OF SPECIALISTS

CONSULTATION FREE!

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

FORT WORTH, TEXAS (Offices),
702½ Main Street.
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We don't want any man to pay us unless we cure him so he will stay cured. We cure our patients so they are satisfied and always glad they came to us. We guarantee this by an instrument of writing given under our incorporate hand and seal.

Blood Poison, Hydrocele, Rupture, Blood and Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Piles and Fistula, Stricture and Private Disease	Loss of Vigor, Catarrh, Nose and Deafness, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Eruptions, Ulcers, and Nervous and Chronic Diseases of Women.
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The old reliable doctors. Oldest in age and longest located. Regular graduates in medicine.

We offer you the large and valuable experience of the longest established and most reliable Specialists in the City of Fort Worth.

Varicocele Which causes Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Nervous System; we treat this disease by improved and painless methods which in no wise interfere with your occupation and duties. The parts are restored to their natural condition and circulation re-established.

PROSTATITIS We cure this disease without cutting or dilating. Our cure removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, allays inflammation, stops every discharge, reduces the prostate gland, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the weakened organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body afflicted by the disease.

Contagious Blood Poison If you have sore throat, mucus patches, pimples, copper colored spots, sores and ulcers, bone pains, falling hair or any symptoms of this disease in either primary, secondary or tertiary stages, consult me and be forever rid of it. Our treatment cleanses and eradicates every taint of poison and every impurity of the blood and system. All dangers of transmission or recurrence is removed. Why take mineral poison for years when we can give you a permanent cure without the use of these injurious remedies? Consult us at once.

Nervous Debility The result of indiscretion, causing nervousness, pimples and blotches on the face, and forgetfulness. Young and middle-aged men come to us now; we will restore the vigor and strength to you which should be yours. Our treatment is not a mere stimulant; it gives satisfactory and permanent results.

SPECIAL DISEASES New or old, acute or chronic, such as discharges, pains and burning; also new sores and ulcers; all three stages cured quickly and secretly to stay cured.

STRICTURE We cure stricture without severe operative procedures. Our treatments act directly on the parts affected, completely dislodging the stricture by our galvanic electric treatment. It is painless and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

Moderate Charges, Fair Dealings, Faithful Service and Speedy Cures. Coupled with Professional Excellence, Are Responsible for My Immense Practice. Call Today. Don't Delay. We Have Cured Others, Why Not You?

WRITE—Cases not too complicated treated at home. If you cannot call, write for information regarding home treatment. Advice FREE. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 12:30; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.; evenings, 6:30 to 8 o'clock; Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. only.

DR. BROILES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Fort Worth Offices, 702½ Main Street. Dallas Offices, 306 Main Street.

Loses 40 Pounds of Flesh in 40 Days

Rengo, the Great Fat Reducer, Brings Happiness to Battle Creek Woman

As an ordinary illustration of the wonderful results of "Rengo," mention is here made of the case of Mrs. Ada L. Erskine, who lives at 33 East Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Here is her loss in weight, bust and waist measurement:

Before.	After.
Weight—237 pounds.....	197 pounds
Waist—37 inches.....	34 inches
Bust—44 inches.....	40 inches

The following is a letter written by Mrs. Erskine to the Rengo Co. at the end of only 40 days' treatment:

"I can hardly believe my eyes when I look at myself now and realize how fat and unsightly I was not over two months ago. I feel as though I was in a new world, I feel so light and strong. It is all due to Rengo. I started it with little hope that I could ever get thin by it, because I had taken so many other things and failed every time. I did not miss a day while taking Rengo. I guess that was because it tasted so much like delicious candy.

"Every day that I lost flesh I felt myself getting more strength, so that today I can lift a great deal more, can do more work, walk upstairs quickly without getting tired, and do almost everything with the same energy and delight as when I was a girl. I am simply feeling fine, and if I can't do any more than write you this letter, I certainly owe it to you to allow any fat person, who wants to place his or her confidence in some one and be reduced, to write to me and find out the truth.

"With lasting gratitude to you and Rengo, I am, yours cordially, Ada L. Erskine."

This same experience can happen to you if you are over-fat. You will be stronger, healthier and happier.

There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail if you write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores.

For sale and recommended in Fort Worth by H. T. Pangburn & Co., 9th and Houston Sts.; Covey & Martin, 810 Main St.

FREE BOOKLET ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DIABETES

We desire to place in the hands of those afflicted with Bright's Disease or Diabetes a 36-page pamphlet that is saving human lives. It is not an ordinary pamphlet, but is principally made up of reports of scientifically conducted tests in a large variety of cases, showing 87 per cent of recoveries in these hitherto incurable diseases.

This book is for thoughtful people—people who can discriminate between common patent medicine literature and a carefully prepared report of a patient, serious and profoundly important investigation.

The specifics employed in these tests are known as the Fulton Compounds, and the results obtained prove conclusively that these dreaded diseases so long fatal have at last yielded to medical science. The pamphlet is free.

H. T. Pangburn & Co., Ninth and Houston streets.

When to suspect Bright's Disease—weakness or loss of weight; puffy ankles, hands or eyelids; dropsy; kidney trouble after the third month; urine may show sediment; failing vision; drowsiness; one or more of these.

In Diabetes the distinguishing feature is, weakness with great thirst and at times voracious appetite.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 25.—A movement has been started here to secure a creamery. Those taking a leading part are Postmaster Blanchard and C. B. Metcalf, and they have been in conference with L. C. Hill, agricultural agent for the Santa Fe. Other representatives of the road in the city Tuesday and Wednesday were H. E. Hersey, industrial agent, and Garrett A. Dobbin, immigration agent. They are greatly enthused over the signs of prosperity here and the reports of fine crops and range conditions.

HORSES

Why Grade Stallions Are Objectionable (Continued.)

The horse breeders of Europe have had good reasons for discarding stallions from their more recent breeding operations and they should be generally understood by all our readers. The chief reason is that until a special type of horse has long been bred pure in one direction, neither stallions nor mares representing that type possess the power of stamping its characteristics upon their offspring. That power is termed "prepotency," and it is the power lacking in a majority of low grade stallions and insufficiently present in many high grade horses. Grade horses possess a little pure blood, but not enough of it to endow them with marked breed or individual prepotency, while many home-bred stallions, graded up from native or mixed-bred stock and possessed of five or even more top-crosses of pure blood, but not eligible to registry in stud books recognized by the government, are not so certain of transmitting the characteristics of the breed of their pure-bred sires as are even comparatively short-bred, imported, registered stallions. The reason for this is that the imported horses, and those bred in America from imported sires and dams, spring from stock produced in countries where all the horses have, for many generations, been practically pure-bred, the possibly non-registered.

Breed prepotency is well illustrated by the fact that a bull of any one of the old-established hornless breeds, such as the Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Red Poll, has the power to beget hornless offspring from some 90 per cent of his horned mates. These hornless grade Polls, however, do not possess like power, if retained for breeding purposes, and so well is this understood that, wherever hornless cattle are wanted, pure-bred polled bulls, rather than grade polled bulls, are employed. So, too, the pure-bred bull of special breed is (or should be) invariably used to produce cows for dairying, for each pure-bred Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein or Jersey bull possesses strongly the breed prepotency to endow his offspring with the special capabilities for dairy purposes characterizing his breed.—Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

HEART FAILURE OF HORSES

Succory dropped dead in the paddock after the race, and it is an extraordinary coincidence that his brother, Chicory, should have died in similar fashion only a week before. Heart failure would doubtless be the cause in each instance, and it almost seems that the discussion commenced in the Sportsman on this subject is creating instances of the trouble in question. Much in the same way there appears to have been a growing vogue for appendicitis ever since people began to talk about it and his majesty was successfully operated on by Sir Frederick Treves, who thereby earned universal gratitude.

It may be hoped, however, that as a result of the discussion on heart disease in horses, following on the recent deaths of Sancy, The Lawyer III, Chicory and Succory, more attention will be paid to this matter, for it is, I believe, a fact that very many horses which have been hard trained and raced suffer from hypertrophy, that is to say, enlargement of the heart, which enlargement may result from increase in the development of the muscular structure (hypertrophy of the muscular walls), or from dilation of the cavities by extra pressure from within. The muscles may in many cases be only strained and in that case, after a rest, will resume their normal condition, but the trouble is that considerable changes may take place in the muscular structure of the heart without any symptoms at all being apparent. When, however, the

function of the heart is materially disturbed by hypertrophy, expert examination will quickly detect it. The heart of a horse in normal condition weighs from seven to eight pounds, and it may be increased by this disease to twelve pounds or more.—Vigilant, in London Sportsman.

A Good Driver

A simple but significant scene occurred in Devonshire street the other day, which we witnessed from our "sanctum" window. A heavily loaded wagon drawn by a pair of large horses stopped for a moment's rest. The driver, a rough and hardy looking man, went about the animals, lifting the broad harness here, and adjusting it in another place, spreading the headstall blinders and shifting the saddle-bearings. It was a warm day; the horses were very wet with perspiration. He patted them about the head kindly—first one and then the other, and there seemed to be perfect understanding between man and beast. We felt a little annoyed to see the heavy load—too heavy; but the driver had no whip and when he was ready he spoke to the horses and they responded with all their power, and the great weight was moved steadily along to its destination.

The above from the Boston Globe shows the good work of the Boston work horse parade, this kindly care of the driver now ever thoughtful of his horses. The farm horses are just as much entitled to good care and kind treatment as city horses.

What the Horse Can Do

Traction force of a horse when working eight hours a day on a well-made road—walking at the rate of two and a half miles per hour—is given as 150 pounds.

Traction force of a horse when working a lift, or horseman, with intervals of rest between each movement, the day's work not to exceed six hours, is 600 pounds.

Traction force when horse is walking in a circle of thirty feet—milling work for eight hours per day at a pace of two miles per hour—is 100 pounds.

A horse can exert a force horizontally at a dead pull—400 pounds.

A horse can carry on his back a distance of twenty miles per day on a well-made road without exertion, from 250 to 300 pounds.

The horsepower adopted as a unit in estimating the force of a steam engine is 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in one minute, an amount of force which few horses could perform for any length of time.

Nickers From the Colts

To breed a grade to a grade is a step backward.

A high-stepping horse rarely has a low head.

One seldom sees a quick, sprightly stepper that stumbles.

Surplus flesh is a hindrance to a horse that has to work.

To get a perfect draft horse with sire and dam must be such.

To get the best work from the teams they must be fed right.

There are more farm horses killed by fast driving than by hard work.

Nothing will spoil a spirited horse quicker than the whip and an ill-tempered driver.

There is no work on the farm that a good team cannot do to a better advantage than a poor one.

The best possible condition any horse can be in is when he is able to do the greatest amount of work in his line.

When a filly is growthy and sound in every particular she may be bred at two years of age without any danger of injuring her growth.

About the only thing against raising horses is that they cost a little more at the start and are more liable to be injured by accidents.

There is a loss of available income in raising any kind of stock which is devoid of good quality, but this is especially true of horses.

The intrinsic value of a horse may be anything, while the commercial value is always what you can get for him when placed upon the market.

The more gentle and quiet you can keep colts from the time they are foaled up to the time they are old enough to work the better.

It is just as equally absurd to expect a fine bodied, well developed horse from a starved, hide-bound and stunted colt, as it is to expect much service from a horse with defective feet.

Burning ruins the wall of the hoof so that it will not retain the shoe so long, besides rendering it so brittle that a heavy draft upon it will cause it to break.

The Crown of Womanhood is Motherhood.

The crown of womanhood is motherhood. But uneasy lies the head that wears the crown or anticipates this coronation, when there is a lack of womanly strength to bear the burdens of maternal dignity and duty. And how few women come to this critical time with adequate strength. The reason why so many women sink under the strain of motherhood is because they are unprepared. Is preparation then required for motherhood? asks the young woman. And every experienced mother answers—"Yes." "I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Stephens. The reason for this advice is that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparative for the maternal function. No matter how healthy and strong a woman may be, she cannot use "Favorite Prescription" as a preparative for maternity without gain of health and comfort. But it is the women who are not strong who best appreciate the great benefits received from the use of "Favorite Prescription." For one thing its use makes the baby's advent practically painless. It has in many cases reduced days of suffering to a few brief hours. It has changed the period of anxiety and struggle into a time of ease and comfort.

MOTHER OF THE FAMILY.

The anxious mother of the family oftentimes carries the whole burden of responsibility so far as the home medication of common ailments of the girls or boys is concerned. The cost of the doctor's visits is very often much too great. At such times the mother is invited to write to Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for medical advice, which is given free. Correspondence is held strictly confidential.

The ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription" is a matter of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper.

Perfect safety is assured with Doctor Pierce's well known medicines because no harmful ingredient is contained in them. No alcohol, opium or harmful narcotic is contained in the "Favorite Prescription." Nearly forty years ago Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine of proper strength is a better solvent of our native medicinal plants than is alcohol. Besides glycerine is of high nutritive value in building up healthy flesh—much surpassing cod liver oil. The ingredients in "Favorite Prescription" beside the glycerine are Lady's Slipper root, Golden Seal root, Black Cohosh and Blue Cohosh root, and Unicorn root.

Dr. John Fyfe, Editor of the Department of Therapeutics in THE ELECTRIC REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonia dioica*) one of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription:

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire system, cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine. In Helonia we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent."

Of another important ingredient Prof. John King, M. D., says: "As a parturient preparator, Blue Cohosh has enjoyed a well-merited reputation, for when used by delicate women, or those who experience painful labors, for several weeks previous, it gives tone and vigor to all the parts engaged, facilitating its progress and relieving much suffering." Prof. Hile testifies of women who have taken Scutellaria, all had very easy labors and made good recoveries. Blue Cohosh acts as an anti-abortive by relieving the irritation upon which the trouble depends. He continues, "It has been employed to relieve irritation of the reproductive organs dependent on congestion, and controls chronic inflammatory states of organs and gives tone in cases of debility."

The foregoing are only a few brief extracts taken from among the volumes of endorsements which the most eminent medical writers have given. The ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is the only medicine for women, the makers of which are not afraid to print their formula on a bottle wrapper, thus making their patients into their full confidence.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

How to live in health and happiness is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over 1000 pages and more than 70 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

Hogs waste no more corn in field than when fed in the yard. They pick the corn as clear as most men do in husking.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

in malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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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.

WORK AT THE EPILEPTIC COLONY

TWO-THIRDS of a report by A. S. Henry, member of the board of trustees for the epileptic colony at Abilene, as a result of a recent visit Mr. Henry made there, is devoted to telling the remarkable accomplishments of the colony in an agricultural way.

This is decidedly interesting. One might expect to hear about the number of patients, the condition of their health, what it costs to feed them and such other items as are usually to be found in eleemosynary institution reports.

Instead of this we learn that the colony farms 320 acres of land, has harvested 100 tons of hay this year, raised \$1,500 worth of corn annually on ten acres, produces \$2,000 worth of vegetables from a 40-acre garden, gets over \$4,000 a year from its forty milk cows, and altogether produces \$15,645 worth of crops a year while paying out only \$4,210 for salaries.

If that isn't proof of the agricultural possibilities of west Texas and skillful management of the colony, it would be hard to find anything stronger.

The conclusion will be reached that patients of the colony do most of the farm work. As a matter of fact they do very little, because they cannot be depended on. None are ever entrusted to do even the lightest tasks unless under the care of an attendant.

Mr. Henry appears to have been so much impressed with the remarkable agricultural development at the farm, he had little time for reporting on the real purpose of the colony, altho he says "all this profitable work is not carried on to the neglect of the patients."

Any one who has ever visited the colony knows that this statement falls far short of crediting the management of the colony with the work it really does. Probably at no other institution in Texas have provisions for the care of patients been made so thoroly or are they so well carried out. The patients live in comfortable brick buildings, separate structure being provided for men and women. The buildings are flooded with sunshine and their interiors are kept spotlessly clean. The food is abundant and not only well cooked, but attractively prepared, as diet is an important part of the treat-

ment for epilepsy. The grassy lawns about the buildings are well kept, there is abundance of shade, plenty of flowers and the main effort to keep all the patients cheerful and contented is apparent everywhere.

The board of trustees and the management of the Abilene colony is entitled to unusual credit for their thoro and efficient work. We are told that epilepsy is practically incurable and few patients can be discharged as "cured." This is the lamentable side of the work at Abilene, but contrasting with it is the cheerful, systematic and intelligent efforts being conducted for the comfort of the state's unfortunates.

PLUCK THAT NEVER FALTERS

AFTER reading a letter written by a Louisiana planter, narrating his misfortunes in the recent inundation of the bottom land along Red river, one may be pardoned for a feeling of pride that he is of the stock of such men as the writer. He tells of the flooding of his own property, the complete destruction of 300 acres of corn that gave promise of sixty bushels to an acre, and of 260 acres of alfalfa, the pride of his heart, the loss by drowning of all the stock on his place, and then, with no doleful words of his own loss, he laments the woeful plight of the dependent negroes:

Our laborer, the darkey, who was a snare cropper mostly, owes us from \$25 to \$300 each, according to the land he was farming, and now has nothing to pay his debts, and all that he owes us is now cancelled by common law or might as well be and then we have these men come to us pleading for something to eat and saying: "Cap, you knows I am a good man, but I've got no money and nothing to feed my children and family with." Each family has from 4 to 20 in the house. The writer knows of one house where there are 46 living in it, and two dead also in the same house. These are the conditions that now prevail in the Red river district. And in the face of all this I want to say that we are not discouraged, but we are going to go back to our homes, as soon as we can get there, where there is nothing but destruction on every hand, for how true are the words, "Home, sweet home! Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Home, where we will not find a blade of grass, not a stalk of corn nor cotton, nor garden, and even the fig trees are dead, our cisterns are broken and filled with river water, and a good drink of water will be at a premium in a few days.

Here is no weakling's appeal for succor. The uppermost thought is to get back to the scene of disaster, to be at work again, to recover such as might be left of the wreckage, and to win again in the strife with hostile elemental forces. This is American pluck. It is the spirit of the pioneer, surviving the enervation of disuse, prompt to spring to action at the first call of adversity, as resourceful and vigorous as it was 100 years ago, when our forefathers were subduing the wilderness. As long as the spirit lives, our nation cannot decline. Men who laugh at misfortune—and scorn the thought of yielding—such men are empire builders; and having them, we are proof against decay.

TEXAS SCHOOLS, TEXAS CHILDREN, TEXAS MONEY

APARENT'S supremest duty to his children is to educate them. We elevate this duty so high that the state makes every needful provision for the instructing of he youth, and provides schools and instruction at the public expense. Our public school system is not the best, but for the mass of the people it affords the rudiments of an education that is sufficient for their everyday needs. Institutions

of private instruction are demanded by many parents, who are not satisfied with public school laxity in training. The demand has brought into existence many private schools in Texas, that offer as thoro instruction and as careful training as can be had in any state.

It is only of late years that much schools have grown up in Texas, and for lack of them our young men and women have been sent to other states to find such educational advantages as could not be had at home. Much of our money has gone to the building up of these beyond-state schools, and we have strengthened them and weakened ourselves. No plea can now be offered, of such necessity of going out of the state, for a finishing training. We have colleges and universities as good as the best. They need our support, and they are worthy of it. We need them.

The Texas boy who is to make his home in Texas is better equipped for the conflict of life by a schooling here, than is the boy who is sent away to be educated. He imbibes Texas ideas, and goes out of school with feeling that he is at home among his own people. The boy who is sent off, to get his schooling in the North or East, is trained to ways of thinking that are foreign to Texas life. His schooling has expatriated him in spirit. He is not in sympathy with the people of his state, and their ways and their thoughts are not his. He will be more likely to fall short of success than the boy of equal ability who has his education in the schools of Texas.

Keep our young people at home. Keep the money at home that is paid for their education. Do this, and we will have better schools, more money, and a homogeneous people.

THE RAILROADS

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30, the net income of the railroads of this country, available for dividends or surplus, amounted to \$449,461,188.

The number of passengers carried was 879,905,130.

The number of tons of freight hauled was 1,796,336,659.

The number of passenger coaches used was 43,973; freight cars, 1,991,557, and locomotives, 55,338.

The number of employees to operate these combined systems, was 1,672,074.

During the year 122,855 persons were killed or injured.

Further analysis of these figures which have just been filed by the interstate commerce commission, shows that in the estimate of cars used neither cars used in the companies' service or commercial private cars are included. The mileage of tracks of all kinds increased 10,982 over the previous year. Railroads owning 2,811 miles of line were reorganized, merged or consolidated. There were twenty-nine roads in receivership. Nearly all locomotives and cars in the passenger service had train brakes, all but fifty-eight passenger locomotives automatic couplers, only a little over 1 per cent of passenger cars lacked automatic couplers, and of 1,991,557 freight cars, 1,901,881 had train brakes, while 1,972,804 of them had automatic couplers.

The total wages and salaries paid was \$1,072,386,427. The passenger traffic exceeded the previous year by almost 76,000,000 persons. The freight traffic, increased almost 165,000,000 tons, or 68,718 tons per mile. The passenger revenue per mile averaged 2.014 cents, and both passenger and freight

train earnings per train mile showed an increase.

The gross earnings from the operation of 227,454 miles of line, for which substantially complete returns were rendered, were \$2,589,105,578, being over \$263,000,000 greater than the previous year. Operating expenses were \$1,748,515,814, or considerably over \$211,000,000 increase. The income from operation, or the net earnings of the railroads, amounted to \$840,589,764, exceeding the previous year by \$51,701,868.

The total of \$1,127,173,706 income of railways, embraces net earnings and income from lease, investments, and miscellaneous sources.

Dividends declared amounted to \$308,137,924, leaving \$141,323,264 as surplus from the operations of the year, as against the previous year's surplus from operations of about \$29,000,000 less.

In 1907 one passenger was killed for every 1,432,631 carried and one injured for every 67,012 carried, a little worse showing than the previous year. One passenger was killed for every 45,000,000 odd passenger miles traveled and one injured for every 3,125,493 miles.

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR

The class was getting grammar, says the Chicago Journal.

"Now," said the teacher, "can any one give me a word ending with 'ous,' meaning full of, as in 'dangerous,' full of danger, and 'hazardous,' full of hazard?"

There was silence in the class for a moment. Then a boy sitting in the front row put out his hand.

"Well, John," said the teacher, "what is your word?"

"Please, sir," came the reply, "'pious,' full of pie."

* * *

PRECOCIOUS STRATEGY

The other night when a Byrn Mawr man was putting his four-year-old daughter to bed, says the Philadelphia Ledger, the following dialogue took place:

"Can God hear what I say now?" from the daughter.

"Yes," replied the father.

This time in a whisper. "Did He hear then?" inquired the daughter.

"Yes. He hears you just the same," was the reply.

This time apparently lower. "Did He hear me then?" asked the child.

"Why, yes, of course He does," said the father.

"Well, I didn't say anything that time, at all," declared the child in triumph.

THE RIVER OF YOUTH

From all the golden hills of dream,
Dew cool and rainbow kissed.
It twines and curls a silver stream
Thru valleys hung with mist.
Down past enchanted woods to where
Romance walks ever young,
Where kings ride forth to take the air
On steeds with velvet hung—
Where secret stairways tempt the bold,
Where pirate caves abound,
And many a chest of Spanish gold
May solemnly be found!
Thru magic years it twines and creeps
Past towers of peacock blue,
Where still some captured princess
sleeps
And dreams come always true.
Then gleam by gleam the light goes
out,
Then darkened, grief by grief,
It sighs into our sea of doubt
And manhood's unbelief!
—Arthur Stinger.

Husbands She Hasn't Met

(BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.)

The spinster lady was giving a tea party. She was the only unmarried woman in the room, and her friends were sitting in judgment.

"You do a great deal of talking about other women's husbands," said one little dark-eyed woman, "and yet it is all mere speculation. You can't really tell anything about a man unless you live with him a year in and out. What might seem intolerable to you might seem all right to me, and vice versa."

"Well," said the spinster lady, "all I know is that I very seldom meet a man whose wife I envy. I am not a woman's rights woman, but I would like more appreciation for my sex than it gets."

"No one can deny a woman's right to love and tenderness from the man who takes her away from her parents and vows to love, honor and cherish her as long as they both shall live."

"But they do take care of us," chorused the married friends.

"They feed and clothe you, if that is what you mean," was the scornful answer, "and they are not always generous on the clothing question, either."

"Nonsense, my dear! You don't know what you are talking about," said one matron sharply.

"Yes, I do. You girls are all my dearest friends, and naturally I am interested in your lives. You, Nellie, for instance, are going about shabbily dressed, while Herbert goes off on an automobile trip."

"Isabel has not been away in four years, and has the entire care of three young children; but George goes gayly off to Minnesota on a three weeks' fishing jaunt. She needs a change ten

times more than he does."

"You are a trouble-making old maid," laughed one of her listeners with an affectionate slap on the spinster lady's shoulder.

"No, I am not. I simply maintain that most men are extremely selfish and that their wives do their best to make them more so."

"There's poor little Jess. To be sure, she's an exception, for Jack is all that any woman could wish; but how many men do you find like him?"

"What would you have us do?" murmured one of the women. "We have all married men whom we love; we have borne their children, and our service is a loving one. Would you have us spoil it by bickering?"

"No; but I would not have you efface yourselves so completely as you do. From the moment the first baby comes you voluntarily step into the background."

"You become more of a mother than a wife, and unconsciously push your husband into selfish ways."

"Don't let them get into the way of thinking that shabby clothes are good enough for you, and that you would rather stay home with the babies than go off on a pleasure trip."

"Now, tell us the honest truth," said one of the young matrons, teasingly. "Wouldn't you rather be married, as we are, than live alone, as you do, with no husband and no babies to cheer you up?"

The spinster lady looked around her cozy little apartment, with its dainty, unmistakable air of feminine occupancy.

"A man would be dropping ashes all over the place and littering things up

generally," she mused. Then she turned to her friends.

"If I were married to the sort of

man I would like to marry, the man I could really love, I can imagine no greater bliss on earth than being his wife; but," with a gay laugh, "what is the use of going into that? For he, my dears, is one of the husbands I have not met."

Don't Overeat—It's Bad in Summer

A noted doctor said: "More babies are drowned in milk than sailors in salt water."

Babies are not the only ones who suffer from overfeeding. We all eat too much. This is specially true in warm weather. We do not need so much nor so heavy food when it is hot.

Try going without lunch or make the midday meal scant. You will feel better and will not suffer half so much from the heat. Half the sunstrokes occur when the victims have gone into the sun after eating or drinking heavily.

Only have meat once a day. Spend the extra money on fresh fruit and vegetables. Dispense with hot breads and potatoes. Don't think of making them part of the daily diet, no matter if it is your habit.

Stop overfeeding during the next few months and see if it does not make the trying heat more bearable.

Telling Stories To the Children

A story, to be most effective, must be told, says Maude Morse Robbins in "Good Housekeeping." The children give testimony to that. It must be told as tho you were talking, not merely reciting something that has been memorized; he must see your eye and your smile, he must watch the expressive variation of your face, he must hear your voice in the same tones you would use in telling an actual experience of your own. In short, you must simply talk to the child. Occasionally speak his name, thus making it a more personal matter; as, "And what do you think happened then, John?" Sometimes wait for him to guess. It helps hold his attention and makes him thoughtful.

Danger in Butter

Tuberculosis germs, if swallowed and taken into the intestinal tract, soon make their way into the blood stream and once there develop rapidly upon any organ or tissue which may not be strong enough to resist them. The presence of tuberculosis germs in food and water, then, becomes a matter of gravest import. The chief offenders are the dairy products. It is now well recognized that animal tuberculosis is not essentially different from the same disease in man; moreover, it can be contracted by man. Butter holds more germs than the milk from which it is separated; it is moist enough to encourage the growth of bacteria; and salt is never present in sufficient quantity to act as an antiseptic. It is much to be desired, then, that milk and cream used in butter making should be pasteurized. Unclean, raw dairy products are today the most important source of unnecessary disease, suffering and death.

Gran'ma

My gran'ma does a lot o' things the very same as me;
Our tastes are just enough alike to suit me to a Tee.
She's fond o' jam and cookies, too, and doesn't fuss a bit
If clothes get mussed and tumbled up—
'most folks 'd have a fit.

She likes to look at pictures, too; and likes a story book,
And when I want 'most anything I know just where to look;
She shakes her finger at me, but she's glad enough I get it—
Then when she wants a piece o' string she goes right to my pocket.

She likes a ball 'most like a boy—she's made me such a lot—
And beat her at a-making kites!—well, I should say, Guess not.
And so it is with everything; we're lots alike, you see;
And gran'ma good and nice and all 'cause she takes after me.
M. M. STRATNER.

Dots and Dashes

Very stout farmer's wife (to little rustic, her protegee)—Well, Sam, your master and I are going to the cattle show.

Cowboy—Oh, I'm sure I hope you'll take the fust prize, 'm—that I do.—Tit-Bits.

Proprietor—Is he a good German-dialect comedian?

Manager—No; I understood every word he said during his turn.—Illustrated Bits.

"I see a man intends to let a rattlesnake bite him and depend on prayer for a cure. I call that faith."

"I call it cruelty to animals, unless somebody's going to pray for the snake after it's bitten such a fool as that."—Philadelphia Record.

"All men are born equal," remarked the liberal-minded man.

"Yes," answered Barker; "but there is a yellow streak in human nature that makes a lot of them insist on staying that way."—Washington Star.

The twins were being congratulated upon the arrival of a small brother when the neighbor inquired, "Well, how did you boys like the boy?"

"Oh," answered Howard nonchalantly, "we thought it was all right; but mamma would rather have had an automobile."—New York Times.

Tottie—Say, do you know what a table d'hote dinner is?

Dottie—Yes. You pay a dollar and take what they give you.—New York Times.

Magistrate—The next person who interrupts the proceedings of this court will be expelled from the room.
Prisoner—Hoo-ray! Whooper-eel! Now lemme go!—Illustrated Bits.

"Bridleson says he always weighs his words before he speaks."

"If he does he cheats himself by giving light weight."—Chicago Record Herald.

"So you have decided to become a suburbanite." "Yes. No more of the crowded city for mine." "Which is to be your specialty, babies or chickens?"—Chicago Record Herald.

"What does it cost you, Ferdinand, that handsome umbrella of yours?"
"Eternal vigilance, my boy."—London Globe.

"What do you do in case of fire?"
"Call up the village fire department and notify them, the house has burned down. They do so enjoy playing on ruins."—Life.

Mr. Bach—"I have my doubts about this idea that the more you give away the more you have."

Mr. Phamleigh—"No question at all about it. I gave away my daughter two months ago and now she's returned with her husband."

Soakington—I think I am a good judge of whisky.

The Rev. John—Oh, no, you are not a judge—you are an advocate at the bar.—Illustrated Bits

Tiny Girl Triplets Cradled In an Old Merry Widow Hat



These tiny girls born to Mrs. J. R. Steinberg, wife of a Coney Island hotel man, are today in incubators after having been first cradled in a "Merry

Widow" hat. They were carried in the hat box to the incubators. The oddest triplet was named Adelina Patti, while the others were given the names of Melba and Calve.

The Brass Bowl

By LOUIS JOSEPH
VANCE

(Continued from last week.)

"Now what's the trouble?" he demanded with a trace of asperity. "Can't you forget that Graeme business and—"

"Oh, it's not that." Bannerman dismissed the troubles of Mr. Graeme with an airy wave of a pudgy hand. "That's not my funeral, nor yours. . . . Only I've been worried, of late, by your utterly careless habits."

Maitland looked his consternation. "In heaven's name, what now?" And grinned as he joined hands before him in simulated petition. "Please don't read me a lecture just now, dear boy. If you've got something dreadful on your chest wait till another day, when I'm more in the humor to be found fault with."

"No lecture." Bannerman laughed nervously. "I've merely been wondering what you have done with the Maitland heirlooms."

"What? Oh, those things? They're safe enough—in the safe out at Greenfield."

"To be sure! Quite so!" agreed the lawyer, with ironic heartiness. "Oh, quite." And proceeded to take all Madison Square into his confidence, addressing it from the window. "Here's a young man, sole proprietor of a priceless collection of family heirlooms—diamonds, rubies, sapphires galore; and he thinks they're safe enough in a safe at his country residence, fifty miles from anywhere! What a simple, trustful soul it is!"

"Why should I bother?" argued Maitland sulkily. "It's a good, strong safe, and—there are plenty of servants around," he concluded largely.

"Precisely. Likewise plenty of burglars. You don't suppose a determined criminal like Anisty, for instance, would bother himself about a handful of thick-headed servants, do you?"

"Anisty?"—with a rising inflection of inquiry.

Bannerman squared himself to face his host, elbows on table. "You don't mean to say you've not heard of Anisty, the great Anisty?" he demanded.

"I dare say I have," Maitland conceded, unperturbed. "Name rings familiar, somehow."

"Anisty"—deliberately, "is said to be the greatest jewel thief the world has ever known. He has the police of America and Europe by the ears to catch him. They have been hot on his trail for the past three years, and would have nabbed him a dozen times if only he'd had the grace to stay in one place long enough. The man who made off with the Bracegirdle diamonds, smashing a burglar-proof vault into scrap iron to get 'em—don't you remember?"

"Ye-es; I seem to recall the affair, now that you mention it," Maitland admitted, bored. "Well, and what of Mr. Anisty?"

"Only what I have told you, taken in connection with the circumstance that he is known to be in New York, and that the Maitland heirlooms are tolerably famous—as much so as your careless habits, Dan. Now, a safe deposit vault—"

"Um-m-m," considered Maitland. "You really believe that Mr. Anisty has his bold burglarious eye on my property?"

"It's a big enough haul to attract him," argued the lawyer earnestly. "Anisty always aims high. . . . Now, will you do what I have been begging you to do for the past eight years?"

"Seven," corrected Maitland punctiliously. "It's just seven years since I entered into mine inheritance and you became my counselor."

"Well, seven, then. But will you put those jewels in safe deposit?"

"Oh, I suppose so."

"But when?"

"Would it suit you if I ran out tonight?" Maitland demanded so abruptly that Bannerman was disconcerted.

"I—er—ask nothing better."

"I'll bring them in town tomorrow. You arrange about the vault and advise me, will you, like a good fellow?"

"Bless my soul! I never dreamed that you would be so—so—"

"Amenable to discipline?" Maitland grinned, boy-like, and, leaning back, appreciated Bannerman's startled expression with keen enjoyment. "Well, consider for once you've scared me. I'm off—just time to catch the ten-twenty for Greenfields. Waiter!"

He scrawled his initials at the bottom of the bill presented him, and rose. "Sorry, Bannerman," he said, chuckling, "to cut short a pleasant evening. But you shouldn't startle me so, you know. Pardon me if I run; I might miss that train."

"But there was something else—"

"It can wait."

"Take a later train, then."

"What! With this grave peril hanging over me? Impossible! 'Night."

Bannerman, discomfited, saw Maitland's shoulders disappear thru the dining room doorway, meditated pursuit, thought better of it, and reseated himself, frowning.

"Mad Maitland, indeed!" he commented.

As for the gentleman so characterized, he emerged, a moment later, from the portals of the club, still chuckling mildly to himself as he struggled into a light evening overcoat. His temper, having run the gamut of boredom, interest, perturbation, mystification and plain amusement, was now altogether inconsequential; a dangerous mood for Maitland. Standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth street he thought it over, tapping the sidewalk gently with his cane. Should he or should he not carry out his intention as declared to Bannerman, and go to Greenfields that same night? Or should he keep his belated engagement with Cressy's party?

An errant cabby, cruising aimlessly but hopefully, lighted Maitland's tall figure and white shirt from a distance, and bore down upon him with a gallant clatter of hoofs.

"Kebsir?" he demanded breathlessly, pulling in at the corner.

Maitland came out of his reverie and looked up slowly. "Why yes, thank you," he assented amiably.

"Where to, sir?"

Maitland paused on the forward deck of the craft and faced about, looking the cabby trustfully in the eye. "I leave it to you," he replied politely. "Just as you please."

The driver gasped.

"You see," Maitland continued with a courteous smile, "I have two engagements; one at Sherry's, the other with the ten-twenty train from Long Island City. What would you, as man to man, advise me to do, cabby?"

"Well, sir, seein' as you puts it to me straight," returned the cabby with engaging candor, "I'd go home, sir, if I was you, afore I got any worse."

"Thank you," gravely. "Long Island City depot, then, cabby?"

Maitland extended himself languidly upon the cushions. "Surely," he told the night, "the driver knows best—he and Bannerman."

The cab started off jogging so sedately up Madison avenue that Maitland glanced at his watch and elevated his brows dubiously; then with his stick poked open the trap in the roof.

"If you really ythink it best for me to go home, cabby, you'll have to drive like hell," he suggested mildly.

"Yessir!"

A whip-lash cracked loudly over the horse's back, and the hansom, lurching into Thirty-fourth street on one wheel, was presently jouncing eastward over

rough cobbles, at a regardless pace which roused the gongs of the surface cars to clangor of hysterical extostulation. In a trice the "L" extension was roaring overhead; and a little later the ferry gates were yawning before them. Again Maitland consulted his watch, commenting briefly: "In time."

Yet he reckoned without the ferry, one of whose employes deliberately and implacably swung to the gates in the very face of the astonished cab horse, which promptly rose upon its hind legs and pawed the air with gestures of pardonable exasperation. To no avail, however; the gates remained closed, the cabby (with language) reined his steed back a yard or two, and Maitland, lighting a cigarette, composed himself to simulate patience.

Followed a wait of ten minutes or so, in which a number of vehicles joined company with the cab; the passenger was vaguely aware of the jarring purr of a motor car, like that of some huge cat, in the immediate rear. A circumstance which he had occasion to recall ere long.

In the course of time the gates were again opened. The bridge cleared of incoming traffic. As the cabby drove aboard the boat, with nice consideration selecting the choicest stand of all, well out upon the forward deck, a motor car slid in, humming, on the right of the hansom.

Maitland sat forward, resting his forearms on the apron, and jerked his cigarette out over the gates; the glowing stub described a fier' arc and took the water with a hiss. Warm whiffs of the river's sweet and salty breath fanned his face gratefully, and he became aware that there was a moon. His gaze roving at will, he nodded an even-tempered approbation of the night's splendor: in the city a thing unsuspected.

Never, he thought, had he known moonlight so pure, so silvery and strong. Shadows of gates and posts lay upon the forward deck like stencils of lamp black upon white marble. Beyond the boats bluntly rounded nose the East River stretched its restless, dark reaches, glossy black, woven with gorgeous ribbons of reflected light streaming from pier-head lamps on the further shore. Overhead, the sky, a pallid and luminous blue around the low-swung moon, was shaded to profound depths of bluish-black toward the horizon. Above Brooklyn rested a tenuous haze. A revenue cutter, a slim, pale shape, cut across the bows like a hunted ghost. Farther out a homeward-bound excursion steamer, tier upon tier of glittering lights, drifted slowly toward its pier beneath the new bridge, the glare of its band, swelling and dying upon the night breeze, mercifully tempered by distance.

Presently Maitland's attention was distracted and drawn, by the abrupt cessation of its motor's pulsing, to the automobile on his right. He lifted his chin sharply, narrowing his eyes, whistled low; and thereafter had eyes for nothing else.

The car, he saw with the experienced eye of a connoisseur, was a recent model of one of the most expensive and popular foreign makes; built on lines that promised a deal in the way of speed, and furnished with engines that were pregnant with multiplied horsepower; all in all not the style of car one would expect to find controlled by a solitary woman, especially after ten of a summer's night.

Nevertheless the lone occupant of this car was a woman. And there was that in her bearing, an indefinable something—whether it lay in the carriage of her head, which impressed one as both spirited and independent, or in an equally certain but less tangible air of self-confidence and reliance—to set Mad Maitland's pulses drumming with excitement. For, unless indeed he labored gravely under a misapprehension, he was observing her for the second time within the past few hours.

Could he be mistaken, or was this in truth the same woman who had (as he believed) made herself free of his rooms that evening?

In confirmation of such suspicion he remarked her costume, which was altogether worked out in soft shades of grey. Grey was the misty veil, drawn in and daintily knotted beneath her chin, which lent her head and face such thro protection against prying glances; of grey suede were the light gauntlets that hid all save the slenderness of her small hands; and the wrap that, cut upon full and flowing lines, cloaked her figure beyond suggestion,

was grey. Yet even its ample drapery could not dissemble the fact that she was quite small, girlishly slight, like the woman in the doorway; nor did aught temper her impersonal and detached composure, which had also been an attribute of the woman in the doorway. And, again, she was alone, unchaperoned, unprotected.

Yes? Or no? And, if yes; what to do? Was he to alight and accost her, accuse her of forcing an entrance to his rooms for the sole purpose (as far as ascertained) namely, of presenting him with the outline of her hand in the dust of his desk's top? Oh, hardly! It was all very well to be daringly eccentric and careless of the world's censure; but one scarcely cared to lay one's self open either to an unknown girl's derision or to a sound pummeling at the hands of fellow passengers enraged by the insult offered to an unescorted woman.

The young man was still pondering ways and means when a dull bump apprised him that the ferry boat was entering the Long Island slip. "The devil!" he exclaimed in mingled disgust and dismay, realizing that his distraction had been so thoro as to permit the voyage to take place almost without his realizing it. So that now—worse luck!—it was too late to take any one of the hundred fantastic steps he had contemplated half seriously. In another two minutes his charming mystery, so bewitchingly incarnated, would have slipped out of his life, finally and beyond recall. And he could do naught to hinder such a finale to the adventure.

Sulkily he resigned himself to the inevitable, waiting and watching, while the boat slid and blundered clumsily, paddle wheels churning the filthy waters over side, to the floating bridge; while the winches rattled, and the woman, sitting up bristly in the driver's seat of the motor car, bent forward and advanced the spark; while the chain fell clanking and the car shot out, over the bridge, thru the gates, and away, at a very considerable, even if lawful, rate of speed.

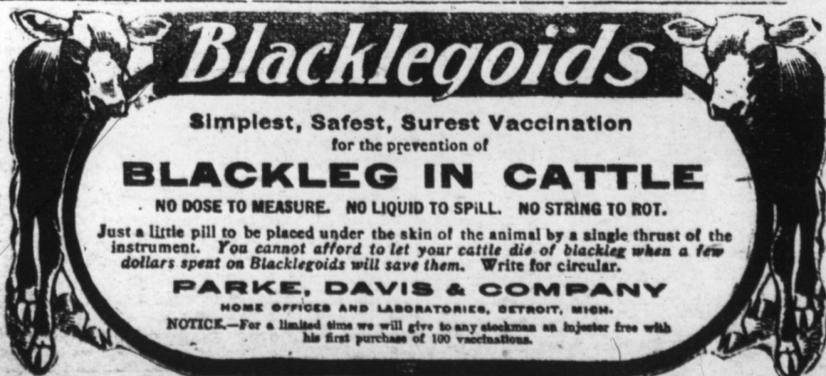
Whereupon, writing Finish to the final chapter of Romance, voting the world a dull place and life a treadmill, anathematizing in no uncertain terms his lack of resource and address, Maitland paid off his cabby, alighted, and to that worthy's boundless wonder, walked into the waiting room of the railway terminus without deviating a hair's breadth from the straight and circumscribed path of the sober in mind and body.

The ten-twenty had departed by a bare two minutes. The next and last train for Greenfields was to leave at ten-fifty-nine. Maitland with assumed nonchalance composed himself upon a bench in the waiting room to endure the thirty-seven minute interval. Five minutes later an able-bodied washerwoman with six children in quarter sizes descended upon the same bench; and the young man in desperation allowed himself to be dispossessed.

The news stand next attracting him, he garnered a fugitive amusement and two dozen copper cents by the simple process of purchasing six "night extras," which he did not want, and paying for each with a 5-cent piece. Comprehending, at length, that he had irritated the news dealer, he meandered off, jingling his copper fortune in one hand, lugging his newspapers in the other, and made a determined onslaught upon a slot machine. The latter having reluctantly disgorged twenty-four assorted samples of chewing gum and stale sweetmeats, Maitland returned to the washerwoman, and sowed dissension in her brood by presenting the treasure horde to the eldest girl with instructions to share it with her brothers and sisters.

It is difficult to imagine what folly might next have been recorded against him had not, at that moment, a ferocious and inarticulate howl from the train starter announced the fact that the 10:59 was in waiting.

Boarding the train in a thankful spirit, Maitland settled himself as comfortably as he might in the smoker and endeavored to find surcease of ennui in his collection of extras. In vain: ever a two-column portrait of Mr. Dan Anisty, cracksman, accompanied by a vivacious catalogue of that notoriety's achievements in the field of polite burglary, hardly stirred his interest. An elusive resemblance which he traced in the features of Mr. Anisty, as presented by the sketch-artist-on-the-spot, to someone whom he, Maitland, had known in the dark backwards and abyss of time, merely drew from him the comment: "Homely brute!" And he laid the papers aside, cradling his chin in the palm of one hand and staring for a weary while out of the car window at a reeling and moonsmitten landscape. He yawned exhaustively, his thoughts astray between a girl garbed all in gray, Bannerman's earnest and thoughtful face, and the pernicious activities of Mr. Daniel Anisty, at whose



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door Maitland laid the responsibility for this most fatiguing errand.

The brakeman's wolf-like yelp—"Greenfields!"—was ringing in his ears when he awoke and stumbled down aisle and car steps just in the nick of time. The train, whisking round a curve cloaked by a belt of somber pines, left him quite alone in the world, cast ruthlessly upon his own resources.

An hour had elapsed: it was now midnight; the moon rode high, a cold white disc against a background of sapphire velvet, its pellucid rays revealing with disheartening distinctness the inanimate and lightless roadside hamlet called Greenfields; its general store and postoffice, its soi-disant hotel, its straggling line of dilapidated habitations, all wrapped in silence profound and impenetrable. Not even a dog howled; not a belated villager was in sight; and it was a moral certainty that the local livery service had closed down for the night.

Nevertheless, Maitland, with a desperation bred of the prospective five-mile tramp, spent some ten valuable minutes hammering upon the door of the house infested by the proprietor of the livery stable. He succeeded only in waking the dog, and inasmuch as he was not on friendly terms with that animal, presently withdrew at discretion and set his face northward upon the open road.

It stretched before him invitingly enough, a ribbon winding silver-white between dark patches of pine and scrub oak or fields lush with rustling corn and wheat. And, having overcome his primary disgust, as the blood began to circulate more briskly in his veins, Maitland became aware that he was actually enjoying the enforced exercise. It could have been hardly otherwise, with a night so sweet, with airs so bland and fragrant of the woods and fresh-turned earth, with so clear a light to show him his way.

He stepped out briskly at first, swinging his stick and watching his shadow, a squat, incredibly agitated silhouette in the golden dust. But gradually and insensibly the peaceful influences of that still and lovely hour tempered his heart's impatience; and he found himself walking at a pace more leisurely. After all, there was no hurry; he was unwearied, and Maitland Manor lay less than five miles distant.

Thirty minutes passed; he had not covered a third of the way, yet remained content. By well-remembered landmarks, he knew he must be nearing the little stream called, by courtesy, Myannis river; and, in due course, he stepped out upon the long wooden structure that spans that water. He was close upon the farther end when—upon a haphazard impulse—he glanced over the nearest guard rail, down at the bed of the creek. And stopped incontinently, gaping.

Stationary in the middle of the depression, hub-deep in the shallow waters, was a motor car; and it, beyond dispute, was identical with that which had occupied his thoughts on the ferry boat. Less wonderful, perhaps, but to him amazing enough, it was to discover upon the driver's seat the girl in gray.

His brain benumbed beyond further capacity for astonishment, he accepted without demur this latest and most astounding of the chain of amazing coincidences which had thus far enlivened the night's earlier hours; and stood rapt in silent contemplation, sensible that the girl had been unaware of his approach, deadened as his footsteps must have been by the blanket of dust that carpeted both road and bridge deep and thick.

On her part she sat motionless, evidently lost in reverie, and momentarily, at least, unconscious of the embarrassing predicament which was hers. So complete, indeed, seemed her abstraction that Maitland caught himself questioning the reality of her. And well might she have seemed to him a pale little wraith of the night, the shimmer of light on the water—a shape almost transparent, slight and unsubstantial—seeming to contemplate, and as still as any mouse.

Looking more attentively, it became evident that her veil was now raised. This was the first time that he had seen her so. But her countenance remained so deeply shadowed by the visor of a mannish motoring cap that the most searching scrutiny gained no more than a dim and scantily satisfactory impression of alluring loveliness.

Maitland turned noiselessly, rested elbows on the rail, and, staring, framed a theory to account for her position, if not for her patience.

On either hand the road, dividing, struck off at a tangent, down the banks and into the river bed. It was credible to presume that the girl had lost control of the machine temporarily and that it, taking the bit between its

teeth, had swung gally down the incline to its bath.

Why she lingered there, however, was less patent. The water, as has been indicated, was some inches below the tonneau; it did not seem reasonable to assume that it should have interfered with either running gear or motor.

At this point in Maitland's meditations the gray girl appeared to have arrived at a decision. She straightened up suddenly, with a little resolute nod of her head, lifting one small foot to her knee, and fumbled with the laces of her shoe.

Maitland grasped her intention to abandon the machine, with her determination to wade! Clearly this would seem to demonstrate that there had been a breakdown, irreparable so far as frail feminine hands were concerned.

One shoe removed, its fellow would follow, and then. . . . Out of sheer chivalry, the involuntary witness was moved to earnest protest.

"Don't!" he cried hastily. "I say, don't wade!"

Her superb composure claimed his admiration. Absolutely ignorant that she had been of his proximity, the voice from out of the skies evidently alarmed her not at all. Still bending over the lifted foot, she turned her head slowly and looked up; and "Oh!" said a small voice tinged with relief. And coolly knotting the laces again, she sat up. "I didn't hear you, you know."

"Nor I see you," Maitland supplemented unblushingly, "until a moment ago. I—er—can I be of assistance?"

"Can't you?"

"Idiot!" said Maitland severely, both to and of himself. Aloud: "I think I can."

"I hope so"—doubtfully. "It's very unfortunate. I . . . was running rather fast, I suppose, and didn't see the slope until too late. "Now," opening her hands in a gesture ingeniously charming with its suggestion of helplessness and dependence, "I don't know what can be the matter with the machine."

"I'm coming down," announced Maitland briefly. "Wait."

"Thank you, I shall."

She laughed, and Maitland could have blushed for his inanity; happily he had action to cloak his embarrassment. In a twinkling he was at the water's edge, pausing there to listen, with admirable docility, to her plaintive objection: "But you'll get wet—and ruin your things. I can't ask that of you."

—He chuckled, by way of reply, slapping gallantly into the shallows and courageously wading out to the side of the car. Whereupon he was advised in tones of fluttered indignation: "You simply wouldn't listen to me! And I warned you! Now you're soaking wet and will certainly catch your death of cold, and—and what can I do? Truly, I am sorry."

Here the young man lost track of her remark. He was looking up into the shadow of the motoring cap, discovering things; for the shadow was set at naught by the moon luster that, reflected from the surface of the stream, invested with a gentle and glamorous radiance the face that bent above him. And he caught at his breath sharply, direst fears confirmed: she was pretty indeed—perilously pretty. The firm, resolute chin, the sensitive, sweet line of scarlet lips, the straight little nose, the brows delicately arched, the large, alert, tawny eyes with the dangerous sweet shadows beneath, the glint as of raw copper where her hair caught the light—Maitland appreciated them all far too well; and clutched nervously the rail of the seat, trying to steady himself, to re-collect his routed wits and consider sensibly that it all was due to the magic of the moon, belike; the witchery of this apparition that looked down into his eyes so gravely.

"Of course," he mumbled, "it's too beautiful to endure. Of course it will all fade, vanish utterly in the cold light of day."

Above him, perplexed brows gathered ominously. "I beg pardon?"

"I—er—yes," he stammered at random.

"You—er—what?"

Positively, she was laughing at him! He, Maitland, the exquisite, Mad Maitland the imperturbable, was being laughed at by a mere child, a girl scarcely out of her teens. He glanced upward, caught her eye a gleam with merriment, and looked away with much vain dignity.

"You weren't saying anything of the sort," she contradicted calmly. "However . . ." She paused significantly.

Maitland experienced an instantaneous sensation as of furtive guilt, decidedly the reverse of comfortable. He shuffled uneasily. There was a brief silence, on her part expectant, on his,

blank. His mental attitude remained hopeless: for some mysterious reason his nonchalance had deserted him in the hour of his supremest need; not in all his experience did he remember anything like this—so awkward.

The river purred indifferently about his calves; a vagrant breeze disturbed the tree-tops and died of sheer lassitude: Time plodded on with measured stride. Then, abruptly, full-winged inspiration was born out of the chaos of his mind. Listening intently, he glanced with covert suspicion at the bridge; it proved untenanted, inoffensive of mien; nor arose there any sound of hoof or wheel upon the highway. Again he looked up at the girl; and found her in thoughtful mood, frowning, regarding him steadily beneath level brows.

He assumed a disarming levity of demeanor, smiling winningly. "There's only one way," he suggested—not too archly—and extended his arms.

"Indeed?" She considered him with pardonable dubiety.

Instantly his purpose became as adamant. "I must carry you. It's the only way."

"Oh, indeed no! I—couldn't impose upon you. I'm—very heavy, you know—"

"Never mind," firmly insistent, "You can't stay here all night, of course."

"But are you sure?" (She was yielding!) "I don't like to—"

He shook his head, careful to restrain the twitching corners of his lips.

"It will take but a moment," he urged gravely. "And I'll be quite careful."

"Well—" She perceived that, if not right, he was stubborn; and with a final small gesture of deprecation, weakly surrendered. "I'm sorry to be such a nuisance," she murmured, rising and gathering skirts about her.

Maitland stoutly denied the hideous insinuation: "I am only too glad—"

She balanced herself lightly upon the step. He moved nearer and assured himself of a firm foothold on the pebbly river bed. She sank gracefully into his arms, proving a considerable burden—weightier, in fact, than he had anticipated. He was somewhat staggered; it seemed that he embraced countless yards of ruffles and things ballasted with (at a shrewd guess) lead. He swayed.

Then, recovering his equilibrium, incautiously glanced into her eyes. And lost it again, completely.

"I was mistaken," he told himself; "daylight will but enhance. . . ."

She held herself considerably still, perhaps wondering why he made no move. Perhaps otherwise; there is reason to believe that she may have suspected—being a woman.

At length, "Is there anything I can do," she inquired meekly, "to make it easier for you?"

"I'm afraid," he replied, attitude apologetic, "that I must ask you to put your arm around my neck—my shoulders. It would be more natural."

"Oh."

The monosyllable was heavy with meaning—with any one of a dozen meanings, in truth. Maitland debated the most obvious. Did she conceive he had insinuated that it was his habit to ferry armfuls of attractive femininity over rocky fords by the light of a midnight moon?

No matter. While he thought it out, she was consenting. Presently a slender arm was passed round his neck. Having awaited only that, he began to wade cautiously shoreward. The distance lessened perceptibly, but he contemplated the decreasing interval without joy, for all that she was of an appreciable weight. For all burdens there are compensations.

Unconsciously, inevitably, her head sank toward his shoulder; he was aware of her breath, fragrant and warm, upon her cheek. . . . He stopped abruptly, cold chills running up and down his back; he gritted his teeth; he shuddered perceptibly.

"What is the matter?" she demanded, deeply concerned, but at pains not to stir.

Maitland made a strange noise with his tongue behind clenched teeth. "Urrrrgh," he said distinctly.

She lifted her head, startled; relief followed, intense an instantaneous.

"I'm sorry," he muttered humbly, face aflame, "but you . . . tickled."

"I'm—so—sorry!" she gasped, violently agitated. And laughed a low, almost a silent, little laugh, as with deft fingers she tucked away the errant lock of hair.

"Ass!" Maitland told himself fiercely, striding forward.

In another moment they were on dry land. The girl slipped from his arms and faced him, eyes dancing, cheeks crimson, lips a tense, quivering, scarlet line. He met this with a rueful smile.

"But—thank you—but" she began.

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explosively, "it was so funny!" Wounded dignity melted before her laughter. For a time, there in the moonlight, under the scornful regard of the disabled motor car's twin headlights, these two rocked and shrieked, while the silent night flung back disdainful echoes of their mad laughter.

Perhaps the insane incongruity of their performance first became apparent to the girl; she, at all events, was the first to control herself. Maitland subsided, rumbling, while she dabbed at her eyes with a wisp of lace and linen.

"Forgive me," she said faintly, at length; "I didn't mean to—"

"How could you help it? Who'd expect a hulking brute like myself to be ticklish?"

"You are awfully good," she countered more calmly.

"Don't say that. I'm a clumsy lout. But—" He held her gaze inquiringly. "But may I ask—"

"Oh, of course—certainly: I am—was—bound for Greenpoint-on-the-Sound—"

"Ten miles!" he interrupted.

The corners of her red lips drooped; her brows puckered with dismay. Instinctively she glanced toward the waterbound car.

"What am I to do?" she cried. "Ten miles! . . . I could never walk it, never in the world! You see, I went to town today to do a little shopping. As we were coming home the chauffeur was arrested for careless driving. He had bumped a delivery wagon over—it wasn't really his fault. I telephoned home for somebody to bail him out, and my father said he would come in. Then I dined, returned to the police station, and waited. Nobody came. I couldn't stay there all night. I phoned to everybody I knew, until my money gave out; no one was in town. At last, in desperation, I started home alone."

Maitland nodded his comprehension. "Your father—?" he hinted delicately.

"Judge Wentworth," she explained hastily. "We've taken the Grover place at Greenpoint for the season."

"I see"—thoughtfully. And this was the girl who he had believed had been in his rooms that evening, in his absence! Oh, clearly, that was impossible. Her tone rang with truth. . . . She interrupted his train of thought with a cry of despair. "What will they think?"

"I dare say," he ventured hopefully, "I could hire a team at some farm house—"

"But the delay! It's so late already!"

Undeniably late: one o'clock at the earliest. A thought longer Maitland hung in lack of purpose, then without a word of explanation turned and again began to wade out.

"What do you mean to do?" she cried, surprised.

"See what's the trouble," he called back. "I know a bit about motors. Perhaps—"

"Then—but why—"

She stopped; and Maitland forbore to encourage her to round out her question. It was no difficult matter to supply the missing words. Why had he not thought of investigating the motor before insisting that he must carry her ashore?

The humiliating convict forced itself upon him that he was not figuring to great advantage in this adventure. Distinctly a humiliating sensation to one who ordinarily was by way of having a fine conceit of himself. It requires a certain amount of egotism to enable one to play the exquisite to one's personal satisfaction; therefore his approval of self had been passably entire. Now—he could not deny—the boor had shown up thru the polish of the beau.

Intolerable thought! "Cad!" exclaimed Maitland bitterly. This all was due to hasty jumping at conclusions: if he had not chosen to believe a young and charming girl identical with an—adventurer, this thing had not happened and he had still retained his own good will. For one little moment he despised himself heartily—one little moment of clear insight into self was his. And forthwith he began to meditate apologies, formulating phrases designed to prove adequate without sounding exaggerated and insincere.

(Continued next week.)

Weekly Texas Crop Report

Hartley County

MIDDLEWATER.—Warm weather for the past week, with about five inches of rainfall. Corn is generally late but looking well. Milo maize and kafir corn looking fairly well, with prospects for an average crop of all kinds of feedstuffs.

Wilbarger County

HARROLD.—This section had small showers during the first and last part of the week, with clear, warm weather for the remainder. Corn is in very good condition, with prospects of a yield of something like 5,000 bushels in this immediate locality. Wheat is only an average crop, and oats rather poor, with possibly total of 20,000 bushels in this locality. Cotton is late, the prospects are fine for a good crop.

Wichita County

BURKBURNETT, Tex.—About two inches rainfall for the week. Condition of corn good, and something like 5,000 acreage in this vicinity. Indications point to about two-thirds yield of wheat compared with last year. Oats were damaged by rain. Cotton crop only fair, continued rains for the past four months having retarded the growth.

Collingsworth County

WELLINGTON.—Considerable rain for the past week. Crops in general, with the exception of small grain, better than the average.

Montague County

RINGGOLD.—General weather conditions past week favorable for all crops, with about half-inch rainfall. Corn is in very good condition. Wheat crop very poor, and probably not over 500 bushels total yield in this vicinity; oats will make fair crop and probably 6 or 7 cars yield in this vicinity. The cotton crop is looking fine, and no insect damage of any consequence reported. The corn and cotton prospects are unusually fine.

Fort Stockton

FORT STOCKTON.—The best rain that has fallen in Fort Stockton in three years fell last Wednesday, lasting two hours. The total precipitation amounted 3.10 inches. At Pecos the heaviest rain on record was reported.

McLennan County

WACO.—There was a fine rain east and northeast of the city late Wednesday afternoon, covering a considerable territory. This will do a great deal of good in some cases, and farmers east of the river, where the rain fell, feel that they will not need much more rain for the crops of the present year, as cotton is about the only proposition left now.

Brown County

UNION GROVE.—The fine rains have completely ruined the nubbing in this community. Cotton looks well, but most of the farmers have had lots of hoeing to do since the rains.

Prospects at Stockdale

STOCKDALE.—Cotton prospects are now brighter than they were two weeks ago. Up to this date there has been about a dozen bales ginned. The corn crop of this section is heavier than has been for years.

Lampasas Fruit Crop Never Better

LAMPASAS.—The fruit crop of this section was never better than it is this year, and thousands of bushels are being put up in cans and preserves for future use.

Rain Spoils Bright Prospects

SMITHVILLE.—Up to ten days ago the prospects for a big cotton crop were never better, but the recent showers have brought the boll weevil and it is thought now that a bale to five acres will be about all that is made.

First Bale at Bryan

BRYAN.—The first bale of cotton for the season was brought in here by Major Jones, a negro farmer.

At Del Rio

DEL RIO.—Monday afternoon a splendid rain fell over this portion of the country. It will be of great benefit to farmers and truck growers as well as putting the range in first-class condition.

Millett

MILLETT.—About noon Monday

showers fell, giving this section a good seasonable rain. Cotton beginning to shed in many fields. With continued good seasons a fairly good crop can be made yet.

Kinney County

SPOFFORD.—The heaviest rain that has fallen in this section for many months fell here Tuesday night. The rain was badly needed and will greatly benefit the truck growers as well as the stockmen.

Brady County

BRADY.—A fine rain fell Sunday afternoon all over the southern part of the county, and about half of Mason county. Cotton could not look finer at this season of the year. It is fruiting well, bolls large and heavy.

Shinola

SHINOLA.—With recent rains, good crop prospects and expected new railroad, our people are happy.

Dilley

DILLEY.—Dilley and surrounding country were refreshed Monday by an abundance of rain, which was badly needed. Stockmen and farmers are in high spirits, as this season will insure fall pasture, also the maturing of late cotton.

Throckmorton

THROCKMORTON.—A good general rain fell in Throckmorton county, which adds much to the crop prospect. The recent rain will almost insure a fall feed crop and a good cotton crop. Grass is as fine as the country ever had and stock is in fine condition.

Sanderson

SANDERSON.—A six-inch rain fell here Monday, the best for three years. This insures fine range for stock this fall and winter.

Rain Far South of Alice

ALICE.—A fine rain fell here Tuesday. It extended far to the south.

Lytle

LYTLE.—A good rain fell yesterday evening. It was a welcome visitor.

Rain Will Benefit Cotton

BLANCO.—A good rain fell here Monday. This will be of great benefit to cotton and late corn.

Heavy Rain at Karnes City

KARNES CITY.—Karnes City received another heavy rain Tuesday.

Fine Prospects at Bangs

BANGS.—Bangs is flying, with fine prospects for a good cotton crop. Corn is fine, melons plentiful and fruit fine.

New Bales at Flatonia

FLATONIA.—Flatonia has received three new bales of cotton to date.

Plenty of Rain in Concho Country
SAN ANGELO.—A third of an inch of rain fell Wednesday night, making an aggregate of an inch.

Clay County

NEWPORT.—Heavy rains in this vicinity for the past week. Cotton going to weed, and corn showing satisfactory yield.

Collingsworth County

LILLIE.—Fair weather and no rain for the past week. Corn, wheat and oats all showing up well. Cotton sorry, with some damage from worms and sand storms in this vicinity.

Johnson County

CLEBURNE.—Local showers have prevailed in this vicinity for the past week. Corn and cotton looking well, and no damage reported to cotton by insects in this locality.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD.—About one inch rainfall for the past week, and a great deal of cloudy weather. About a thousand acres of corn in this locality, which is looking well. Wheat and oats will make fair crop.

Hemphill County

CANADIAN.—Cloudy weather has prevailed in this locality for the past week, with several local showers. Corn is looking well; wheat and oats fine crop. Very little acreage in cotton this year.

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 1863. 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 Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

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

RED POLLED

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure. FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. BULLS

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale. W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

I Cure All Cases I Promise



And My Charges Are Within the Reach of All

I have a reputation founded upon honor, without false promises, as my five years of continuous and successful practice in Fort Worth will attest. My office is equipped with all the electrical and other known paraphernalia to enable me to do the special work I offer to the public. Since locating in Fort Worth I have treated nearly 6,000 people, and I refer you to any of them who took my treatment as promised.

I CURE MY PATIENTS TO STAY CURED
It is not necessary for me to offer those who know me any inducement to be treated.

I will give you a check which will be filled out under contract, and when you are not satisfied with your treatment, present it to the bank and get your money back. You do not even have to come to me. When you have determined you are not getting value received for your money, just go to the bank and cash in. No more liberal proposition can be made by any man in any part of the world, and this shows Dr. Milam has confidence in his ability or he would not, could not make it. Besides the above form of contract, I offer the various banks, business men or newspapers in this city with whom I have had any connection whatever.

I treat Rheumatism, Catarrh, Deafness, Troubles of the Nose, Throat, Ear, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Bowels, Bladder, Rectum. I cure Piles, Stricture, Varicocele, Drains, Weakness, Disease of the Womb, Ovaries and other Private and Chronic Diseases of men and women. I restore premature nervous breakdowns in men and women and make new people of them. Consultation free.

DR. Y. M. MILAM,

CORNER SIXTH AND HOUSTON STREETS,

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HARRISON SCHOOL

Hereafter

MARSHALL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school stands for thoroughness of instruction and character building. Preparation for college a specialty. Teachers university graduates. Write NEWTON J. MARSHALL, San Antonio, Texas.

SHEEP

Management of the Ram

First, I don't care what the breed or how good a one of the breed the ram may be, he must eat if he does good work. Without food he is soon reduced in vitality. No ram turned in a flock of fifty ewes with only grass to eat can keep up his muscular vigor and nervous energy. Such a thing is impossible and yet the multitude of sheep breeders practice just that kind of coupling and you can see results when the lambs are dropped. There will be a head and a tail to the lot. The oldest look pretty fair, the youngest look young and weak.

I have been quite a close observer thus far thru life along sheep lines, and I never yet have seen the farmer who had fifty ewes that he turned a ram with and let run who had an even lot of lambs. There were heads and tails to the flock. The ewes may have been an even lot, and yet the best ewes had the smallest, weakest lambs. They could not make up for the lack of vigor in the ram that impregnated them. No, in this world if we would succeed we must do all things well, at least as well as we can, and whatever we engage in we should endeavor to make the best of it.

The ram when serving needs the best of care. He needs a preparatory treatment; for at least a month before service he should be put in the barn and carefully fed on invigorating food, not fattening food. Oats should be the base and mass of the grain feed, bran can be added and if no turnips or mangels are on hand add a little linseed oil meal to keep the bowels from constipating, yet being careful not to overfeed. Work up slowly, a gill of oats a day for a starter, until when wanted for use a quart at a feed can be safely given to a 150-pound ram. When service begins turn him in for an hour per day or two hours at the longest in the better way. But under no condition during the first twenty days allow him to be with the flock to exceed half of the time, and let that be during the day, if possible, as he will rest better during the night. True, this is a little trouble, but it is trouble that pays and pays well. And now I will relate my greatest mistake with sheep and close. I have kept sheep for over forty years and the mistake of all mistakes I ever made has been when I did not practice what I am now advising.—C. D. Smead, V. S.

Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless help to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, back-ache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retroversion or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his free booklet treating of same.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy of known composition a secret nostrum of unknown composition. Don't do it.

When is a Lamb Not a Lamb?

A correspondent whose long and varied practical experience warrants his speaking with authority sends us the following communication, says the London Meat Trades Journal:

In a case which came before the law courts recently upon a quality clause in an insurance policy or conditions of agreement in sale and purchase contract, I forget which, the above question was asked by counsel. A witness averred upon oath that a lamb was de facto mint sauce meat until its first birthday, and that it maintained its tegship until 18 weary months had passed over its woolly back.

Under the old regime lamb went out at the end of August, and after that month was dressed and sold as mutton. Since the incoming of this excellent article from the antipodes lamb is lamb to the householder all the year round. Not only does paternal purchase its quarters and joints, but the merchant and meat salesman do a large and profitable business in its carcass week in and week out the twelve months thru. If a lamb is dropped in February it should reach its killing period in May; from then the fiber of its tissues thickens and hardens. It leaves its mother's milk for the young herbage and fancies itself quite able to chew the cud of its own foraging, and grow apace.

The term "teg" originated from the wool trade—teg wool being virgin wool—that is, the first out from the animal since that animal's birth. In sheep dealers' parlance, therefore, tegs are in being until the first shearing. This is dealing with the living animal. Actually, therefore, when dead, the "mint sauce" article ceases after August and it is to all the world and his wife mutton.

The witness who swore that a lamb kept its lambhood for twelve calendar months and its tegship for eighteen, has never been a sheep dealer evidently. I would venture to say he has never bought a pen of lambs or sheep in his life, and could not tell the age of the animal by looking into its mouth. If he looks into the mouth of one of his 18-month "tegs" or 12-month "lambs" he will find two nicely matured bits of ivory in front, which will tell him that its lambkin days were days of long ago, and that its sheepship was quite an established fact.

The gentleman whose sworn assertions we are now discussing may know a little about the dead article; he may in fact be quite au fait as a carcass examiner in so far as quality or condition is concerned. But he should educate himself by practical experience in the business before he stands up in court to make statements such as are laid forth here.

The difference between the live stock trade and the dead meat business is immense. There are hundreds of successful meat traders on Smithfield stones today whose knowledge of live cattle and sheep is nil. The two trades are quite separate now in London, and in big provincial towns they are drifting apart more and more as the years roll on. The old apprenticeship system may help the country lads yet to acquire full knowledge of the trade as a whole, but the day has gone by for London. Dealers in imported meat now hold the premier position, and there is more money to be made out of it. That the merchant traders and others who deal in the imported article could today buy up all the rest and have a big balance over when the account was settled is the opinion of many in Smithfield. This is a big assertion, but I believe it. But tho they can do this, they should be very careful not to make sworn assertions in the court or anywhere else until they are quite sure of what they are talking about.

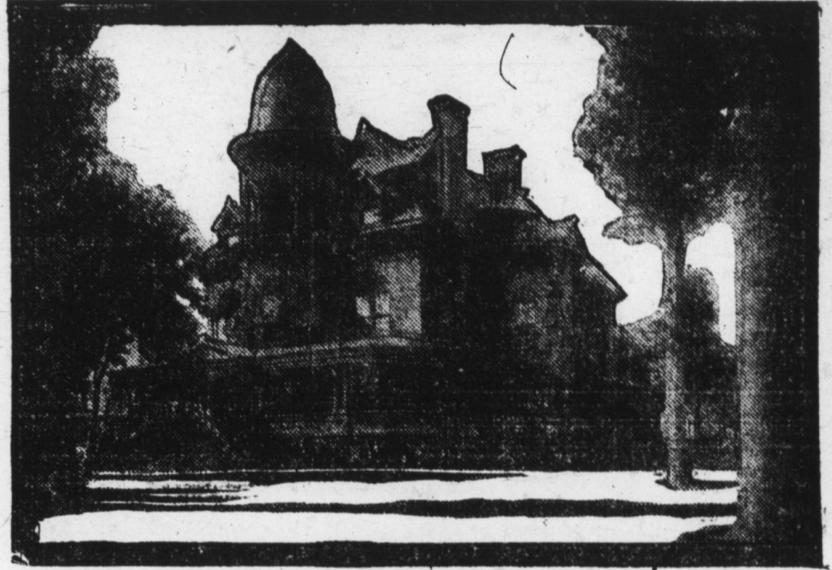
Shearlings

Hugh Decherd bought of T. W. Schonfeldt, on the Cantweel farm, three miles southeast of town, the fleeces of eight Cotswold ewes which weighed 123 pounds, or an average of 15 1/2 pounds. These sheep were all sheared last season.—St. Clair County (Mo.) Democrat.

Do not get too many sheep at first. A small flock will do better than a large one. The flock of twenty-five will yield better returns per head than 100, and 100 better than 300. There are a great many things about handling sheep that cannot be put on paper, nor learned thru instruction, nor in any way other than experience.

Where a man can have two pas-

Kokomo Woman Gives A Fortune



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

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

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

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

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

It is especially prepared for the

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

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

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

tures on which he can range his sheep at different periods of the year much trouble from stomach worms may be avoided. In early days sheep were the main class of stock kept on the farm, and we had no trouble in those days with stomach worms, perhaps because the sheep were of mutton variety and less subject to it, but more probably because there were two pastures, one for summer and another for winter.

During the summer season do not confine your sheep entirely to one pasture field, but change them often. Have a good shade for them during the hot, dry season. Sow a patch of rape for them, which will be ready to turn on when the pasture becomes short and dry in the fall. If your sheep are properly taken care of during the summer you will have large, growthy lambs and your ewes will stay in good condition, ready to produce a set of vigorous lambs the next spring.

In the lamb flock watch the little wethers to see if any of them stamp and fret and bite at the wool under their bellies. Their sheaths are apt to become foul and infested with maggots. In fact, the best thing to do with lambs when they are weaned is to tag every one of them, wethers and ewes, wherever the wool is stained with urine. If this is neglected and the lambs are as heavily woolled as they ought to be to be profitable, some of them are certain to become fly-blown about those parts.

A sheep limping in the summer is almost certain to have a case of scaldpot or fouts so bad that it has become infested with worms. And this again will communicate the pests to the wool just back of the shoulder, where the hoof comes in contact with it when the animal is lying down. The sheep should be caught, placed on its buttocks, its back to the operator, then, with his left thumb thrust between the segments of the hoof, he can excise the offending matter and fragments of hoof, clean out the worms thoroly, sprinkle in the blue-stone and cover all up with tar.—Rural World.

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 31, 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.

Safety and Accommodation

ARE WHAT WE OFFER YOU—
SAFETY FOR YOUR MONEY
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The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank Fort Worth, Tex.

J. W. Spencer, President.
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Geo. E. Cowden, Vice President.
Ben O. Smith, Cashier.
B. H. MARTIN, Asst. Cashier.

Range News

Crockett County

John Canon sold his steer yearlings to Phelps & Ellis at \$15.

E. & A. Briggs sold about 150 head of steer yearlings to J. M. Shannon last week for \$14.

Todd & Childress sold on the St. Louis market last Thursday 209 steers at \$3.15.

W. H. Augustine bought last week from M. Seltz about 100 head of stock cattle but at this writing we are unable to learn the price.

J. E. Boog-Scott and E. B. Harrison of Coleman bought 500 head 2 and 3-M year-old steers from Dick Sellman of Brady. Prices not quoted.—Ozona

Had to Store His Wool

W. A. Nix the Crockett county sheepman, stored 19,000 pounds of wool on Monday with C. W. Hobbs. Owing to the condition of the roads the Mexican freighter who hauled the wool was twelve days on the road, in fact reached here on the 13th day of the trip, averaging not more than six miles a day. On leaving the Nix ranch it was expected the trip would be made in four days, but heavy rain fell and the freighters could make no headway thru the mud. All of which goes to show that it rains in this country and rains in torrents, as the roads will show.—Press-News.

Crockett County News

William Schneeman is reported to have gotten 15 cents for his wool.

Elam Dudley bought four head of saddle horses from W. P. Hooper at \$50 around.

Mr. Shelton has secured range from Charles Schauer for 3,000 sheep and now has them in his pasture.

Todd & Childress sold on the St. Louis market last Tuesday seven cars of cows averaging 753 pounds at \$3.15 and a car of calves averaging 142 pounds at \$5.25.

W. M. Harris delivered to J. S. Todd last week the 74 head of stock horses he recently sold him. The price paid was about \$32 per head, colts omitted.

Runnels County News

C. W. Miller this week sold his fine driving horse to L. W. Hughes of Abilene for the handsome figure of \$200.

J. L. Allred traded W. A. Glenn 79 acres of land at \$0 near Pumphrey and took a 10-acre block at Hamlin for \$1,000, and sold it to Bob Fulton at above figures and took 160 acres of land in Glasscock county at \$10.

Pecos County

J. M. Odom has sold to D. S. Elliot his buggy pony for \$60.

Fred Achterberg is out at the Paxton ranch doing some windmill work.

Marshal Lea went down to the Nations country this week after corral posts for the Scharbauer outfit.

Another shallow well has been struck in the supposed deep water country, the Nations people getting to water at 100 feet. As a result of this strike E. E. Townsend will start a well in the near future in that section.

G. H. Cato has been having his share of trouble getting his cattle off to Montana. The inspector was wired, but it took several days to get in communication with him. However, Mr. Cato will start gathering tomorrow and he will probably get to Montana by the 10th.—Pioneer.

Range Notes

Twenty-two carloads of fat cattle were shipped to the Fort Worth market from Pearsall recently by the following: D. B. Little, 7 cars; Blackallor Bros., 4 cars; Mrs. Slaughter, 4 cars; and Hotkish, 7 cars.

The Darby & Key accumulations of twelve months wools, representing about 500,000 pounds, are being shipped to the east. This is one of the largest and best lines of twelve months wools in the state and has interested all the eastern and local buyers. While the price paid has not been given out, it is conceded that the highest figures have been reached here. Henry Burns, representing Hollowell, Jones & Donah, Boston, Mass., is the purchaser.

S. E. Couch, A. E. Deland and Bruce Drake returned last week from a trip to Angelo. Mr. Couch met his bunch of fat cows there and sold them to Bud Clarke at \$17.50 around, and delivered them.

W. F. West sold and delivered to John R. Blocker of San Antonio 890 two and three-year-old steers at \$19 and \$23 around, delivered at Comstock.

J. W. Friend & Sons made the first shipment of their cows from the territory last Tuesday to St. Louis. They had 249 cows that averaged 760 pounds and sold at \$3.15 and 120 calves that averaged 156 pounds and brought \$5.75.

H. D. Smith returned yesterday from Angelo, where he took his bunch of

steers. He had several offers on them, but none were satisfactory, so he secured some good range for them and left them to fatten.

L. M. Perry has accepted a position on the ranch of J. W. Henderson and moved his family out to the head-quarter ranch last week.

Pecos County

Herff Lyons is moving the Gibson & Baldrige stuff from the river back to the wells.

James Rooney has moved his steers from this place to the salt grass this week.

Mrs. Annie Riggs has sold to Jackson Brothers her yearlings and 2-year-olds at \$13.50 and \$18.50.

Rollins Brothers have sold to Jackson Brothers a bunch of cattle, and started to gather Tuesday, delivery to be made at Pecos, from which place shipment will be made to Bovina.

G. H. Cato and R. W. E. Hirst went down to the Livingston ranch the first of the week to help spray a bunch of heifers. They returned Wednesday night and report that section in fine shape.

Walter Martin was in this week after some windmill parts. He has been having his share of trouble lately by the windmill refusing to perform its duty, surface water being a thing of the past. Otherwise he reports everything O. K. at the Round Mountain ranch.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

EL PASO, Texas.—Approximately 25,000 head of Mexican cattle have been imported into the United States this year, and the importations are now about over for the season. This is the largest importation for several years, but not as large as it was eight or nine years ago before the packeries began to do business in Mexico.

Now there are many of these packing plants operating in different parts of Mexico, and many cattle are slaughtered at home that were formerly brought into the United States and killed by the Chicago and Kansas City packers.

ALICE, Texas.—Vela & Vela have purchased 300 head of steers, ors and twos, of Andress Canales.

KARNES CITY, Texas.—Taylor Whittsett of Atascosa county shipped fourteen carloads of prime steers to the Fort Worth market today.

CUERO, Texas.—Dudley Bennet, a San Antonio dealer, shipped two cars of cattle from here to Houston this afternoon.

Haskell County

Messrs. McClun and Miller, state inspectors, and Mr. Lane, representing the Federal cattle quarantine authorities, were here Tuesday and inspected the cattle tick situation and declared the locality infected. They stated that if the people of Haskell and vicinity did not promptly dip their cattle and clean out the ticks quarantine would be declared against Haskell as a shipping point. The local stockmen, to avoid this, have taken up a collection and are offering to dip cattle for the citizens free of charge. In view of this situation and the undoubted danger of the loss of cattle from the tick fever, the Free Press believes that every owner of a milk cow or other cattle in town should act promptly in having them dipped and cleaned of ticks. The dip that is being used has no oil in it, we are informed, and is not injurious to cattle.

If the people do not co-operate with the stockmen in this matter and clean out the ticks there is no doubt that quarantine will be declared and cattle shipments cut off from this point and the banks, stores and other business concerns which derive profit from the shippers from a distance will be entirely deprived of it.

Considerable movement of cattle was made from here by Stonewall county parties the first of this week, and we are told that there is a prospect of large shipments from that county and contiguous territory. But if the ticks are not eradicated this prospective business will be forced to other points.

It is useless for a few to comply with the sanitary regulations while others leave their cattle to spread the ticks—all must act. For the last several years the loss of good milk cows in and around town has been considerable, and we understand that they are beginning to die now, and to fail to have your cow dipped is to take the risk of losing her and to certainly invoke the quarantine against our shipping interests.

Any of the local cattlemen will inform you as to the dipping arrangements.—Exchange.

Even in fattening it is better to give only what can be eaten up clean at one time and at regular intervals.

When pigs are weaned by separation, the sow should be limited in her food, cutting off such as in its nature tends to produce milk.

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.

REAL ESTATE

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

FOR 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.

FOR SALE—A car of high grade (31-32) Hereford yearling steers. A few 2s and 3s. Address Geo. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE—80 head of good average 2s passed. Will sell car of tops or all. Geo. Hagelstein, San Angelo, Texas.

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

PERSONAL

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

WANTED—Position as governess by experienced teacher; music and English; excellent credentials. Address Teacher, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Texas.

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.

VEHICLES

VEHICLES—Eife & Miller, sole agents for the old reliable, Columbus Buggy Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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MERCHANTS who want a profitable side line and young men who want a start in a paying business should handle our made-to-measure clothing outfit. No expense to you, no capital invested, no risk on your part. Our book shows about 400 samples of the best woolen garments guaranteed to give full satisfaction or money refunded. Write now for sample line, giving references. Address Agency Department, Rogers, Blake & Co., Jackson Boulevard and Market St., Chicago.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 334 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, 108 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 salesman 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., 2808 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. Phone 646.

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

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for last week, compared with the week before and a year ago.

	Cattle.	Clvs.	Hops.	Sheep.
This week	15,850	9,650	4,300	750
Last week	13,647	4,002	7,894	1,407
Year ago	12,312	9,694	3,472	781

Horses and Mules—This week 50, last week 184, year ago 210.

General

Receipts of cattle this week have been in moderate, the showing an increase over last week and a year ago. Calves have been in largely increased receipt over last week and for the first week this season the run has been practically up to the corresponding week a year ago. The summer famine season for hog supplies on this market is on, the week's total being less than is needed for one day. Sheep receipts have been very light.

Beef Steers

Steers of desirable beef quality have been in small receipt on the local market again this week. Demand, however, has not been broad, and the some classes are still selling here on a strong basis relative to northern markets, the trade has lacked activity and most all grades are considerably lower than two weeks ago. Thick-fat heavy cattle have sold around 25c to 35c lower than on Monday of last week, the sales this week have been well up to or above where cattle of like quality would have had to sell the latter part of last week had they been available at that time. Prices paid here this week, however, for the few loads of good to choice heavy fed cattle that have been received have been generally regarded as high relative to ruling prices elsewhere. The best heavy caked steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds have sold from \$4.75 to \$5.10, with a few cars that were ordered in as high as \$5.25. Fair to good 1,050 to 1,200-pound fed steers have sold around \$4 to \$4.65, some medium fat 1,045-pound beeves of high breeding quality going at \$4.25. On the cheaper classes, the feeder demand has been the only restraining influence. The desirable quality kinds suitable as feeders have held generally steady. The plain and common sorts are closing a little lower, if anything, than a week ago, having to come in competition with butcher cow stuff which, since the break of Wednesday, have been obtainable at prices which make them lower in the beef than the medium and low-priced steers.

Stockers and Feeders

The demand for stock and feeding cattle has broadened materially, and there has been a good, strong call all this week for anything of desirable breeding quality in this class weighing up to 1,000 pounds. Good fleshy, heavy feeders are quotable around \$3.50 to \$3.75. The good kinds are scarce. Demand on the plain sorts has been less active, the fair quality 800 to 900-pound steers have sold fairly steady at around \$3 to \$3.35.

Butcher Stock

Heavy mid-week receipts of cow stuff caused a sharp slump in values on Wednesday, the market declining from 10c to 25c on that day, prior to which sales had shown slight strength over last week's closing. The Thursday market was no better, but prices strengthened on Friday, sales showing a loss of 10c to 15c in the bulk of the medium to good butcher grades and a slight weakness on canners as compared with last week's wind-up. Receipts have been largely a medium to pretty good class of grass cows from the west and northwest.

The bull market showed an upward tendency early in the week, but the trade has since slowed down and closing values are no better than steady with a week ago.

Calves

The good advance in calf values last week and the week previous, brought out a belated liberal movement of the bovine babies this week. On Monday and Tuesday the market ruled strong to a little higher than at last week's closing, but on the two succeeding days the strength was rather more than lost on the medium kinds, such closing the week generally 25c under Tuesday's level. The best vealers also showed some little loss but closed the

week about steady with last week's closing, a broad demand from local and outside packers and speculators preventing much loss. Several loads sold up to \$4.85 early in the week. The top Friday was \$4.75, while a fair to pretty good class of light veals sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50, common lights around \$3 to \$3.50, and good heavies up to the latter figure. The bulk of the calves are coming from the west and quality is running fair to good generally, though not a few common kinds are showing up from the south and southeast.

Hogs

Hog receipts have shrunk to insignificant proportions on the local market this week, and a repetition of the usual meager mid-summer supplies on this market from now on for the next six or eight weeks will doubtless be shown. In sympathy with declines north, the market declined fully 5c to 10c by the close Tuesday, but this loss was later easily regained and Thursday prices were well up to last week's closing basis. The Friday trade held about steady, but a 5c to 10c decline today leaves values about that much lower than last Saturday.

Sheep

Virtually the only mutton sheep on the week's market were three decks of fair light grass wethers selling on Wednesday at \$3.40 to \$3.50 and averaging 78 to 80 pounds. The market is quoted fully steady with a week ago. Common and stocker grades, however, find a very slow, poor outlet.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.25	\$3.40@4.25
Tuesday	5.00	3.40@4.25
Wednesday	5.00	3.35@4.50
Thursday	5.25	3.40@4.30
Friday	5.25	3.35@4.50

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	3.15	2.40@2.90
Tuesday	3.00	2.40@2.75
Wednesday	2.85	2.35@2.70
Thursday	2.95	2.25@2.60
Friday	3.05	2.35@2.70

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	4.85	4.00@4.75
Tuesday	4.85	3.50@4.75
Wednesday	4.75	4.00@4.65
Thursday	4.75	3.35@4.65
Friday	4.75	3.40@4.65

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.55	\$6.40 @6.55
Tuesday	6.47 1/2	6.37 1/2 @6.42 1/2
Wednesday	6.60	6.37 1/2 @6.50
Thursday	6.65	6.40 @6.52 1/2
Friday	6.60	6.40 @6.55
Saturday	6.55	6.35 @6.40

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Cal.	Hogs.	Shp.	H&M
Monday	2,426	1,608	1,103	...	...
Tuesday	3,794	2,014	661	6	...
Wednesday	4,688	1,608	985	427	1
Thursday	2,824	2,702	900	102	29
Friday	1,719	1,720	397	208	19
Saturday	400	...	260	...	...

With 2,300 calves and 2,000 grown cattle on the market, receipts totaled 4,300, making a moderate supply for a Monday market. This is less than we had in a year ago, when receipts were 5,617.

Beef Steers

Steers were in light supply, but the market suffered nothing on that account, as there were as many as the demand called for. Total receipts were under 500 head, not more than half of which was of beef quality. The rest was suitable only for the stocker and feeder trade. The supply included nothing of a really good quality. Trading was slow and draggy and the few beef steers on sale were unable to attract much interest from buyers. Reports from other markets told of lower prices and that condition had a bad influence. Sales were made with considerable effort at weak to lower figures compared with last week's close, some sales looking 10 to 15 cents lower.

Stockers and Feeders

A good part of the steers that came in today, proving unsuitable for the packer trade, was turned over to the stockers and feeders. The trade here was affected by conditions in the beef steer market, and bidding was lifeless, the such of the offerings as had good quality sold about steady, and the common stuff weak to lower.

Butcher Cows

Cows were in light supply for Monday with about 1,200 in the pens. The bulk was of medium quality. Conditions showed an improvement compared with last week's closing and demand was strong enough to give a good tone to trading. The supply was taken at steady to strong prices with one load selling up to \$3.15.

Calves

Calves were in liberal supply, receipts reaching 2,300 head. A few loads were of good quality, but the bulk was

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not up to the average. An active demand was shown for good veal calves, and all of this class sold promptly at fully steady prices, with a top of \$4.75. The medium to common kinds were slow to lower with some sales indicating a loss of 25 cents compared with last week.

Bulls

A light supply of bulls, all that was wanted, sold on a quiet market at steady prices.

Hogs

Liberal receipts of hogs at Chicago fixed the price lower, the other markets, including Fort Worth, were short of the demand and should have shown an advance. The run here was light for Monday, reaching 1,200, mostly Oklahomas. The quality was below an average, with lights and mixed in unusual proportions, and nothing tippy was in. Packers started bidding at considerably lower prices than last week's close. Some of the early supply sold to outside buyers at weak to slightly lower prices, with a top at \$6.42 1/2, but packers held to their resolution to buy lower and the greater part of the supply went at a dime lower. The bulk of sales was at \$6.15@6.32 1/2.

Bulls

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
27...	786	\$2.15	1...	960	\$2.25
2...	1,265	2.25	5...	1,132	2.25
1...	1,350	2.00	6...	793	2.10
10...	1,037	2.25			

Calves

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19...	193	\$4.50	6...	283	\$3.25
27...	173	4.50	63...	162	4.75
26...	211	4.40	63...	155	4.60
37...	179	4.50	10...	248	3.50
41...	262	3.50	282...	209	4.60
46...	288	3.25	129...	275	3.25
19...	193	4.50	6...	283	3.25
18...	171	4.35	20...	263	3.25
12...	108	4.00	6...	168	4.25
6...	283	3.00	19...	303	4.00
60...	223	4.00	11...	192	4.75
25...	240	3.00	144...	187	4.00
6...	261	3.25	18...	248	2.75
75...	183	4.65	10...	243	3.25
47...	171	4.25	18...	281	3.25
43...	251	2.85	141...	173	4.00
87...	223	3.50	148...	264	2.75
52...	294	3.25	157...	199	4.75
5...	118	1.00	16...	420	2.85
5...	182	1.50			

Cows

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
32...	667	2.40	31...	691	2.25
11...	711	2.35	31...	704	2.40
30...	468	2.45	6...	675	1.65
16...	824	2.00	30...	709	2.45
46...	777	2.50	8...	258	2.35
3...	740	2.35	20...	623	2.15

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock

Cattle—Receipts 26,000. Steers dull, 10c to 15c lower; cows and feeders lower.

Hogs—Receipts 35,000. Market 10c to 15c lower; top \$6.65, bulk \$6.25 to \$6.55.

Sheep—Receipts 16,000. Market 10c to 15c higher.

St. Louis Live Stock

Cattle—Receipts \$8,000. Texans 6-600. Market lower.

Hogs—Receipts 4,500 head. Market 5c to 10c lower, top \$6.72 1/2, bulk \$6.30 to \$6.60.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market steady.

Kansas City Live Stock

Cattle—Receipts 12,000, Texans 4,000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts 4,500. Market steady to 5c lower; top \$6.50, bulk \$6.25 to \$6.42 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—With lower Liverpool cables and bearish weather news as the dominating influences, cotton in this market shows a declining tendency today. First trades were generally lower, and the downward movement was slow and sluggish, only a few points changes were made during the first half of the session. The movement for the entire day was so small that the net result was of little interest to the

In the European markets the same sluggish movement was one of the features of the market, while on this side there was no support given by the southern spot demand which was exceedingly poor.

The port receipts show that the movement from interior points is small but large enough to meet all demands. The spot demand is exceedingly poor and there is no special activity in the market.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.18	9.19	9.18	9.19
October	9.27	9.34	9.22	9.32
December	9.16	9.22	9.18	9.21

NEW YORK, July 27.—Dullness characterized the movement of the cotton market today. The opening was unchanged on January, 3 lower on August and October, and unchanged on December. But from first calls, the trend was downward, but the movement was slow.

Liverpool cables indicate a very dull market, lower in both divisions, with apparently a slow demand. On this side the demand was almost nothing, and trading in the morning session, particularly, was almost nothing.

Weather news brings about further bearish feeling, and traders have again called a halt until something else develops to change sentiment. Rains over portions of the cotton belt and cloudy and threatening weather over other portions, is a bear factor. Cotton in most all sections was needing rain, which will show much improvement now that needed moisture has been supplied.

New York Cotton

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.07	9.16	9.04	9.14-15
August	9.36	9.74	9.36	9.75-80
October	9.29	9.38	9.27	9.38-39
December	9.13	9.20	9.10	9.19-20
September	...	...	...	9.55-60
July	...	...	...	9.75-80

CHICAGO, July 27.—The movement of the oats market has furnished the interest for the traders for the past few days, the upturn coming to a sudden stop Saturday when there was a break of 5 1/2 cents per bushel in the July option.

The market started the day's session on a downward movement, but soon showed the inherent strength in that cereal by making a fair gain before the close of the first half of the session.

Liverpool wheat cables are 1/4 up to 1/2 off, closing very quiet. In this market the trend is lower with the market very quiet. Corn is fractionally lower being bearishly influenced by the domestic crop conditions and the Liverpool cables, showing a decline of 1 penny a hundred pounds.

Pork products show a decline on account of the drop in the price of hogs, and lower corn prices.

Quotations

Quotations today on the Chicago Board of Trade for grain and provisions were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	96 1/2	...	...	95 1/2
July	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Sept.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Corn—				
May	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
July	76 1/2	76 1/2	72 1/2	76 1/2
Sept.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Dec.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Oats—				
May	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
July	52 1/2	54	50 1/2	51
Sept.	45 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pork—				
Sept.	15.60	15.60	15.25	15.35
Oct.	15.65	15.65	15.32	15.37
Lard—				
Sept.	9.25	9.25	9.17	9.23
Oct.	9.32	9.32	9.25	9.32
Ribs—				
Sept.	8.70	8.70	8.62	8.67
Oct.	8.77	8.80	8.70	8.75

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, Texas

Little Mavericks

S. E. Waskom of Roswell, N. M., reached the city yesterday morning and will be a guest for several days of his nephew, John W. Warren. Mr. Waskom is an old Texan and went to New Mexico about four years ago. This is his first visit to San Antonio since 1888, when, as a member of the Twentieth legislature, he came down from Austin on a junket with the other statesmen. San Antonio was a lively town then and Mr. Waskom, after taking a bird's-eye view of the situation since his arrival, says he reckons a man could have a mighty good time here yet if he felt inclined. Mr. Warren invited him down to take a look at the country, and while he has probably not divulged the real reason for extending him the invitation, it is more than likely that Mr. Waskom will have secured options on a few pieces of very valuable property before he goes back. "I am not down for the purpose of locating," said he to the Express Saturday. "I have my hands full just now of a young apple orchard that looks very encouraging to me. We don't depend on the rainfall at Roswell for raising crops and fruits, for we have very little rain, the record, I believe, showing that we have had four and a half inches in the last seventeen months. There has been good rains recently in the Panhandle country and, in fact, I found crop prospects in Texas good all the way down. I have not lost interest in Texas as a result of my removal from the state, and if I am compelled to believe everything I hear (and he looked to see that Mr. Warren was not listening) I shall no doubt conclude that God's footstool is down here instead of in Southern New Mexico.—San Antonio Express.

Candidates for office are now abroad in the land. Every farmer is accosted with a hand shake and "How are you, and how are the folks?" At the last session of the legislature a coyote bounty bill was passed, but it was vetoed by Governor Campbell. Now is a good time to get in some work toward getting the matter up again, and early in the session, so that it may go back in case of a veto and have force enough to be carried over the governor's objection in case it should be again turned down. Every farmer is, or should be, interested in poultry, and in some sections the loss from coyotes and wildcats is immense. The farmer has a few rights, the lawmaker should respect, and he should let his voice be heard in no unmistakable sound.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

J. M. Dobie spent the day here yesterday, but will go down to Cotulla today if he can get thru his business in time to catch the train. He has been down to his pasture in Live Oak county moving some of his cattle to the Ray ranch. He is shaping things up so he can later on give the necessary time to

A FOOD DRINK

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A lady doctor writes: "Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a good beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, as clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—like a new saddle."

"Then I tasted it critically, and I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "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.

marketing about 5,500 cattle he has in Oklahoma. With reference to his interests up there, he said yesterday: "My advices are to the effect that cattle are growing better every day and, in view of the rather heavy movement to market now, I do not expect to be in any hurry about beginning to move them. I made one shipment which sold at \$4.15 but that was only a test shipment, as I knew the cattle were too soft. It will be the latter part of the month and possibly the 1st of August before I get them well under way."—San Antonio Express.

Tom Hawthorne of Marfa had the barbecue trench for the Fourth of July celebration dug near the county jail, in which were incarcerated thirty-three Chinamen found in a box car as it passed thru that place. Tom put in the time while he was bossing the job conversing with the Oriental laundrymen, having picked up quite a smattering of "Chinee" by reading his laundry tickets. As the work progressed the Chinks discovered that the ditch was too large for the mere accommodation of a water pipe and when they asked him what he intended to plant there, he told them that the authorities had decided to bury them "end to end" in a trench. The Chinamen, especially these particular Chinamen, having had no opportunity to get wise on the American humorist, took him at his word, and it took the sheriff several hours, assisted by Tom's limited Chinese vocabulary, to explain that he was only joking.—San Antonio Express.

New McCormick of the T. O. Riverside ranch in Chihuahua, Mex., is in the city for a few days. He reports conditions generally as very favorable on the ranch, which has a frontage of seventy-five miles on the Rio Grande. The property is now owned by Dr. W. S. Wood of Kansas City and the cattle have been bred up with registered Hereford bulls since it was first established in 1900. The first cows came from the ranch of Luis Terrazus of Chihuahua, but the steers now are all marketed on this side of the river, being sent to pasture in Kansas and the more northern states.—San Antonio Express.

At a recent conference in London on the increase in the price of meat and especially of beef, it was urged that a remedy for the situation was the removal of the "embargo on Canadian cattle," so that they could be fattened in England. It was said that they were "the healthiest in the world," but that the summer in Canada was "too short to allow of fattening to the extent that is possible in English pastures." At present Canadian cattle, all foreign cattle for that matter, have to be slaughtered within ten days after they are landed. This is a precaution against the spread of possible disease in English herds, but it was contended that this was no longer justified in the case of Canadian cattle.

Wellington Leavitt, head cattle buyer for Swift & Co., has just returned from a trip to Europe and says that country looks upon high beef prices with a common-sense view. In other words they realize that there is a shortage and have philosophically concluded to pay the price. It would seem now that there is no excuse for the packer to make an effort to bear the price of cattle on the hoof when both the people at home and abroad have become reconciled to 20c a pound for meat.

The denizen of West Texas does not fear the rattlesnake bite as do the visitors from the north. Happily the west Texan keeps a bottle of snake bite medicine so he can reach under the bed and get it on short notice. The Fort Stockton Pioneer pressman was bitten on the lip by one of these intruders the other night and the Pioneer dismisses the subject with the statement that his lip "is so badly swollen he can hardly see over it to feed papers in the press."

Cattle are higher than they have been for six years and yet the producers can show in many cases smaller profits than when prices were lower. It costs more every year to prepare cattle for market. One thing appears to be a certainty, and that is that the era of the cheap beefsteak has passed.—Omaha Journal Stockman.

South Texas grassers continue to outsell the Oklahoma steers, for the reason that the former are in prime condition. Within ten days if no more rains come the good ones from Oklahoma will be rolling into market, and if they can get off before the run from the northwest begins the cattlemen from the new state have bright prospects for a prosperous year.

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