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As Secretary Crowley Sees the Cattle Situation

Following is an interesting interview which H. E. Crowley, general manager of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, recently gave the Midland Live Stock Reporter. It summarizes conditions as viewed by a man who is probably in closer touch with the cattle business than any other in the southwest:

"The Cattle Raisers' Association was never in better condition than it is today. Our membership increases almost daily. Our influence for good to all phases of the live stock industry is being felt, not only in the councils of this nation, but in the nations of the world as well. Only within the past two weeks, directly thru the influence of the Cattle Raisers' Association, the Cuban tariff on American cattle has, by an order of Governor Magoon, governor of the island of Cuba, been reduced so as to admit American

Beef Cross On Dairy Cows

It is not necessary to state that the dairy business is extending rapidly not merely in sections like New York, northern Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, or what is usually called the dairy belt, but it is dipping down into the corn country and will invade, if it is not now invading, the black belt of Illinois and the wheat belt of Kansas and Nebraska. It is not necessary to point out the reason why farmers are driven more and more to dairying. It is at present one of the most profitable businesses conducted on the farm and will continue to be so until the price of milk and butter is much lower than it is today.

The dairy papers are insisting so strenuously on the use of the special purpose dairy cow, such as the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, that men are inquiring where the beef will come from if the farmers go into dairying more extensively, and especially if they use the special purpose dairy cow. Farmers in the corn belt especially, who have been persuaded to utilize this special purpose cow, may well ask where they will find a suitable package for the roughness grown on their quarter or half section farm. The answer, we think, is not difficult.

The number of cows that can be kept on a farm is limited. The actual average is perhaps ten. There are very few farmers who can afford to keep more than twenty, for the reason that they cannot milk them without hiring extra help. A sale can be made of only a few of the very choicest of the male calves of these special purpose breeds for breeding purposes. He cannot afford to feed hay and corn to raise the rest, hence they are fit, only for veal.

If we had a herd of this kind we would have no hesitation about purchasing the beefiest bull we could find. Whether it would have horns and a white face, or whether it would be black and hornless, would be simply a matter of preference as to color and horns, and the opportunity of securing the quality desired. While we do not mean to say that cows of this kind will produce the very best type of beef calves, we do mean to say that it will be quite equal to the average dual purpose bred steers; and if a dual purpose bull of pronounced milking type is used, the progeny will probably be superior. This experiment has been tried out quite thoroughly by some of the farmers of Minnesota, and the results have been all that could be expected or even desired.

Two things, however, must be borne in mind. No inferior bull should be used for this purpose. The very best

cattle on terms decidedly more favorable than heretofore, and while the terms are not quite so favorable yet as that granted to Mexico and South America, the difference in the quality of the cattle in favor of the American product puts us in direct competition with them and opens up a good market to Texas, Louisiana and Florida cattlemen.

"We expect that in the no distant fu-

ture that the markets of Continental Europe will be opened to American beef, both on foot and refrigerated. We are committed to the accomplishment of that end.

"Texas is of course the breeding ground of all the states of the American Union of states and we must furnish the beef supply for the grazing grounds of the north and northwestern

states and while we have ample stock cattle with which to do this, we are right now in the midst of a real shortage in beef cattle. There are but few aged steers to be had at any price and I confidently expect to see higher prices in all classes of cattle within the next two or three years than we have experienced since 1884. There are many reasons for this which I cannot possibly give in one interview.

"Texas range conditions, taken as a whole, were never better. From all parts of the range country of the southwest come reports to the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association to the effect that abundant rains have fallen and that cattle generally are in first class condition.

"Cattlemen generally are, I believe, in good safe financial condition and will not turn their cattle loose unless satisfactory prices can be realized."

A COWBOY'S SONG

BY JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

The bawl of a steer to cowboy's ear is music of sweetest strain,
And the yelling notes of the gray coyotes to him are a glad refrain;
The rapid beat of his broncho's feet on the sod as he speeds along
Keep 'livening time to the ringing rhyme of his rollicking cowboy song.

His eyes are bright and his heart is light as the smoke of his cigarette,
There's never a care for his soul to bear, no troubles to make him fret;

For a kingly crown in the noisy town his saddle he would not change;
No life so free as the life we see 'way out on the cattle range.

Hi-lo! Hi-la!
To the range away
On the deck of a bronk of steel,
With a careless flirt
Of the rawhide quirt
And a dig of the rowelled heel,
And the winds may howl,
And the thunders growl,
Or the breezes may softly moan,
A rider's life
Life for me:
The saddle a kingly throne.

At the long day's close he his broncho throws with the lurch in the boss corral.

And a light he spies in the bright blue eyes of his welcoming rancher gal;

'Tis a light that tells of the love that dwells in the soul of his little dear,

And a kiss he slips to her waiting lips when no one is watching near.
And his glad thoughts stray to the coming day when away to the town they'll ride

and the nuptial brand by the parson's hand will be placed on his bonnie bride,

And they'll gallow back to the old home shack in the life that is new and strange—

The rider bold and the girl of gold, the queen of the cattle range.

Hi-lo! Hi-la!
For the work is play
When love's in the cowboy's eyes,
When his heart is light
As the clouds of white
That swim in the summer skies,
And his jolly song
Speeds the hours along
As he thinks of the little gal
With the golden hair
Who'll be waiting there
At the gate of the home corral.

Shorthorn, Angus, Hereford or Gal- loway should be used, and its use continued until the farmer finds it necessary to replenish his dairy herd. If he replenishes his dairy herd by purchase, as many of them do, he can keep a bull of this kind as long as he is serviceable. No change is required. There is no danger of inbreeding; for any man who has judgment enough to follow this method will not for a moment think of keeping any of the heifer calves for use in his dairy. If he does, he will make a very serious mistake.

Both males and females should be marked for the shambles from the moment they are born. Where cream is sold these calves can be grown on separator milk and corn and turned off at thirty, twenty-four or even eighteen months old at a very good profit, and furnish at the same time

packages suitable for condensing the surplus grains and forage on the farm.

When we need to replenish the dairy herd, we would then change back to a special purpose sire of the breed of the herd, and would not stint the money in purchasing, provided we could find one of the proper type and with a dairy pedigree behind it. We would use this for a year or two, and then go back to the special purpose beef sire.

The time may come in the next fifteen or twenty years, when a large per cent of the cattle furnished from the corn and grass states of the future may be of this breeding. There is not the slightest danger of either the special purpose dairy cow or the special purpose beef cow going out of fashion. The world must have milk, butter, cheese and beef.

We have no pets or favorites among

Growth of the Dairy Industry

The Growth of the Dairy Industry

For some time past the citizens of Cleburne and of Johnson county have been considering the advisability of establishing a creamery at Cleburne. There was an important meeting of farmers and of the agricultural committee of the Board of Trade held last Monday. The matter of building a creamery was discussed. The Board of Trade is anxious for the assurance from the farmers that they will keep the plant supplied with cream and butter fat. H. E. Hershey, industrial agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, explained the value of a creamery to a community. Short addresses were made by Judge Cato Sells, J. W. Chase, Professor R. G. Hall, B. F. Frasher, Mr. Kirtley and others. From the favorable comments by the farmers present it is thought the creamery will be put in very soon.

The importance of the dairy industry to a state, county or community is becoming well known in Texas, especially since the establishment and successful operation of such institutions in several different cities of the state. There is no state that can boast of as many advantages for the creamery business as can Texas. We produce the feed crops, we have the cattle, and the demand for dairy products is steady and strong at all times. A creamery in a community offers the farmers another opportunity for diversification, which is of course only another way of saying that it adds another source of revenue. Cleburne and Johnson county are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will be in operation at an early date.—Dallas News.

the breeds of any kind of live stock. We recognize the good points of all the breeds. They are all needed, and the one is best that fits best into the conditions of the farm of the locality. All we ask breeders to do is to use the knife freely on males, breed the best they possibly can, and put none but the best on the market. Let there be no strife among the herdsmen. There is no more reason for strife among the breeders of cattle in the United States than there was for strife between the herdsmen of Abraham and Lot, and the breeders of today may well take up the language of the old patriarch: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen; for we are brethren."

Parker County Man Who Was Once Captured by Indians



"BUD" DAVIS.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Aug. 8.—It is not quite thirty years since the Indians were driven forever from Texas' borders, but there are few living Texans today who went thru the experience of capture by the red men and life among their roving bands.

One of these few is "Bud" Davis, who lives three miles southwest of Reno, in Parker county.

While out staking a pony at sunrise on the morning of May 12, 1869, young Davis was seized by a band of Indians. His parents did not know what had happened until Wm. Nix, Mill Perkins and several other old settlers who had seen the Indians, told his parents, by that time frantic over their son's failure to return home.

The Indians ate dinner on New-som's Mound, in Wise county, 25 miles northwest of where they had seized the boy, and then fled to the territory. They were seven days reaching their reservation and they stayed four days

at a camp 30 miles from Fort Sill. Fort Sill was then a government post and the government was feeding the Indians.

When the Indians, who had seized young Davis, went to the fort they took the boy along and soldiers saw him. They bought him from the Indians, paying with sugar and coffee, and then cared for him until he recovered from the exposure and suffering caused by the Indians' binding him hand and foot with leather thongs.

In those days freighters traveled between Jacksboro and Fort Sill and these carried the boy back to Texas. Ben Akard, now a member of the firm of Akard & Cherry at Weatherford, took him home from Jacksboro to his parents, who were almost despairing of ever seeing him again. He had been absent twenty-six days and suffered greatly for lack of water. The only food he received was horse steak.

Mr. Davis now has a fine home almost within sight of the place where he was captured.

HOUSEHOLD HINT

WASHING MADE EASY

Washing Fluid: One box of concentrated lye, one ounce of salts of tartar, two ounces of aqua ammonia, one-half pound of borax, six quarts of water. (soft preferred).

How to prepare the above: Boil one gallon of water. Go out doors and turn lye into granite disapan or a two-gallon crock. While you are doing this wear a closely woven damp towel around your mouth and nostrils. Pour boiling water over lye, add the salts and borax, then the two quarts of cold water and ammonia, and bottle at once. It must be kept in glass jar as it is so strong it will eat through a jug. If it is put in Mason jars, do not fill jars full, as it will spoil tops.

How to use it: Take a good sized tub and have it nearly full of quite warm water. In summer time cold water may be used, or water that has stood in the sun a few hours. Into this put a good sized teacup of the fluid and make a good suds with melted soap. Do this the night before you wash, or else rise early and do it the first thing in the morning. If it can be done the night before wash lay the work is going on while you are asleep. Into this tub of water put every soiled piece of white linen except housecleaning rags; they should be placed in a pail by themselves. After they have soaked over night or an hour or so in the morning, put wringer on tub and lift the things up and down and rub a

little with hands, then wring out. Have boiler ready with water luke-warm, and melted soap, add one-half cup of washing fluid to boiler of water. Fill up the boiler with the finest things and let them boil fifteen or twenty minutes. Have a five-cent split bottom basket with handle removed. Place this over a candy bucket, lift clothes from boiler and let them drain a few minutes to extract the strong fluid water. Throw these drained clothes into a tub, cover with cold soft water. Now look for dirt, and you will be surprised at how little if any there is left. But if there should be a faint streak, use the wash-board on them and the dirt drops out as by magic. From this suds water put them into a rinse water without bluing and into another with bluing in it. They are now ready to starch and hang up, and will be as white as snow. The suds water is good for kitchen aprons and flannels, and makes socks and overalls clean. Throw back into the boiler the water left in the candy bucket from the draining, add some cold water, more soap, and possibly a little more washing fluid, say two tablespoons, because now your more soiled clothes need attention, and you can proceed with the second boil as you did with the first. But as you come to the more dirty ones in the soaking tub have them rubbed some on the board before they are placed in the boiler. I have used this for eighteen years and know it does not rot or hurt the fabric near like the wear and tear of the endless rubbing on the wash-board. Women are more valuable than any fabric ever woven, and this process is certainly a saving on the

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woman who has the washing to do. To my mind it is equal to the service of a maid any day. All of the ingredients that are in this formula can be secured anywhere, unless it be the borax. This may be omitted without damage to the recipe. I have made rallons without it, but it is a fine bleacher and cleanser and I prefer to put it in. Almost every woman on a farm has a washing machine of some sort, and this fluid works to a finish with machinery. A neighbor of mine who had the use of the "hired hand" on Monday, and who did not care to boil her clothes, would get the man to run the machine. She filled the machine with boiling water, used two cups of washing fluid and soap, etc. The main thing is to get the fluid, and your own good sense will lead you to use it with or without a machine. Six quarts can be made at a cost of about 20 or 25 cents, and it surpasses any of the washing powders or fluids on the market for washing purposes.

If you have delicate colors in the wash, of course these must be kept far away from water that has any of this fluid in it, as it will fade them. If your hands are slick and shining when you go to hang out the clothes, have a bottle of glycerine, with some lemon juice added, or a few drops of vinegar helps. In the winter time camphor ice should be used, and a pair of cotton gloves provided for the person who puts the clothes on the line when the cold north wind nips. At butchering time when things are stained with blood this fluid is invaluable. Put some of it in a vessel of cold water and drop stained things in and let them remain for an hour or so, and they will be almost colorless when removed. If you have the misfortune to burn a kettle or cooking vessel there is nothing like this fluid to cut the scorched food from the surface. Put it in the article damaged and set it over the fire for a short time and it will do a large part of the work for you.

It would be a good thing for white clothes if all women knew enough to drop the clothes into luke-warm or cold water when they are put in the boiler. There is a good scientific reason for this, and this rule should be observed. The action of heat on the contents of the boiler under this rule has been demonstrated by chemists to be ten times more efficacious than when soiled linen is dropped into boiling suds at first.

AUNT SUSAN,
In Wallace's Farmer.

POULTRY

CRATE YOUR EGGS

Some time since the writer saw a man driving out of town with a tub in which were cotton seed and eggs. "What's the matter?" I asked, to which

he replied, "Eggs broke—forty-three of Forty-three eggs at two dozen for a quarter, which he was getting, meant a loss of about 45 cents. One crate can be bought for 15 cents, and it will hold thirty-six dozen. When the crate is filled tack the cover on and the sections will stand solid and there will be only a small chance of breakage.

If the roads be rough, however, and the vehicle be a lumber wagon without springs, buy a little common sheet cotton batten and put it over each pasteboard that goes between the layers, and all likelihood of breakage will be obviated. How much neater the crates look than boxes and tubs of cotton seed and how much handier; the eggs, then, count themselves.

some profits from the milk production Baird, Texas, July 9, 1908.—Will you please tell me what is the matter with my mule and what to do for him? He is 5 years old and has been in good flesh and in good health until about a month ago. He eats hearty and I work him all the time. When he stands for a while he will stretch out like he wanted to make water and sometimes

will make a little quantity and it seems to be dark and ropy. He will stand and stretch out this way for twenty or thirty minutes at a time. He doesn't drink very much water.

Answer—Your mule has some kind of kidney trouble; can't tell for sure from your letter. Would advise you to give a complete change of food and let the water he drinks be pure and free from gip. Give this as a tonic twice a day: Ferri sulphate, one ounce; nitrate potussa, one ounce; sulphur, three ounces; one tablespoonful night and morning in his feed.

Crowley, Texas.—Please tell me what to do for my milch cow. She has warts on two of her teats. They are not very large, but at times they get sore and she won't stand to me milked. Is it all right to use the milk while she has these warts?

Answer—Touch each wart with about one drop of nitric acid once a day for three or four days, then keep oiled with olive oil and they will soon disappear. I think the milk would be all right to use if the cow has no fever from them.

Cedar Hill, Texas.—I have a very fine Jersey calf, about 3 months old. It has been puny for three weeks. At first it took diarrhoea. For two or three days the bowels became constipated, some days diarrhoea, then constipation. I have tried raw eggs when bowels were loose and given hog's lard when constipated. Will you please give me a remedy for this trouble at once?

Answer—This is inflammation of the first stomach and is more often met with in calves than in older cattle. Give the calf one-half pint raw linseed oil and one teaspoonful of Tr. Opii; mix and give at one dose. Repeat in twenty-four hours if necessary.

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Value of Barn Yard Manure

From Wallace's Farmer.

A Missouri subscriber raises the question as to where farmers are to obtain a supply of barn yard manure sufficient for the maintenance of the fertility of the farm.

The fact that this question is raised indicates the difference between the present and the past. The story that is so frequently told of the farmers of thirty years ago moving their stables rather than clean them out is really no joke but a fact, as we can testify from our own observation. Our older readers can well remember when in the fall of the year the evening sky was lit up by burning straw stacks, when the straw was dragged away from the machine and burned on the ground. The fact that men should now raise the question as to where the supply of farm yard manure can be obtained indicates the immense advance that agriculture has made in the last thirty years.

Many farmers imagined that the soils of the prairie states were inexhaustible. We remember a farmer coming back from southern Illinois in our boyhood days and telling us that the lands of the section now called "Egypt" had the potency of forty crops of wheat averaging forty bushels per acre. In that section they are now inquiring for commercial fertilizers; and are finding out that while commercial fertilizers with manure are profitable, and without manure profitable for perhaps two or three years, nevertheless fertilizers are profitable in a general way only in connection with manure.

Evidently there are but two ways of supplying this vegetable matter necessary to replace the exhausted humus content of the soil, either by growing it to be plowed under as green manure, or by applying it in the form of barn yard manure after being fed to live stock.

There are serious objections to plowing under a large quantity of coarse vegetable matter. If applied green, there is danger of developing soil acidity. If plowed under dry, there is danger in many sections of interfering with the capillary action of water in the soil and drying out the land.

Therefore, the only practical way to secure a supply of manure is by adopting a rotation of crops and engaging in some form of stock raising that will furnish a profit out of the crops fed to the live stock and a second profit out of the manure as a by-product.

Farmers will discover by and by

SEE DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALL STATE FAIRS

Manson Campbell Company of Detroit and Chatham, Ontario, will have interesting exhibits of the Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Fireless Cookers in charge of experts.

One of the most interesting exhibits and demonstrations at all State Fairs this season will be that of the Manson Campbell Company whose factories are at Detroit, Michigan, and Chatham, Ontario, makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill and Seed Grader and the Chatham Fireless Cooker, both of which are so well known. Over 250,000 Chatham Fanning Mills are in use everywhere in America and they have long been considered the world's standard. The Chatham Fireless Cooker has for over two years been the great demonstrated success of all cookers and every reader of this paper will be interested to eat the delicious food which will daily be cooked without fire in the Chatham fireless cookers. These exhibits which you are invited to make your headquarters. Meanwhile if you are interested now to get their free catalogs on either of these famous articles, just write your name and address to their Detroit factory, and all literature and their liberal selling plan direct from the factory at wholesale prices will be sent you at once.

Following are the names of the officers of the company and experts who will be in charge of this company's Fair exhibits at the places named and at the time indicated. Be sure to call on them when you visit any of these Fairs.

August 20 to 28, Des Moines, Iowa: L. D. Rice, J. F. Jones, Jas. Wellman, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Des Moines, Iowa. J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

August 28 to Sept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.: L. D. Rice, J. F. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Columbus, Ohio: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

September 7 to 12, Milwaukee, Wis.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem. Huron, S. D.: J. F. Jones, Denver, Colo.: L. D. Rice. Detroit, Mich.: J. Wellman, W. E. Campbell, Homer Smith. Indianapolis, Ind.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

September 14 to 19, Syracuse, N. Y.: J. Wellman, W. E. Campbell, Homer Smith. Louisville, Ky.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. Pueblo, Colo.: L. D. Rice. Hutchinson, Kan.: J. F. Jones. Grand Rapids, Mich.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

September 25 to October 2, Springfield, Ill.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

September 25 to October 12, Albuquerque, N. M.: C. F. Jones.

September 21 to 26, Nashville, Tenn.: J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. La Crosse, Wis.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 1 to 10, Oklahoma City, Okla.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson. Salt Lake City: L. D. Rice. Sedalia, Mo.: D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 8 to 16, Fort Worth, Tex.: J. Wellman, J. F. Bartels, Chas. Sampson.

October 12 to 17, Kansas City: L. D. Rice, D. D. Wellman, O. A. Kindem.

October 17 to Nov. 1, Dallas, Tex.: L. D. Rice, J. F. Bartels, J. Wellman.

that they cannot afford to waste manure either by allowing it to lie exposed to the air in the barn yard or by scattering it from a wagon in the old-fashioned way that is fast becoming a thing of the past. Furthermore, they will discover in the near future that they cannot afford to waste the liquid portion, containing about two-fifths of the actual fertility. It will be a long time before the farmers of the west will build cisterns and pump out the manure into wagons or carts and sprinkle it over the fields, as the foreigner does, but it should not take a long time to learn that by having cement floors and using plenty of bedding all this can be saved, and at the same time add very greatly to the cleanliness and comfort of the cattle.

Farmers are still further learning that the time to haul out manure is as soon as it is made, and to apply it not to corn or small grain of any kind directly, but to put it on the grass lands, thus greatly increasing the quantity of hay and at the same time the amount of grass roots; and more evenly distributed thru the land when it is plowed up than it is possible to distribute it even by the use of a manure spreader.

If, as the Ohio station maintains, a ton of average manure is worth nearly three dollars a ton when applied fresh, and about two dollars and fifteen cents after it has lain in the barn yard three months, certainly it is worth while for the farmer to reform his methods so as to get this maximum of value. Many of our readers will be skeptical at first as to these values. We can only state that they are made on the basis of ten years' experiments, and should be correct for that locality.

The cost of transporting manure by wagon is so great that it ordinarily must be made on the farm. It is fortunate that this is so. Whether we will or not we are gradually forced into better methods of farming. Neither farmers nor any other class of people are very apt to do the things that would be good for them unless they are in some way forced to do them.

Missouri Steer Feeding Experiment

F. G. King of the Missouri experiment station at Columbia, Mo., marketed on the Chicago yards last week two loads of experiment cattle. One load of three-year-old steers sold at \$7.40 weighing 1,100 pounds, averaging about 1,000 pounds. "The purpose in feeding these cattle," said Mr. King, "was to demonstrate the difference in age condition in feeding operations. We have selected a load of each age ranging from calves to three-year-old steers, and they were all fed the same ration, for each class there being five steers in each experiment. All the cattle are fed shelled corn, but the difference is in the roughage. Five head in each load of fifteen are fed, in addition to the corn, timothy hay; five head clover and five head clover and silage."

The experiment in which the cattle were used is one to determine the influence of age and ration on the cost of production. There were thirty head in the test and they were divided into six lots and fed 147 days.

The rations fed were as follows: Two-year-olds—Lot 1, timothy hay and shelled corn; lot 2, clover hay and shelled corn; lot 3, clover hay, corn silage and shelled corn.

The three-year-olds were divided into similar lots and received the same rations. The gains made per steer in the 147 days' feeding and the cost per 100 pounds are as follows:

Two-Year-Olds		
Lots.	Gain.	Cost per 100 lbs.
1.....	313	\$8.61
2.....	443	7.32
3.....	407	7.34

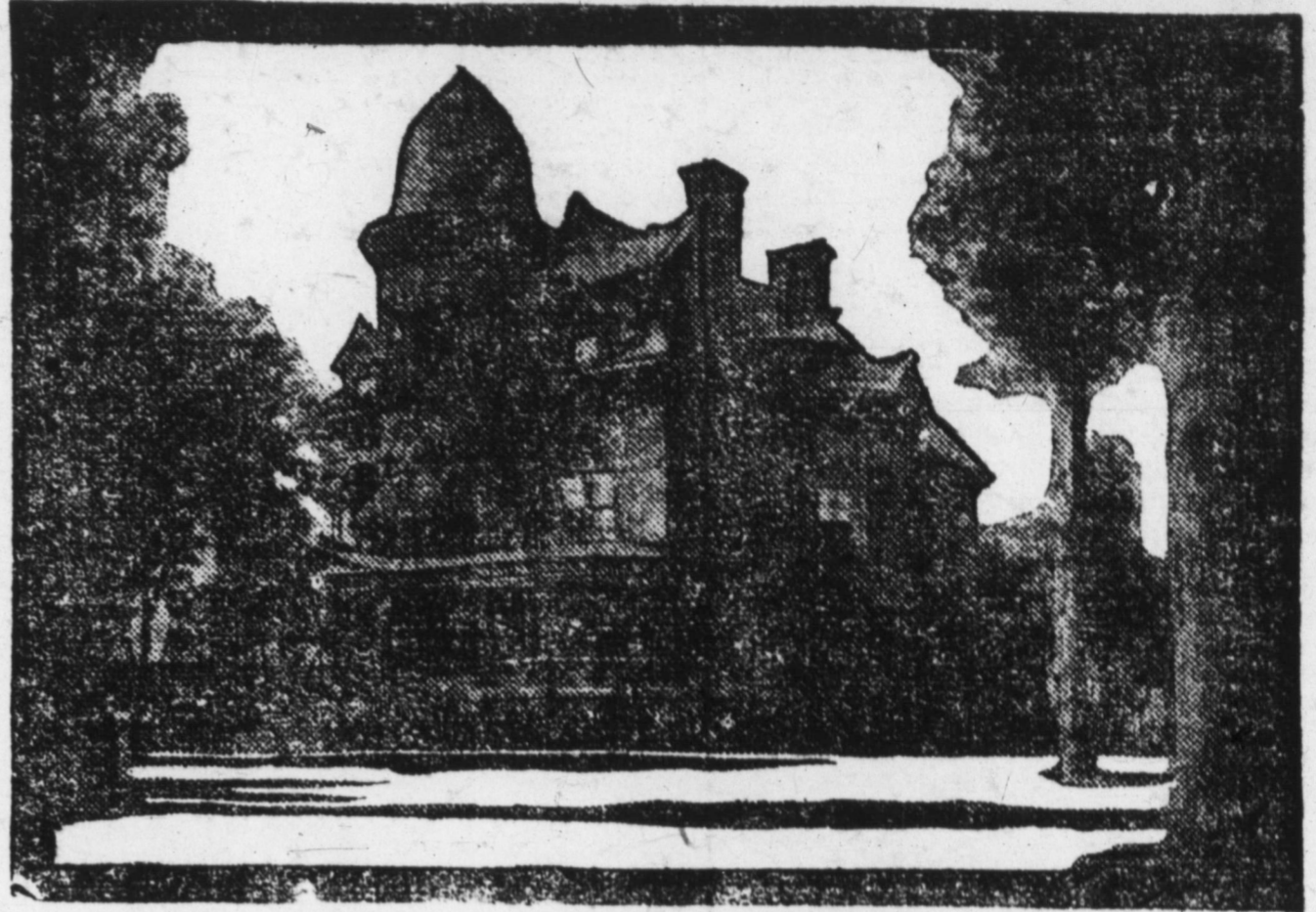
Three-Year-Olds		
Lots.	Gain.	Cost per 100 lbs.
1.....	302	\$10.17
2.....	419	8.94
3.....	394	8.70

The figures show that the younger cattle made a little the better gains and that the ration of corn and clover was the better. Mr. King said valuations put upon the lots by market experts showed the lots fed corn silage worth fully 20c per 100 more than the others. "We cannot make any definite conclusions on one year's work," said Mr. King, "so will continue the experiment further."

What Becomes of a Steer

In a recent article taken from the National Provisioner on "What Becomes of a Steer," figures were given showing what a 1,200-pound steer, dressed according to modern packing house methods, would yield as follows: Ribs, 65 pounds; loins, 115; round, 165; chucks, 150; plates, 113; shanks, 45; flanks, 24; suet, 28; kidneys, 2; tongue, 5; hide, 65; oleo oil, 25; oleosterine,

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, 5513 Miller Building, Kokomo, Indiana.

13.20; tallow, 5.21; hair, 12; glue, 1.55; cheek, 5; brains, lips, 1; heart, 3.5; liver, 10; tail, 1.25; sweetbreads, 2; medicinal glands, 6; tripe, 8; casing, 5.07; fertilizer, 24.75; hoofs, 1.75; shing, 1.15; neatsfoot oil, 1; butter stock, 1.25; raw bones, 13; horns, 75; blood, 1.20; total, 881.56 pounds.

The uses of the several parts are: Hides, leather; from tallow, soap, glycerin, butterine, lubricator and candles; from blood, albumen fertilizer and stock food; from the hoofs, buttons, hairpins, fertilizer, glue and fancy goods; from the tankage, which includes all manner of refuse, fertilizer and stock food; from oleo, oil, butter-fine and compound lard; from the intestines, sausage casings, brewers' hose and snuff packages; from the bladder, casings and packages for putty, lard and snuff; from the tail, hair for mattresses and upholstery; from the bones, buttons, glue, polish, leather dressing, lubricant and illuminant; from the bone, for tempering steel, anhydrous ammonia and glue. The tongue, cheek and tripe are sold for meat. There is nothing wasted but the water in the carcass.

Buying Texas Wool

Eastern wool buyers are now flocking into southwest Texas and buying wool. In the mountainous country are thousands of sheep ranges, and this

year approximately 3,000,000 pounds of wool is stored in the warehouses at Kerrville, Boerne, Comfort, Fredericksburg, Uvalde and other points. The largest single wool grower and handler in the United States is Captain Chas. Schreiner of Kerrville, who every year has a million pounds of wool for sale. There is now lively bidding among the buyers who represent eastern factories, and the price will be about up to the average of the last few years, which is good.

The Wool Crop of Oregon

Eighteen clips of wool, aggregating almost 500,000 pounds, were sold at Pendleton, Ore., southwest of Spokane, a few days ago, practically completing the transfer of the crop of the country for the year from the growers to the buyers. The price ranged from 6 3/4 to 13 cents a pound and seemed to be better than that offered at the first sale early in May. The largest individual clip sold was that of William Slusher, and by refusing to sell at the first sale and holding it over he received one cent more a pound on his 150,000 pounds. The average price paid was about 12 cents. The J. E. Smith Land and Live Stock Company refused a bid of 10 1/4 cents on 150,000 pounds, but all the other sheepmen accepted bids offered without delay.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to insist upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under seal. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, oftentimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nerve and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say for yourself by sending a postal card request for a free booklet of extract from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. W. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you.

Disinfection at Fall Fairs

As the fair season approaches and breeders are getting their herds ready for the circuit, it is perhaps well to say something about the arrangements that are made for maintaining sanitary conditions in the barns and show rings of the various state fairs and expositions. This matter is one that is very important, altho there are doubtless many exhibitors who have not stopped to consider it seriously and take into account the benefit they derive from proper attention to these details. Where large numbers of animals from almost every part of the country are assembled those from the east quartered alongside of those from the west, there is more or less chance of the introduction and spread of some contagious diseases. There have been instances of just such unfortunate occurrences and to guard against a repetition of the trouble, most fair associations now arrange to have buildings and grounds thoroly disinfected during the fair season.

Most of our readers have noticed the work done by Parke, Davis & Co. at many of the leading fairs in past years. Kreso Disinfectant, manufactured by this company, is now recognized as a standard product of its kind, and the fact that it is used at fairs must always give the exhibitors of valuable stock a feeling of security. During the present season Kreso will be represented at the following fairs: Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Huron, S. D.; Atlanta, Ga.; Danbury, Conn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Hamline, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa, and Springfield, Ill. At some of these Kreso will be employed as the official disinfectant, and others will doubtless be added to the list later in the season. Moreover, Kreso has been used at some seventy-five leading fairs and expositions (including the International Live Stock Exposition) during the last few years, and we have never known of an outbreak of contagious disease upon grounds thus protected.

To those who are visitors but not exhibitors the fact that Parke, Davis & Co. will be upon these grounds with sanitary apparatus and a display of their animal industry products offers an opportunity for the visitor to acquaint himself with them that should not be missed. The display will include, in addition to Kreso Disinfectant, Kreso Dip for general dipping operations, Blacklegoids for the protection of cattle against blackleg, Anthraxoids for the protection of domestic animals against anthrax, Azoo (rat virus) for the extermination of rats and mice with a material that is not injurious to domestic animals, Spermofuge, Tuberculin, etc.

Kind of Hogs Buyers Want

THE KIND OF HOGS—STOCKMAN.

To show the importance of the United States in the swine industry of the world, and thereby its influence in developing type, it is only necessary to state that it produces two-fifths of the hogs of the world. Therefore the states of the Mississippi valley, which produce most of the hogs of the United States, play a very important part in the swine-growing industry of the world. The type of hog produced here is familiar to all stockmen of the United States. Unlike the bacon hog of England, Denmark and Canada, the most valuable parts of this animal are the hams, back and shoulders, consequently these parts are developed at the expense of the sides. The result is a hog that is diametrically opposite to the above mentioned hog, viz.: one that has a broad back, wide and full hams and shoulders, also a heavy neck and jowls, with a large proportion of external as well as internal fat.

Most of the hogs of the United States are grown in the corn belt. Corn is primarily adapted to the production of this kind of a hog. Consequently this section of the country has taken the lead in the development of swine of the fat or lard type, and has determined their characteristics. There was also a demand for this kind of a hog.

The English bacon hog belongs primarily to Great Britain, Denmark and Canada. In recent years this hog has been introduced into the United States, and is rapidly establishing for itself a place. Many hogs are sold on the Chicago and other markets of the United States for bacon purposes, but the greater part of them are not of ideal bacon type, which hog must be long in body, deep in side, with comparatively

narrow back, narrow and light hams and shoulders, and light, muscular neck. This form is desirable because it is the side of the hog that furnishes the best and most expensive cuts, and it is necessary to have as much as possible of this at the expense of the other parts.

This hog must also show indications of having firm flesh, be well covered with lean meat or muscle, and must not have an excess of fat on the outside of the carcass. The fat on the outside should not be more than 1 to 11-4 inches in thickness and should be evenly distributed over the entire carcass. The weight must be between 160 and 220 pounds, as this makes the most desirable cuts as to size, flavor and firmness. From the very nature of a cut of bacon, size is of much importance. A hog smaller than the given weight would furnish a side of bacon that would be too thin, and one larger than this would furnish one that would be too thick.

A hog old enough, that with good care and breeding will weight from 160 to 220 pounds, furnishes bacon that is of the best flavor. A hog smaller than this would very likely be too young, and one heavier than this would be too old to furnish bacon of the best flavor. In firmness of flesh, also, the 160 to 220 pound bacon hogs is likely to be most desirable. A hog younger required to produce this size would have too much water in its flesh, for the younger the animal the more water it has incorporated in its system, and this excess of water in the system not only detracts from the firmness of the flesh, but also replaces much of the food value, thus forming a meat that has less substance.—W. Deitrich, University of Illinois.

Hog Raising as a Business

Hogs today are grown for show and exhibition purposes. Show and exhibition hogs only come from pure bred animals, and where a person is skilled in growing and feeding hogs there is quite a fascinating profit in producing show hogs. I have known breeders of fancy hogs to sell one hog for enough cash to pay for a good farm. But the average hog raiser confines his efforts to produce fat hogs for pork, and I am sorry to say it is a noticeable fact that the average hog raiser is not alive to the easiest and quickest way to secure the most profit. He will buy an improved implement to grow the feed, but he is slow to secure an improved hog to eat the feed, and he goes on, season in and season out, playing a losing game, and finally decides there is little or nothing in the hog business and he can make more by selling his corn to the elevators at 30 cents per bushel. But the hog raiser must remember that he lives in a practical age, for as the improved implement will increase the yield and lessen the labor, so will the improved hog bring the same results.

Too many farmers pin their faith to the old adage that the corn crib is the grandmother of all fine hogs. In a way this is true, the difference being in the crib of corn being a high grade article and the scrub hog a low grade animal, and it is hard to convert high class feed thru low grade animals into first-class meat.

In a good herd, a good sire is considered one-half of the herd; but a poor sire in a good herd is considered two-thirds of the herd in a way that we don't want him to be. The average hog raiser considers his herd of five, ten, or twenty females worth from \$15 to \$20 each and yet, knowing the sire is one-half the herd, he will buy a \$10 sire and expect good results. The hog business is so much a practical business that in order to secure the best results, the beginner should employ methods to match the business. An improved hog is the foundation of success. The people that make fortunes raising hogs are the ones that use up-to-date methods and stay in the business.

There is one kind of pork grower that jumps in when the business looks good and tries to jump out when the business looks bad. They want the meat of the pie without, breaking the crust to get it. They seem to be always on the outlook for a business where everything is coming in and nothing going out. Now, my friends, I've been in the hog business long enough to know that in a way it is just like all other vocations in life. If you want to reap the large profits in hog raising, "stay in the business." I have lived and traveled in and thru most all the great pork producing dis-

tricts of the United States and I am confident that hogs can be raised easier, quicker and cheaper in this locality than any other place in North America, as corn enters largely into the finished product of the hog. The planting and growing season is longer and all balances for corn growing to perfection. The good corn lands of Broken Arrow district will become the most valuable on earth.

I am often asked which is the best breed and I will answer by saying, "the pure breed," of which there are many varieties. Select the color, kind and type that suits your fancy. At the present time, the improved Poland-China holds a majority of the grand champion sweepstakes ribbons at county, state and world's fairs. Their short wide heads, even top and bottom lines, wide backs, sleek coats and great bulging hams give them an advantage in the show ring that is hard to overcome. I find them prolific, easy fleshers, quick maturers, very docile, gentle and easily managed. Hogs that weigh around 250 pounds bring the highest prices for pork and the kind that will reach that weight the quickest with the least amount of corn and feed is the most profitable kind to raise.

The demand for improved hogs is increasing all the time and it will soon be hard to utilize the razor back hog to any advantage. The old way of raising hogs will soon be a thing of the past. It has been a practice too long to select as feed lots places that are rocky or rough and could never be plowed up, thereby losing the benefit of that which should go back to enrich the soil. And another expensive feed lot is the timber lot that contains nuts and mast which more or less contain worms that are the forerunners of many fatal diseases.

As the country settles up hogs have to be kept on smaller areas. The improved hog is susceptible to his environment tho he will thrive under most all conditions. But to do his best he should have clean, pure water to drink; clean, dry, well ventilated places to sleep, with a liberal amount of clean bedding and plenty of shade in summer. The wallow has proved a disease breeder. He should be kept free from vermin or worms. The hog pasture should be fenced into small fields and sown in a variety of forage plants and cowpeas to furnish an abundance of green feed the year round. During the growing period he should be fed very little corn kept away from creeks and overflow lands, and if so managed the hog raiser has little to fear. The hog is the most profitable animal kept on the farm. He multiplies rapidly and brings quick, easy money and is an indispensable animal to all successful farming.—P. Y. Clay in Oklahoma ZFarm Journal.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

Sheep in Wyoming

Very discouraging reports come from flockmasters in Wyoming. The average lambing will be about 55 per cent. This is a very poor result and comes from two causes. First, a severe storm during the mating time and after a very dry winter, bad weather during lambing. The Wyoming sheepmen are therefore in bad luck. Wool is not moving fast, even what is sold going at 11 to 14 cents per pound. Then there is generally a shortage of lambs all over the state. To offset this state of affairs they have prospects of the best grass in the history of the business. The dry ewes will get very fat and lambs will be good. The wool clip is below an average in quality. A great deal is being consigned to the east while some is being stored in Omaha, an experiment which will be watched with great interest.

Lenox Hall is a school for young ladies, where culture and the social graces so lacking in many institutions are made a special feature. It has a full college preparatory course and then gives a year of advanced work for the benefit of its own graduates and the graduates of other secondary schools who feel that a year at such a school would be beneficial in giving them what they have missed elsewhere. All the music, art and social advantages of St. Louis are available for the students. Special attention is paid to preparation for foreign travel. The very best facilities are provided in music and expression. Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the principal, is a lady of culture as well as an educator of experience and enjoys the love and confidence of the young ladies who are so fortunate as to be with her, and their parents as well.

The big-boned, high-framed cow is going out of demand and the small, more delicate types are becoming popular in the dairy.

EXHAUSTION

Made Worse by Coffee Drinking

There's a delusion about coffee which many persons, not necessarily chemists only, are fast finding out.

That exhaustion from long hours of hard mental or physical work is increased by the reaction of coffee, rather than relieved, is a well known fact. A prominent music professor found the true state of the coffee evil, and also the remedy. His wife tells his experience:

"For over thirty years my husband taught music 6 days a week and 12 to 14 hours a day. None too robust, such constant work made a drain on his strength so that he was often quite exhausted by Saturday night.

"He formed the habit of drinking strong coffee regularly with his meals. Occasionally when he did not have his coffee he would suffer from headache, nervousness and weakness. This alarmed him and me also, for we feared he was becoming a slave to coffee.

"About that time we heard of Postum and decided to try it. At first we did not like it, but soon learned it should be boiled 15 minutes after boiling commences, and then when served hot with cream and a little sugar, it was a drink fit for kings.

"My husband found he was gaining in weight while using Postum. He was rid of constipation, his headache disappeared and his nerves became strong.

"Now at 61 he is still able to work at teaching, selling instruments or superintending the farm, and can outwork many younger men.

"He has never gone back to coffee and says he never will. Recommending Postum to others is one of his hobbies. We are happy to say all our children drink Postum and are fond of it."

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

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

Alfalfa Grows at High Altitude

A writer in the Twentieth Century Farmer says of alfalfa grown on high land:

June 19, the writer visited Louis Brott, residing two miles north of Sextrop, in Cheyenne county, Nebraska. The Brott family have a section of fairly good table land, depth to water about 250 feet. For nine years they have been experimenting, seeking the best methods of growing alfalfa, under the conditions surrounding these table lands lying at an elevation of 4,200 feet.

At this time they have 85 acres in alfalfa. Their work is keyed to the production of alfalfa seed for market. In their experience, the alfalfa plant seeds more freely on the elevated table lands than in the low, rich valleys. Alfalfa seed grown on table land without irrigation, also brings a higher price in the market than seed grown under irrigation.

In the first efforts he followed the common method of sowing alfalfa seed broadcast on soil that had been prepared with special care. He soon found that alfalfa seed on those elevated table lands in western Nebraska, with limited rainfall, failed to develop two crops, during certain seasons from lack of sufficient moisture. He then began experimenting with alfalfa, seeded in drills, and allowing the use of cultivators, which breaking the crust, conserved some portion of the moisture and secured better results. From year to year he has widened the drills, until now he plants the seed in drills thirty-six inches apart. This allows the use of two-row cultivators, enabling a man with a good team and half-mile rows to cultivate eighteen or twenty rows daily. He finds that to secure the best results in conserving the moisture, he should cultivate to the depth of four inches, cultivating perhaps twice or three times during the season, and as soon as the plants are well established, that is, after the first season, cross harrowing. By cross harrowing two or three times during the season, they are able to break the rust in the row and destroy a good many of the weeds which would spring up in the uncultivated portion of the surface. Mr. Brott originally attempted to save seed from the first crop, but he soon found that the first crop of alfalfa seed was apt to be uneven, some of the seed pods would be ripe while others would be green. His method is to cut the first crop for hay, and to save the seed from the second crop. In Cheyenne county, under this method, the second crop of seed matures about September 10 to 20, and ripens more evenly than when saved from the first crop. Mr. Brott remarked that the alfalfa plant would

not bear its maximum quantity of seed unless it could have an abundance of sunlight.

In a field of alfalfa sown broadcast, nearly all the blossoms and seed pods would be found only on the upper tips of the plants. When the plant is grown under cultivation in rows, then it develops bloom and seed pods from top to bottom and its lower as well as upper branches are loaded with seed pods. In endeavoring to produce the maximum seed crop, the ideal distance for the plants in the row is twelve inches. This allows each plant to fully develop an abundance of seed pods.

Mr. Brott called attention to one of the fields containing 35 acres of alfalfa seeded June 4, 5 and 6, in 1907. He was cutting the first crop of alfalfa at the time of my visit, June 19. After cutting and removing the first crop, he then runs over the field lightly with a disk. This with a view of breaking up the crust and destroying as many of the small weeds which may have started as possible. The disking is done lengthwise with the row, then using a slanting toothed drag, the field is cross harrowed. This breaks up the crust which has formed, destroys the major portion of the weeds that may have started and assists in conserving the moisture. Following this work, the field should be cultivated two or three times and may perhaps be cross-harrowed once more.

In response to the question as to what kind of a drill was used in seeding this field of thirty-five acres, he stated that the seed was put in with a corn planter, using the onion plate in a No. 9 John Deere. He stated that it made little difference what form of a planter was used, since nearly all of the improved planters have the same attachments. He stated that he used seven or eight pounds of seed per acre. If it could be dropped evenly, then five pounds per acre would be ample. If one has a wheat drill, preferably one which opens the drill with a disk, the alfalfa can be seeded more rapidly. Almost any of the up-to-date drills can be used in seeding.

Cover to a depth of an inch or an inch and a half, just sufficient to get the seed down where the ground is moist. Mr. Brott pointed out another field which they had broken with steam plow at contract price of \$3 per acre. They were bringing this field into condition to seed next season. He believes it to be practicable to break prairie in May and to disk, harrow and prepare the ground with sufficient care so that seeding can be done during the more favorable season, about the first of August. Since the sod on these Cheyenne county table lands is very tough, with a large amount of black root, he prefers to break and prepare the ground one season and to seed it the next June. By delaying the seeding until the early days of June, it is practicable by cultivating during the months of April and May to destroy the major portions of the weeds which are likely to be starting and to get a comparatively clean seed bed in which to drill the alfalfa.

Mr. Brott is very much pleased with the steady development of this enterprise. He firmly believes that the elevated table lands of western Nebraska are worth \$20 to \$30 per acre, if utilized to the growing of alfalfa seed. He sold a portion of his 1906 crop to the department of agriculture at 20 cents a pound and has just received another order from the same source for 500 pounds to be delivered July 1.

Under the methods of cultivation pursued he succeeded in growing alfalfa seed that is very nearly free from weed seed. His produce is in excellent repute and he has no difficulty in marketing all he can grow.

The writer was much interested in his experience growing Kherson oats. He found by cultivating the field the previous year—cultivation means plowing once, disking about twice and harrowing perhaps four times—that they were able to nearly conserve the soil moisture of that season, and place the land in the best possible condition for a crop the following season. It is their experience that land handled by summer tilling is placed in a mechanical condition that renders its likely to crust. This particular field of twelve acres, summer tilled, the next season gave 1,080 bushels of Kherson oats, which weighed forty pounds to the bushel, or ninety bushels to the acre. It will be noted that the expense of growing ninety bushels of oats to the acre in one crop by this method is considerably less than to grow the same quantity of oats in two crops. The land has to be seeded but once, and harvested once and the cost of labor for preparation is not equal to the expense of seeding twice. The average crop of oats on these table lands, under ordinary farming, is from thirty

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering From Woman's Ailments.



I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for 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, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours. You may not see this offer again. Address

to fifty bushels per acre. He regards the Kherson oats as a safe and profitable crop on their table lands.

WHAT A. & M. OFFERS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. This is the only school in the state devoted entirely to technical training. It offers courses in architectural engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, textile engineering and various courses in agriculture, such as horticulture, animal husbandry, farm husbandry, dairying, bee keeping, etc. There is also a two-year course in agriculture for young men who wish to spend one or two years in preparing for practical farm work. The total annual expense for a boy is \$155. Technical education is undoubtedly the order of the day, and the A. & M. college is the place for the Texas boy to get it.

Copies of the premium list in the live stock division of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held at Seattle June 1 to Oct. 15, 1909, are being mailed to Texas breeders of live stock.

The premium list totals more than \$100,000 and is unusually complete. A ruling on quarantine will bar all exhibits from south of the line and this will probably detract from the interest of many Texas breeders.

The prizes offered are the same as those given at the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, held annually in Fort Worth, but the number of classes in the beef breeds is not so large. More attention is paid to dairy cattle, swine and sheep than is usual at shows in the southwest.

The Stockman-Journal has a request from Florida for burros in car load lots, preferably females of large size. If any Stockman-Journal reader has burros for sale, his address will be forwarded to the prospective purchaser if it is mailed to this office.

ALMOST A SHADOW

Gained 20 Lbs. on Grape-Nuts

There's a wonderful difference between a food which merely tastes good and one which builds up strength and good healthy flesh.

It makes no difference how much we eat unless we can digest it. It is not really food to the system until it is absorbed. A Yorkshire woman says:

"I had been a sufferer for ten years with stomach and liver trouble, and had got so bad that the least bit of food such as I then knew, would give me untold misery for hours after eating.

"I lost flesh until I was almost a shadow of my original self and my friends were quite alarmed about me. First I dropped coffee and used Postum, then began to use Grape-Nuts although I had little faith it would do me any good.

"But I continued to use the food and have gained twenty pounds in weight and feel like another person in every way. I feel as if life had truly begun anew for me.

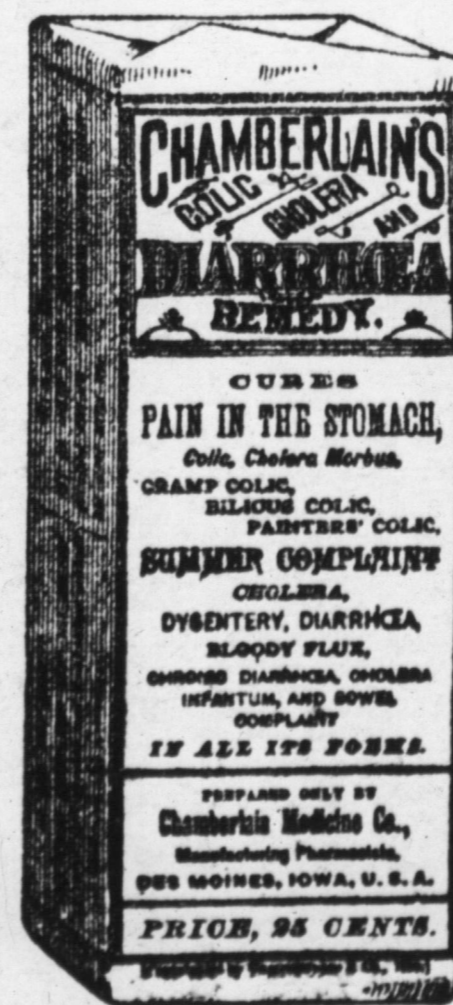
"I can eat anything I like now in moderation, suffer no ill effects, be on my feet from morning until night. Whereas a year ago they had to send me away from home for rest while others cleaned house for me, this spring I have been able to do it myself all alone.

"My breakfast is simply Grape-Nuts with cream and cup of Postum, with sometimes an egg and a piece of toast, but generally only Grape-Nuts and Postum. And I can work until noon and not feel as tired as one hour's work would have made me a year ago." "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.

Diarrhoea, Colic and Cholera Morbus



Are diseases that require prompt attention.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from these diseases before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned.

Those who rely upon physicians often find that they are away from home when most needed.

Every family, and especially those who reside on farms and ranches, miles from any drug store or physician should keep at hand a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

No physician can prescribe a better medicine for the purposes for which it is intended.

The remarkable cures effected by this remedy, in all parts of the country, have made it the acknowledged standard.

It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure, and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.

Weekly Texas Crop Report

Delay in Picking

SMITHVILLE—One of the heaviest rains of the season fell here Thursday, which will put a stop to cotton picking for the next few days.

Smiley Gets Rain

SMILEY—This section has been visited by heavy showers two days this week, that were welcomed by the farmers. There are good indications for more rain.

Situation at Cuero

CUERO—Showery weather is again prevailing here, and is cutting off receipts of cotton somewhat. Cotton is bringing 3.30 cents in the seed and about 10 1-8c in the lint.

Expect Small Cotton Crop

VICTORIA—Another rain fell here Thursday, making the cotton crop outlook very gloomy. About 450 bales of cotton have been ginned in the county this season, considerably less than at this time last year.

Rain Near Border

DEL RIO—Heavy rains still continue over this section of the country and the prospects are favorable for more. A great deal of hay is being lost as a result of so much water.

Cotton Fruiting Nicely

SAN ANGELO—Heavy rains have fallen thruout this entire section this week, the rainfall in this city Tuesday night amounting to 2.75 inches. There are some apprehensions of boll worms in cotton, which is growing very large and fruiting finely.

Heavy Rains at Brady

BRADY—This country has received heavy rains during the past few days. Monday night a heavy downpour lasting most of the night fell in Brady and vicinity. Crops were fine before the rain, and this will make them exceed all records in this country.

Short Crop at Yorktown

YORKTOWN—A good shower of rain fell here Wednesday. Cotton is coming in fast, but it is reported that the crop will be very short, especially in the timber section. While some fields on the prairie will turn out a fair crop, only about one-half of a normal crop will be picked.

ALEDO—Condition of corn in this vicinity excellent. Oats also fine and will yield 10,000 bushels. Cotton in good shape.

BURLESON—This section needs rain and the dry, hot weather is felt. Condition of corn and cotton excellent.

BROWNFIELD—Rain has fallen here and crops are doing well. Corn is good and cotton fair.

SANTA ANNA—Rain here soaked the ground and helped crops. Wheat, corn and cotton will make big yields.

SNYDER—A light rain fell here. Condition of corn, wheat, oats and cotton fine. Milo maize and kaffir corn growing splendidly.

ROCHELLE—This country was visited by rain which will be a great benefit. Corn and cotton are both excellent.

Bartlett Needs Rain

BARTLETT—A light rain fell here Monday, but not enough to be of much benefit if not followed by more. Cotton was doing fine until a few days ago, when the hot winds from the north struck it with parching heat and evaporating all the moisture from the ground.

Expect Big Cotton Yield

BROWNWOOD—Big rains fell thruout this section Tuesday, and telephone reports from Menardville and Brady say that section is thoroly soaked. Comanche and Mills counties also got good rains. Cotton will make a bumper crop.

Rain at Maxwell

MAXWELL—A good, soaking rain fell here Monday afternoon and that night. The ginning season begins here this week. Cotton is opening rapidly, and a good crop is expected.

KENNEDY—A good rain fell here Monday night. The cotton fields are white in this vicinity and there's a loud cry for pickers. Several have gone to Brownsville to secure Mexicans for that purpose.

Cotton Growing Rapidly

SEGUIN—County Surveyor A. M.

Erskine puts the rainfall Monday evening and that night at 1.7 inches. It was very welcome all over Guadalupe county, where things have been getting decidedly dry. Cotton is coming in fast.

Rain Helps Farmers

BLACO—A good rain fell here Monday evening and that night. It will be of great benefit to cotton and late corn. The rain seemed to be general in this county. The cotton crop is reported to be fine with most of the farmers.

Bexar Gets Downpour

BEXAR—A nice rain fell here Monday. It will put the earth in fine condition and be of much benefit to late cotton.

Gonzales Prospects Good

GONZALES—A light rain fell here Monday, and the weather continues cloudy. Crop prospects, generally speaking, are considered about as good as they were at this time last year.

Rain Visits Mason

MASON—A splendid rain fell here Monday, the rain gauge showing a little over an inch. As it fell slowly, it will greatly benefit crops.

Expect Big Cotton Crop

LLANO—It has been showering over this section the past twenty-four hours. The outlook for a fine cotton crop was never better and stockmen are greatly pleased, as it has been quite dry and the grass question was becoming an item.

Rain at Batesville

BATESVILLE—Another fine rain of about 1 1/2 inches fell here and is thought to have been general all over the county. The many recent rains thruout the county have put the ground in fine condition and the farmers and stockmen are prosperous and happy.

Downpour in West

DEL RIO—For one time in the history of west Texas there is an abundance of rain. For the past week it has rained at intervals and during the last two days heavy rains have been falling and it appears to be general in character.

Big Crops Expected

KERRVILLE—Nearly a five-inch rain fell here Tuesday night, accompanied by a severe wind and electrical disturbance. The rain was of much benefit to things in general, and insures the best corn and cotton crop in years.

In Wilson County

FLORESVILLE—This section had a fine rain this week, which will make a top crop of cotton in some field. A great deal of corn was raised in Wilson county this year, but it will not be cheap because there is such a demand for it elsewhere.

Cotton Above Average

CHEROKEE—There was a good rain thruout this section of the state Tuesday. The farmers claim this will insure a good cotton crop unless the plant is attacked by some kind of insect. The crop at present is far above an average.

Ten Days of Showers

BALLINGER—After ten days of intermittent showers a good general rain fell Tuesday evening and that night. Farmers say the rain was not needed for cotton in the least.

Need No More Rain

ROUND ROCK—A fine rain fell here Wednesday, which cooled the atmosphere considerably. Rain is not needed for the crops, which are in excellent condition. Farmers are satisfied and say that more cotton will be made in Williamson county than has been made in many years.

Delays Cotton Picking

MARTINDALE—Heavy showers of rain continue to fall thru this section, tho there are some strips near by that are still dry and dusty. The showers are to some extent delaying cotton picking.

Situation at Lytle

LYTLE—Good rains have fallen the past two days. All streams are swollen. Cotton picking will be retarded for a few days. Cotton is fairly good



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You are not obliged to trade in your car every spring. You can change your bodies as often as you like and know that the chassis will stand it, and that the expense, therefore, is warranted. The chassis and the motor are always there in fine condition because of the magnificent materials employed in their making.

We could make the car to sell for \$1,000 less, but how would we do it? By using cheaper materials all through—cheaper steels, cheaper parts, cheaper wheels, cheaper frames, cheaper everything. The car would thereby suffer and you, too, of course. Its life wouldn't—and couldn't—be prolonged. Every cent expended on it would be money thrown away. And at the end of, say, the second season, you would have a rattletrap to show for the money you spent. The expense of Studebaker cars steadily decreases as the car grows older. That's why it's worth its price.

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in this section. Nearly 200 bales have been ginned to date.

Ground at Uvalde Soaked

UVALDE—Since Tuesday 3.00 inches of rain have fallen at Uvalde and the rain has been general in this section. The creeks are getting up and the whole country has been given a genuine soaking, the best in years.

King County

DUMONT—Cool weather for the past week, with some rain. Good corn crop being made, also good oatss, with probable average of 40 bushels to the acre. No damage to cotton crop, which is looking well.

Armstrong County

GOODNIGHT—Pleasant weather for past week, with about one and a half inch rainfall. Good corn crop, but sorry oat crop, with total yield of about 3,000 bushels in this vicinity. Cotton is looking well, and no damage reported from insects.

Floyd County

FLOYDADA—Very rainy weather for the past week; good crops of all kinds, and flattering prospects.

Erath County

STEPHENVILLE—Very dry here, no rain for the past week. Corn and

oats very good, and oats will average 30 bushels to the acre. Cotton looking fine, and no damage of any kind from insects.

Midland County

MIDLAND—Fair weather for past week. Corn crop turning out well, no oats or wheat in this immediate locality. Cotton showing up well. Larger acreage in cotton by far than last year, and indications are that a big crop will be made.

First Bale at Rosanky

ROSANKY—The first bale of cotton was brought in today by Felix Whit-roth and ginned by A. Mueth. Light Showers fell around here.

Rise in Guadalupe

GONZALES—The government river guage at this place registered a rise of 8.10 feet in the Guadalupe river this morning.

Georgetown's First Bale

GEORGETOWN—Three bales of new cotton have been marketed here to date. The first bale was brought in by Fred Anderson, a Swedish farmer, living two miles south of town. It weighed 428 pounds, classed strict middling and was bought by A. P. Johnson for 10.80 cents.

He Has Praise For Panhandle

Warm praise for the Texas Panhandle is contained in a letter from President H. H. Harrington of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College to E. A. (Pat) Paffrath of Fort Worth, replying to a letter which Mr. Paffrath wrote him recently regarding the need for more demonstration dairy farms in Texas. Dr. Harrington says:

E. A. Paffrath, Fort Worth, Texas. —Dear Sir: I am in receipt of newspaper clippings containing your own article and those of other writers on various agricultural topics. I am especially interested in these, as you present them, and more particularly interested in topics connected with the Panhandle, and especially with the growth of experiment stations, or rather, with the multiplication of these.

I believe that the state ought to have at least four new stations provided for by this next legislature, and six would be extremely desirable. These stations are of great value to the farmers of the state and to the agricultural development of the whole state.

We need, of course, to have some dairying stations, but we need stations that are devoting their energies to general agricultural lines.

The Panhandle is destined to become in the very near future one of the richest portions of the state. With the rapid settlement which is now taking place and their incomparable climate, fertile soil and opportunities for stock raising combined with farming, it offers the most attractive inducement, in my judgment, that can be extended to immigrants of any part of the United States.

The money which would be invested by the state in its development and in a demonstration of what could be done there would be rapidly returned ten fold in the way of increased valuation of property and payment of larger taxes.

We have a co-operative station with the department of agriculture at Chillicothe that is a valuable object lesson to the people in that immediate vicinity. It is demonstrating the value of forage crops to a remarkable degree and showing how the growing of these crops can be made profitable by combining with the dairying industry and with stock raising on a small scale.

H. H. HARRINGTON, Paffrath's Reply

Replying to this Mr. Paffrath has written Dr. Harrington:

"It gives me great pleasure to have one of your position, so well qualified as you are, to agree with me as to what is best for all the people of Texas and especially the people of the Panhandle.

"Yes, Doctor, as per various articles that I and others have written and published thru The Fort Worth Telegram and Stockman-Journal and other papers on the question of dairying, hog growing and poultry producing by feeding the skim milk to hogs and poultry and sheep raising to eat weeds and cultivation of sugar beets as an additional feed crop, as well as an additional industry. You may say that all of the aforesaid five industries would be comparatively new in Texas and are five of the most profitable industries in the United States and are well adapted to the entire state of Texas, and especially to the Panhandle of Texas. I say especially to the Panhandle because of the great diversity of feed crops than can be grown in the Panhandle of Texas and great tonnage per acre of feed stuff that can be grown in the Panhandle of Texas, and because of the great number of acres that one man's labor can cultivate in the Panhandle of Texas, and because of the climatic conditions of the Panhandle of Texas, and because good water can be had at a reasonable depth anywhere in the Panhandle of Texas. For the above reasons the Panhandle is best adapted to the aforesaid industries and is the most attractive part of Texas to the people who have made Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio great. In fact, there is no part of the United States today that has a better class of population than the Panhandle of Texas. They are as a rule, natives of the United States, educated people, young and ambitious and full of energy, who have some money and credit. The class of population that means success to any of their undertakings and means greatness for any locality in which they settle.

"Of course I have demonstrated heretofore the foregoing fact and the further fact that the Panhandle of Texas naturally always was in its wild state a live stock country. The smooth part of it used to be full of antelope, buffalo and wild horses. The broken part of the country used to be full of quail, deer and wild turkey. The

sand hill part of the country used to be full of prairie chicken. Since the country became civilized we find the highest bred herds of range cattle in America. The calves bred in the Amarillo country have gone into the feed lots of the central states of America in competition with native cattle that you may say are thoroughbreds, and have taken the premiums at the various fairs at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver, Colo. These premiums were obtained not because the judges were partial to that section of the country, but because the cattle were so good that the judges were compelled to award the premiums to cattle bred in the Panhandle of Texas, and the aforesaid cattle came off of the L. S. ranch, the X. L. T. ranch and J. A. ranch and the Mill Iron ranch and the Hereford bulls bred by John Hudson of Canyon City took the premiums at the Denver, Colo., fair last winter.

"There is no better sheep country in the world than the Panhandle, which was demonstrated by the Mexicans having sheep all over that country before the cattlemen bought up that country and drove the Mexicans with their sheep out of the country.

It is admitted that there is no better hog country in the United States than in the Panhandle of Texas. For the truthfulness of this statement, I refer you to the stock yards and packeries of Fort Worth, Texas. There is no better country in which to breed and develop horses and mules than in the Panhandle of Texas, and it is also a fine fruit country.

Diversified Farming

"I refer to the above to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the wonderful possibilities of the Panhandle of Texas and the balance of Texas is a very close second to the Panhandle in the possibility of diversified farming and diversified stock raising, fruit growing, dairying, etc., and in order to familiarize the citizenship of Texas with these wonderful possibilities and of the country and age in which they live in the things that are best adapted and most profitable in their respective localities is why I have in my various articles advocated the building of seven or eight experiment stations with dairying farms attached to each to be maintained if possible by the state and national governments, which would save the necessity of the individual experimenting and wasting of time and money by giving a practical education to our entire citizenship, which would double and treble the earning capacity in dollars and cents of every individual citizen, as well as every acre of land and would enable the people of this generation to get some of the benefits and fruits of their own labor, to the glory of the entire state and nation. Of course, people would say this takes money, but no better investment can possibly be made of the people's money than to make liberal appropriations to be used by the agricultural department of Texas and by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas than to build and maintain the aforesaid experiment stations with dairying demonstration farms attached to each. Our next legislature should be liberal in appropriating all the funds that are necessary to successfully and creditably carry on all of these departments to the honor and credit of all of the people of this state and nation.

"I believe that it would be wise to have a plank to this effect adopted in the state democratic platform by the convention at San Antonio, Texas, and in order to give my views publicly, I shall give a copy of this letter to the press.

"Sincerely hoping that the citizens of Texas, no matter what line of business they may be engaged in, believing as I do and as herein stated, may use their influence with that end in view on the delegations to the democratic convention at San Antonio, Texas, and on the members of the next legislature in order that our people may at once get the full benefit of science of the diversified farming and diversified stock raising and diversified fruit growing and all kindred industries.

"With the best interest of all of the people uppermost in my mind, I have been working as herein stated, hoping to have the assistance of all of the people who think as I do, as herein stated, thanking everybody in advance for the kindness herein asked and thanking the press for the unlimited space that the press of Texas has given to these ideas, which has made it possible to bring this matter before the public.

"I want also to say that Professor C. O. Moser, assistant in charge of the United States dairying demonstration farm at Denison, Texas, and also secretary of the Dairymen's Association

of Texas, has rendered service of immeasurable value in getting the dairying business before the people of the southwest in its true light, including two speeches he made at Amarillo, Texas, this year, for which I want to thank him and give Professor Moser due credit.

"Wheat in the Amarillo country is making this year from eight to twenty bushels to the acre, weighing from sixty-one to sixty-four pounds, much of which is grading No. 1. Sugar beets, alfalfa and all other crops are doing wonderfully well in the Amarillo country this year.

"Hoping that this meets with your approval all along the line and to hear from you often and to have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future, I remain, yours sincerely,

"E. A. PAFFRATH."

FARMERS' CONGRESS CITED

Mentions Resolutions Passed at College Station Meeting

In an interview with a representative of Texas Stockman-Journal, E. A. (Pat) Paffrath expressed a desire that Gov. Campbell recommend county conventions and the state democratic convention to take action placing the party on record in this state as favoring dairying and farming experimental stations and granting appropriations sufficient to carry on the work of an agricultural department intelligently. Mr. Paffrath has from time to time expressed himself on the great progress made in the Panhandle of Texas—especially that part of Texas adjacent to and tributary to the city of Amarillo. Today in regard to Gov. Campbell he said:

"I would have been glad had his excellency, Thomas M. Campbell, governor of Texas, kindly remembered in his recommendation of new laws to be passed, and I sincerely hope that the governor may yet recommend to the county conventions that are to meet on the 1st of August as laws that must be passed, as per his speech made at Terrell, Texas, at the opening of his present campaign, in which he said that he would recommend the establishment of an experimental station and dairying demonstration farm in north Texas, in the Panhandle of Texas and one in west Texas.

"The Farmers' Congress at College Station during its session on the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month passed a resolution recommending that an experiment station and demonstration farm be established; one in the Amarillo country, one at Temple, one at Beeville, and one at Troup, and that such other additional farms be located from time to time in other sections of the state as conditions might justify;

that these things be done jointly by the government of Texas and the national government.

"I would be glad to see in addition to the foregoing that the governor and the various democratic conventions would recommend that a plank be put in the state democratic platform at San Antonio pledging the democratic party to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to successfully carry on its various ways and departments the agricultural department of Texas to be used by the agricultural commissioner of Texas and his subordinates; also that a sufficient amount of money be appropriated to successfully carry on a farmers and mechanics college and its various branches that may be established. I know of nothing that could be of greater benefit to all of the people of Texas, because in this way only can the people be familiarized in the true light of the great and wonderful possibilities of the country and age in which they live, and in this way the state could be developed to greater advantage in the course of five years than otherwise in fifty years.

Pictures Bright Future

"In this way the present generation can get the benefit of the fruits of their own labor and enjoy bright and happy homes in a truly prosperous country, which makes life worth the living and the country desirable in which to live. The citizenship of such a state is invincible in all of their undertakings and the undertakings of such a citizenship will surely always be a creditable undertaking. Too much indeed cannot be said in favor of the development of the aforesaid institution, which will double and treble the earning capacity of every acre of our land by developing in the most up-to-date and profitable way dairying, hog growing and poultry producing by feeding skim milk, which are the most profitable industries in the United States, which would result in the proper development of our live stock in all of its branches, including roughing and full feeding sheep and cattle in this our beloved bright, shining Lone Star state of Texas."

WILL BUILD SCHOOL

Rochester Citizens Will Raise \$3,000 for Structure

ROCHESTER, Texas, Aug. 8.—The school meeting was called to order by Temporary Chairman W. K. Bagwell and George Hill acted as secretary. It was agreed to build a \$3,000 building by a stock company, shares to be sold at \$100 each. The following were appointed as a committee to sell the stock: J. S. Menefee, John Mansell, A. B. Carothers, Dr. Miller, T. W. Johnson and Dr. Greenwade.

Population of polar regions is 80,400, exclusive of polar bears.

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Are quickly, surely and permanently cured provided the treatment you get is CORRECT. With the methods of treatment as are used at the White Sanitarium the most obstinate and severe addictions are speedily and certainly destroyed, the most successful results being obtained without the slightest pain, nervousness, depression or mania. Our exclusive methods are the most humane, gentle, scientific and efficient in use, and there are no locks or bars—no inconvenience or danger.

An important factor in the great success attained by the White Sanitarium is the fact that there is hardly a city, town, hamlet or community in the south or west but that boasts of at least one man or woman who has been restored to health, happiness, usefulness and sobriety at the White Sanitarium. These men and women are living testimony and monuments to the correctness and efficacy of the celebrated White Treatment and they do not hesitate to recommend those to this famous institution who are needful of positive and lasting relief.

MRS. CARRIE NOLAN of Cisco, Texas, care F. J. Gosh, says:

"This is to certify that after being a victim and slave to Opium for twenty years I am now cured, after a brief stay at the White Sanitarium in Dallas. It has been a year now since visiting this institution and I am entirely without any desire or craving for the drug.

"While at the White Sanitarium I was shown every attention and privacy and I did not suffer any pain or other inconvenience. I praise the Lord for my deliverance from the terrible bondage of Opium, and I hope that everyone addicted to any drug will give the White Sanitarium a trial."

It makes no difference what your addiction may be, or as to its severity or duration, it will pay you to investigate our methods and success before you engage treatment elsewhere. SEND TODAY for our descriptive literature, which will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE to any address in a plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence confidential.

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The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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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' Associations 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.

HAVE TAKEN A LEAD

GRAYSON county Democrats have taken a lead that should be followed in the state Democratic convention when it meets at San Antonio. Last Saturday the Grayson county convention passed this resolution:

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the Farmers' Congress recently held at College Station in recommending the establishment of a greater number of experiment stations for agricultural and dairy products in the state of Texas.

It is to be hoped that prohibition and other questions at San Antonio will not crowd out a resolution like this. It is important to the agricultural interests of Texas. Governor Campbell endorses it and the people have endorsed Governor Campbell.

The state convention will do well to follow the Grayson county lead.

GOOD LUCK TO MILNER

GOOD luck to Commissioner of Agriculture Milner, who jumps into the breach at College Station and becomes president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Milner is the man who has been working faithfully to give Texas a department of agriculture which is not a joke. He traveled all over Texas last winter organizing farmers' institutes and preaching diversification, organization and better roads.

He is a farmer and in addition has been a school teacher and an editor, holding the latter position with the Henderson Times twenty-five years.

If there is any job on earth which teaches tact it is that of directing the policy of a newspaper. Tact and plenty of it is needed at A. & M. now.

In resigning, Dr. Harrington has tried to serve the interests of the college rather than his own. There have been many who felt that while he was possibly unpopular with the student body, he was not to blame for the difficulties which have arisen at A. & M. during the past year. They have laid much of the trouble at the door of the board itself and the board should remember it. No one man, Dr. Harrington or anyone else, could deal alone with such a situation as developed at A. & M. last year and this.

He needed support of a stronger character than the board gave him. He needed a board that could tell him if he were wrong, and where, and one

that could meet the students on a different ground from that used in dealing with them. The students of A. & M. are free born sons of Texas citizens, not common soldiers, or cadets at a government military academy.

The biggest problem at A. & M. now lies with the state Democratic executive committee in nominating Mr. Milner's successor. The next commissioner of agriculture, insurance and statistics, will be ex officio a member of the A. & M. board. He should be a farmer, or so identified with Texas agricultural interests that it would help balance the board, which is now dominated by men who are identified with neither agricultural nor mechanical pursuits. Perhaps the committee will wait upon Governor Campbell to name a temporary successor to Mr. Milner and then ratify his choice. If so the task is up to Governor Campbell, and the agricultural interests of the state will watch closely how he meets it.

SENATORIAL POSSIBILITIES

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, former fourth assistant postmaster general and William Allen White's candidate for the senate, wins the nomination in Kansas over Senator Long, present incumbent. Cowherd wins the nomination for governor in Missouri, indicating more strength for Joseph W. Folk in his fight to wrest the senatorial seat from "Gum-Shoe Bill" Stone.

Cummins, author of the Iowa idea, has a majority of the legislative candidates in Iowa pledged to his support, which makes it look very much like Cummins unless a Democratic legislature be elected in Iowa this fall.

These are the latest turns out of the senatorial dice box. Cummins is credited with being originator of the tariff revision wing in the Republican party. Bristow is an administration Republican. Folk is a broad minded Democrat, and if nominated by the party machine, would have no trouble in getting Republicanas well as Democratic votes in the Missouri legislature.

Should Cummins and Folk be elected, it would mean new, vigorous blood in the staid old senate, and the injection of many new ideas.

But the legislatures haven't been elected yet.

Governor Campbell might have suggested the following as a good substitute for the undesirable questions in the war-time arithmetic: "If a village blacksmith could manufacture a full grown pig for \$500, how much would it cost to get a second term if a grammarian with \$16,000 had entered the lists?" We pass.

The Oklahoma State Capital declares that Governor Haskell is not worried by Attorney General Bonaparte's declaration that national banks can't get under the hovering wings of the guarantee deposit law. Just like we expected. The man who can steam roller a whole Texas delegation to a national Democratic convention most assuredly is not afraid of anything that wears pants.

So John W. Gates refuses emphatically to become a candidate for congress on the republican ticket from the Beaumont district. Maybe his bet-a-million plays have always been on sure things, after all.

"Are the Americans lacking in political courage?" asks the Houston Post.

THE WORLD AND MR. BRYAN

SOME fuss has been made over the fact that the New York World, heretofore hostile to Mr. Bryan, has apparently agreed to support him. Statement to this effect is based on an editorial which appeared in the World Sunday, August 2, entitled "Mr. Bryan's New Platform and New Power."

A careful perusal of this editorial fails to disclose anything upon which the friends of Mr. Bryan can expect any more support from the World than it has ever given him. Its tone, in fact, suggests the declaration "If you will be good, Mr. Bryan, and do as we advise, the World will continue to support the Democratic party."

In Mr. Bryan's nomination at Denver the World sees nothing more than "proof of a most remarkable popularity." It declares that "probably half of the delegates who voted for him doubted if he could be elected."

But it is forced to the conclusion that "obviously this would not have been possible if he (Mr. Bryan) did not represent the thought, the feeling and a conscience of a very large body of the voters—the masses rather than the thinkers of the Democratic party."

Plainly the World prefers to be considered among the thinkers, rather than on the side of the masses as it has been hostile to Mr. Bryan for many years. It was the World, more than any other newspaper, which blossomed into effulgent panegyrics at the nomination of a certain Mr. Parker who is now performing a useful service as a corporation lawyer. If, as might be suggested by the World's remarks, it was the thinkers rather than the masses of the Democratic party who foisted Alton B. Parker into the candidacy of 1904, heaven deliver us from the thinkers. Seriously, plotters would be a better word than one suggesting merely thought.

The World sees strength for the Democratic campaign this year if it is waged against Republican militarism, Republican extravagance, Rooseveltian government by denunciation and its effect on public confidence and credit. The World declares:

Mr. Bryan must clearly recognize Theodore Roosevelt's share in the responsibility for the recent panic, and picture the true effects of government by denunciation in undermining confidence and credit. To sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt's violence of utterance, with his vituperation, with his denunciation of the courts, with his reign of terror, is to surrender the most effective and legitimate weapons which the Democratic opposition can wield in this campaign.

If Mr. Bryan will take up these questions and show the country the peril into which Roosevelt extravagance, militarism and jingoism are leading it, carefully avoiding attacks upon the courts, carefully avoiding all appeals to class prejudice, carefully avoiding all the delusions and fraudulent issues of Populism and semi-socialism, he will certainly make a creditable showing at the polls. He would come out of the contest with a greater vote than he ever polled before, with greater honor, with greater reputation than he ever had before; he would strengthen his party, and even in defeat he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had rendered a great service to Democracy.

In the past Mr. Bryan has been able to get along fairly well without following a World program. Excellent as are the topics for discussion which the World suggests, they are not the only ones Mr. Bryan will consider in his campaign.

He has already indicated that considerable space in his speech of acceptance will be devoted to the ques-

tion, "Shall the people rule?" a pertinent sort of inquiry which is extremely distasteful to newspapers of the World stripe.

If the World chooses to support democracy in the present campaign, it is welcome to its choice, but there need be no particular rejoicing over the fact.

Joseph Pulitzer, who owns the World, lives in Europe. His family is married into Wall street. His manner of life has been as far removed from that of the average American citizen for the past twenty years as that of Mr. Bryan has been different from the life of J. Perpoint Morgan. When Taft was nominated the World published a glowing cartoon picturing Taft as the sun rising out of the sea and labelled it "Sunrise." That is an average specimen of the World's democracy.

Mr. Bryan can get along with or without the World's support. He has the confidence of the people who cast the ballots and that is worth more than the adulations of any newspaper.

In these latter days when people read the news and think for themselves we have no great organ for any party and it is well. Mr. Bryan knows it, the people know it, and if the World has not yet found it out, it is because it has been living in New York and has never discovered that there is any United States west of 183d street.

A bulldog special from Kokomo says that Kern doesn't wear alfalfa on his chin. It's wire grass.

TWO VERDICTS

"He has no learning," the wise world said,

As it watched him toil for his daily bread,

Then scornfully turned away.

But one, with kindly interest's subtle key,

Who wisdom's path at length had trod,

Unlocked expression's silent vault,
And found the thoughts of God.

"He has no culture," the proud world said,

As it watched him slave for his daily bread,

Then haughtily turned away.

But a woman weary with care and toil,

And sorely pressed by the thronging van,

Appealed to him mid the din and moil,

And found a gentleman.

"He has no heart," the cold world said,

As it watched him toil for his daily bread,

Then carelessly turned away.

But a little child with tresses fair,

Of four short summers scarcely told,

Crept into his life all bleak and bare,
And found a heart of gold.

"A soul scarce saved," the pious world said,

As it laid him low in his narrow bed,
Then thoughtlessly turned away.

But the gates of the kingdom wide open flung

That kingdom without grief or sin,

And sweet is the song the angels sung,

For a soul had entered in.

—Jennie C. Graves.

Would You Marry Your Husband Again?

Read What These Women Say

THIS WOMAN SAYS YES

Would I marry my husband again? This is a question that every man should think of. Am I making my wife as happy now that I have won her as I gave her hopes to think I would when I was aspiring for her hand and heart, and her life? Every man that takes a girl from her home to be his companion thru life let him make that life what he will, holds that girl's happiness in his hand. But I am leaving my subject. Being a wife for the last fourteen years I know my husband as no one else knows him. Would I marry him again? Yes. Why? Because it is nature for us to want some one to love and some one to love us, and I don't think there is another man that would love me and bear with my faults as the one I now have does. You ask. Is he perfect? I answer no. Neither am I. If he can bear with my faults surely I can with his. I did not marry him expecting him to be an angel, but human. He is nearer perfect than I expected. Am I supremely happy? No. Then you ask me why? Well, that is not so easily answered. Every day I put my arms around his neck and tell him I love him and he answers, "I love you, too." But, oh, how much sweeter it would sound if he would only speak first. I often hear wives say, "I wish I had not married, or not so young anyway." I used to feel sorry for their husbands when I heard a remark like that, but since I have seen more of the world or rather more how the men treat women I am not surprised. I hear so many say, "Oh, my husband don't allow me to go to such and such a place, or my husband would get angry." Does your husband ask you if he can go to town or the park or rare you not 21 yet, and can not be trusted out? No, he is so selfish he is afraid you will see a little pleasure and he married you to stay at his house, just as he bought his stove to stay in the kitchen. I go where I please but I never go without asking (provided my man is at home) my husband and he always without an exception tells me he don't care. He is one of a few that has found out that fresh air and amusements are cheaper than doctors' bills. Why are men so strong and nearly all women so nervous? Well, if you men will stay as close in as you make your wives, and let them get the recreation you get, you will soon find out.

I am delicate myself and we are poor folks, but when I have done a very hard day's work and am so tired I don't feel like I can sit up another hour, my husband takes me out if he has to borrow car fare, for when I get back I am rested and enjoy sleeping.

On the other hand if I obey my feelings and go to bed I am too tired to sleep and next morning am all worn out and not fit for the day's duties.

Would I marry my husband again? Yes, a thousand times yes, and I wish more men would give their wives the amusement and recreation they gave their sweethearts, so more wives could say yes.

CONTENTED.

FROM A CONTENTED WIFE

When I read in The Telegram "Why I Would Not Marry My Husband Again," I saw that where the writer said, "My husband does," I could say "My husband does not," and vice versa. Tho often quick and stern with

others my husband is always gentle and kind in his words and manners with me. We have been sweethearts since our marriage just as truly as we were before. My husband has never treated me less courteously and tenderly as his wife than he did as his sweetheart. By both precept and example he has taught the children to be always kindly thoughtful of me. At the table everyone is careful to see that I am well served, and when I enter a room where the others are seated I am always offered my favorite chair in the most cozy place. Our boys lift their hats to me when they meet me out anywhere, just as politely as they would any other lady of their acquaintance.

My husband gives me, unasked, what money he can afford for my own spending, and never questions how it goes. Evidently he thinks that his wife has business sense enough to spend it judiciously and I always try to do so, for I feel honor bound to prove myself worthy of this trust.

When I have a new dress or arrange my hair in a different way or fix up prettily for my husband when he comes home from his business it never fails to elicit some pleasant little word of comment from him. These things mean much to a woman; her life is made up of little things. It is very pleasant to me to hear my husband say—as he nearly always does, when we are ready to go out together: "My, how nice you look, little girl! I'll bet that no other man there will have as sweet and pretty a wife as mine." Even tho it won't be that way, it makes me feel good and helps me to appear at my best, for I know he means it and I want it to be as nearly true as possible.

Before we were married my husband smoked. When he learned that the odor of a cigar is unpleasant and sometimes nauseating to me, he voluntarily declared that he would quit, and now he will not smoke even a social cigar with his friends. None of our four boys use tobacco in any form.

Do not imagine that I am a tyrant and that my husband is a miserable, hen pecked man. I try to be just as kind and considerate of him as he is of me. I regard him as the head of the family, the manager of the business and the one to whom we all look as our counsellor and protector. He is just a plain, hard working man, but he knows how to keep the heart of the woman he has won and how to make her happy.

A CONTENTED WIFE.

Professor in New Book Raps Women

Here is a picture of American women drawn by Professor Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago in his book, "Together," which has just been published:

"Overfed, overdressed, sensualized; rushing hither and thither on idle errands.

"No longer the lighting companion at man's side, but reaching out for yourselves, after your own desires, you have become the slave of the brute, as you were before, and a neurotic slave.

"They have lost their prime function—they will not, or cannot, get children. "We chatter of the curse of Castle Garden, unmindful that in the dumb animal herds lies the future—theirs

will be the land when the blond hunter of the market and his pampered female are swept into the dust heap. "Come, bring me money and I will kiss you. Make me a name before the world and I will noise it abroad. Build me a house more splendid than other houses, set me above my sisters and I will reflect honor on you among men for the clothes I wear and the excellent shape of my figure."

Situation at Amphion

AMPHION—A fine rain fell here last Friday morning. The gin at this place started up Friday afternoon, and up to Saturday night had ginned nineteen bales. Cotton is coming in rapidly. Pickers are scarce, and several farmers are now in San Antonio trying to get pickers.



2477
LADIES' FOUR-GORED PETTICOAT.
Paris Pattern No. 2477
All Seams Allowed.

Fine cambric, nainsook, muslin, or jaconet are the materials that are ordinarily used for the Summer petticoat. The one illustrated, however, is just as adaptable to the petticoats of silk, but if made of this latter material, the flounce is usually of plaited silk or lace. This flounce may be eliminated, if desired, the skirt ending with the dust ruffle of the material. The flounce is of deep embroidery or lace edging if the petticoat be of washable material, headed by a row of ribbon-run beading. The pattern is in 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the petticoat made as illustrated, requires 6 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, each with 4 1/2 yards of flouncing 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of beading and 4 1/2 yards of ribbon. Width of lower edge of gores about 2 1/2 yards.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2433
LADIES' WORK APRON.
Paris Pattern No. 2433
All Seams Allowed.

Striped blue-and-gray gingham has been used to develop this smart little work apron. It has the appearance of a jumper dress in the front, the back being cut to represent a bodice, and fasten with small pearl buttons. The full skirt-portion curves at the corners in the back, and is attached to the waist under a narrow belt of the material. Two small pockets ornament the front, and the garment is adaptable to chambray, percale, linen or denim. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 26 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Latest Fashions



2300
GIRLS' APRON.
Paris Pattern No. 2300
All Seams Allowed.

Cross-barred or plain white dimity, figured or plain-colored chambray, checked gingham, Persian lawn and nainsook all make attractive little aprons for the growing girl. The one illustrated is a very pretty, graceful model, easy of construction. The front and back body portions are gathered into a square yoke-band of all-over English or blind embroidery, and the Mikado armbands are made of similar embroidery; both being bound by narrow bias bands of the material. Two pockets ornament the front, and the fullness of the back is held in place by wide sash ends of the material, tied in a simple bow. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the apron requires 2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 26 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards of insertion to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2479
LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.
Paris Pattern No. 2479
All Seams Allowed.

Flowered cretonne has been used for this dainty and desirable little dressing-sack, which is cut in two pieces, with a seam down the centre-back. The part that goes over the shoulder is slashed and fastened together with ribbons, similar ribbons holding the garment together at the centre-front. A wide piece of the material, or of ribbon matching the color of the flower, is tied around the waist, holding the garment in position. The pattern is adaptable to flowered or plain dimity, lawn, chalmis, or any of the Summer materials. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing-sack requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 26 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide; 3 1/2 yards of ribbon.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Any pattern on this page will be sent to your address for 10 cents. Address Pattern Department Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Brass Botel

By LOUIS JOSEPH
VANCE

(Continued from Last Week.)

"Steady, some one coming. . . the jewels. . ."

He heard the dull musical clash of them as her hands swept them back into the bag, and a cold, sickening fear rendered him almost faint with the sense of trust misplaced, illusions resolved into brutal realities. His fingers closed convulsively about her wrists but she held passive.

"Ah, but I might have expected that," came her reproachful whisper. "Take them, then, my—my partner that was." Her tone cut like a knife, and the touch of the canvas bag, as she forced it into his hands, was hateful to him.

"Forgive me—" he began.

"But listen!"

For a space he obeyed, the silence at first seeming tremendous then, faint but distinct, he heard the tinkle and slide of the brazen rings sporting the smoking room portiere.

His hand sought the girl's; she had not moved, and the cool, firm pressure of her fingers steadied him. He thought quickly.

"Quick!" he told her in the least of whispers. "Leave by the window you opened and wait for me by the motor car."

"No!"

There was no time to remonstrate with her. Already he had slipped away. But the dominant thought in his mind was that at all costs the girl must be spared the exposure. She was to be saved, whatever the hazard. Afterwards

The tapestry rustled, but he was yet too far distant to spring. He crept on with the crouching, vicious attitude, mental and physical, of a panther stalking its prey.

Like a thunderclap from a clear sky the glare of the light broke out from the ceiling. Maitland paused, transfixed, on tiptoe, eyes incredulous, brain striving to grapple with the astounding discovery that had come to him.

The third factor stood in the doorway, slender and tall, in evening dress—as was Maitland—a light, full overcoat hanging open from his shoulders one hand holding back the curtain, the other arrested on the light switch. His lips dropped open and his eyes, too, were protruding with amazement.

Feature for feature he was the counterpart of the man before him; in a word, here was the real Anisty.

The wonder of it all saved the day for Maitland; Anisty's astonishment was sincere and the more complete in that, unlike Maitland, he had been unprepared to find any one in the library.

For a mere second his gaze left Maitland and traveled on to the girl, then to the rifled safe—taking in the whole significance of the scene. When he spoke, it was as if dazed.

"By God!" he cried—or, rather, the syllables seemed to jump from his lips like bullets from a gun.

The words shattered the tableau. On their echo Maitland sprang and fastened his fingers around the other's throat. Carried off his feet by the sheer ferocity of the assault, Anisty gave ground a little. For an instant they were swaying back and forth, with advantage to neither. Then the burglar's collar slipped and somehow tore from its stud, giving Maitland's hands freer play. His grasp tightened about the man's gullet; he shook him mercilessly. Anisty staggered, gasping, reeled, struck Maitland once or twice upon the chest—feeble, weightless elbow-jabs that went for nothing, then concentrated his energies in a vain attempt to wrench the hands from his throat. Reeling, tearing at Maitland's wrists, face empurpling, eyes staring in agony, he stumbled. Mercilessly Maitland forced him to his knees and bullied him across the floor toward the nearest lounge—with premeditated design; finally succeeding in throwing him flat; and knelt upon his chest, retaining his grip but refraining from throttling him.

As it was, all strength and thought of resistance had been choked out of Anisty. He lay at length, gasping painfully.

Maitland glanced over his shoulders and saw the girl moving forward, apparently making for the switch.

"No!" he cried, peremptory. "Don't turn off the light—please!"

"But—" she doubted.

"Let me have those curtain cords, if you please," he requested shortly.

She followed his gaze to the windows, interpreted his wishes, and was

very quick to carry them out. In a trice she was offering him half a dozen of the heavy, twisted silk cords that had been used to loop back the curtains.

Soft yet strong, they were excellently well adapted to Maitland's needs. Unceremoniously he swung his captive over on his side, bringing his neck and ankles in juxtaposition to the legs of that substantial piece of furniture, the lounge.

His hands the first to be secured, and tightly, behind his back, Anisty lay helpless, glaring vindictively the while gradually he recovered consciousness and strength. Maitland cared little for his evil glances; he was busy. The burglar's ankles were next bound together and to the lounge leg; and, an instant later, a brace of half-hitches about the man's neck and the nearest support entirely eliminated him as a possible factor in subsequent events.

"Those loops around your throat," Maitland warned him curtly, "are loose enough now, but if you struggle they'll tighten and strangle you. Understand?"

Anisty nodded, making an incoherent sound with his swollen tongue. At which Maitland frowned, smitten thoughtful with a new consideration.

"You mustn't talk, you know," he mused half aloud; and, whipping forth a handkerchief, gagged Mr. Anisty.

After which, breathing hard and in a maze of perplexity, he got to his feet. Already his hearing, quickened by the emergency, had apprised him of the situation's imminent hazards. It needed not the girl's hurried whisper, "The servants!" to warn him of their danger. From the rear wing of the mansion the sounds of hurrying feet were distinctly audible, as, presently, were the heavy, excited voices of men and the more shrill and frightened cries of women.

Headless of her displeasure, Maitland seized the girl by the arm and urged her over to the open window. "Don't hang back!" he told her nervously. "You must get out of this before they see you. Do as I tell you, please, and we'll save ourselves yet! If we both make a run for it, we're lost. Don't you understand?"

"No. Why?" she demanded, reluctant, spirited, obstinate—and lovely in his eyes.

"If he were anybody else," Maitland indicated, with a jerk of his head toward the burglar. "But didn't you see? He must be Maitland—and he's my double. I'll stay, brazen it out, then, as soon as possible, make my escape and join you, by the gate. Your motor's there—what? Be ready for me. . . ."

But she had grasped his intention and was suddenly become pliant to his will. "You're wonderful!" she told him with a little low laugh; and was gone, silently as a spirit.

The curtains fell behind her in long, straight folds; Maitland stilled their swaying with a touch, and stepped back into the room. For a moment he caught the eye of the fellow on the floor; and it was upturned to his, sardonically intelligent. But the lord of the manor had little time to debate consequences.

Abruptly the door was flung wide and a short stout man, clutching up his trousers with a frantic hand, burst into the library, brandishing overhead a rampant revolver.

"Ands up!" he cried, leveling at Maitland. And then, with a fallen countenance; "G-r-r-reat 'eavins, sir! You, Mister Maitland, sir!"

"Ah, Higgins," his employer greeted the butler blandly.

Higgins pulled up, thunderstruck, panting and perspiring with agitation. His fat cheeks quivered like the wattles of a gobbler, and his eyes bulged as, by degrees, he became alive to the situation.

Maitland began to explain, forestalling the embarrassments of cross-examination.

"By the merest accident, Higgins, I was passing in my car with a party of friends. Just for a joke I thought I'd steal up to the house and see how you were behaving yourselves. By chance—again—I happened to see this light thru the library windows."

And Maitland, putting an incautious hand upon the bulseye on the desk, withdrew it instantly, with an exclamation of annoyance and four scorched fingers.

"He's been at the safe," he added quickly, diverting attention from him-

self. "I was just in time."

"My wor-r-rd!" said Higgins, with emotion. Then quickly: "Did 'e get anythin', do you think, sir?"

Maitland shook his head, scowling over the butler's burly shoulders at the rapidly augmenting concourse of servants in the hallway—lackeys, grooms, maids, cooks and what-not; a background of pale, scared faces to the tableau in the library. "This won't do," considered Maitland. "Go back, all of you!" he ordered sternly, indicating the group with a dominant and inflexible forefinger. "Those who are wanted will be sent for. Now go! Higgins, you may stay."

"Yes, sir. Yes, sir. But wot an 'orrid 'appenin', sir, if you'll permit me—"

"I won't. Be quiet and listen. This man is Anistry—Handsome Dan Anistry, the notorious jewel thief, wanted badly by the police of a dozen cities. You understand? . . . I'm going now to motor to the village and get the constables; I may," he invented desperately, "be delayed—may have to get a detective from Brooklyn. If this scoundrel stirs, don't touch him. Let him alone—he can't escape if you do. Above all things, don't you dare to remove that gag!"

"Most cert'ly, sir. I shall bear in mind wot you says—"

"You'd best," grimly. "Now I'm off. No; I don't want any attendance—I know my way. And—doot—touch—that—man—till I return."

"Very good, sir."

Maitland stepped over to the safe, glanced within, cursorily, replaced a bundle of papers which he did not recall disturbing, closed the door and twirled the combination.

"Nothing gone," he announced. An inarticulate gurgle from the prostrate man drew a black scowl from Maitland. Recovering, "Good morning," he said politely to the butler, and striding out of the house by the front door, was careful to slam that behind him, ere darting into the shadows.

The moon was down, the sky a cold opaque gray, overcast with a light drift of cloud. The park seemed very dark, very dreary; a searching breeze was sweeping inland from the Sound, sighing sadly in the tree-tops; a chill humidity permeated the air, precursor of rain. The young man shivered, both with chill and reaction from the tension of the emergency just past.

He was aware of an instantaneous loss of heart, a subsidence of the elation which had upheld him thruout the adventure; and to escape this, to forget or overcome it, took immediately to his heels, scampering madly for the road, oppressed with fear lest he should find the girl gone—with the jewels.

That she should prove untrue, faithless, lacking even that honor which proverbially obtains in the society of criminals—a consideration of such a possibility was intolerable, as much so as the suspense of ignorance. He could not, would not, believe her capable of ingratitude so rank; and fought fiercely, unreasoningly, against the conviction that she would have followed her thievish instincts and made off with the booty. . . . A judgment meet and right upon him, for his madness!

Heart in mouth, he reached the gates, passing thru without discovering her, and was struck dumb and witless with relief when she stepped quietly from the shadows of a low branching tree, offering him a guiding hand.

"Come," she said quietly. "This way."

Without being exactly conscious of what he was about he caught the hand in both his own. "Then," he exulted almost passionately—"then you didn't—"

His voice choked in his throat. Her face, momentarily upturned to his, gleamed pale and weary in the dreary light; the face of a tired child, troubled, saddened; yet with eyes inexpressibly sweet. She turned away, tugging at her hand.

"You doubted me, after all!" she commented, a trifle bitterly.

"I—no! You misunderstand me. Believe me, I—"

"Ah, don't protest. What does it make or mar, whether or not you trusted me? . . . You have," she added quietly, "the jewels safe enough, I suppose?"

He stopped short aghast. "I! The jewels!"

"I slipped them in your coat pocket before—"

Instantly her hand was free, Maitland ramming both his own into the

side pockets of his top coat. "They're safe!"

She smiled uncertainly.

"We have no time," said she. "Can you drive—?"

They were standing by the side of her car, which had been cunningly hidden in the gloom beneath a spreading tree on the further side of the road. Maitland, crestfallen, offered his hand; the tips of her fingers touched his palm lightly as she jumped in. He hesitated at the step.

"You wish me to?"

She laughed lightly. "Most assuredly. You may assure yourself that I shan't try to elude you again—"

"I would I might be sure of that," he said, steadying his voice and seeking her eyes.

"Procrastination won't make it any more assured."

He stepped up and settled himself in the driver's seat, grasping throttle and steering wheel; the great machine thrilled to his touch like a live thing, then began slowly to back out into the road. For an instant it seemed to hang palpitant on dead center, then shot out like a hound unleashed, ventre-a-terre—Brooklyn miles away over the hood.

It seemed but a minute ere they were thundering over the Myannis bridge. A little further on Maitland slowed down and, jumped out, lighted the lamps. In the seat again—no words had passed—he threw in the high-speed clutch, and the world flung behind them, roaring. Thereafter, breathless, stunned by the frenzy of speed, perforce silent, they bored on thru the night, crashing along deserted highways.

In the east a band of pallid light lifted up out of the night, and the horizon took shape against it, stark and black. Slowly, stealthily, the formless dawn/dusk spread over the sleeping world; to the zenith the light-smitten stars reeled and died, and houses, fields and thoroughfares lay a-glimmer with ghostly twilight as the car tore headlong thru the grim, unlovely, silent hinterland of Long Island City.

The gates of the ferry house were inexorably shut against them when at last Maitland brought the big machine to a tremulous and panting halt, like that of an over-driven thoroughbred. And tho they perforce endured a wait of fully fifteen minutes, neither found aught worth saying; or else the words wherewith fitly to clothe their thoughts were denied them. The girl seemed very weary, and sat with head drooping and hands clasped idly in her lap. To Maitland's hesitant query as to her comfort she returned a monosyllabic reassurance. He did not venture to disturb her; on his own part he was conscious of a clogging sense of exhaustion, of a drawn and haggard feeling about the eyes and temples; and knew that he was keeping awake thru main power of will alone, his brain working automatically, his being already a-doze.

The fresh wind off the sullen river served in some measure to revive them, once the gates were opened and the car had taken a place on the ferry boat's forward extreme. Day was now full upon the world; above the horizon belted with bright magenta, the cloudless sky was soft turquoise and sapphire; and abruptly, while the big unweildy boat surged across the narrow ribbon of green water, the sun shot up with a shout and turned to an evanescent dream of fairy-land the gaunt, rock-ribbed profile of Manhattan Island, bulking above them in tier upon tier of monstrous buildings.

On the Manhattan side, in deference to the girl's low-spoken wish, Maitland ran the machine up to Second avenue, turning north, and brought it to a stop by the curb, a little north of Thirty-fifth street.

"And now whither?" he inquired, hands somewhat impatiently ready upon the driving and steering gear.

The girl smiled faintly thru her veil. "You have been most kind," she told him in a tired voice. "Thank you—from my heart, Mr. Anistry," and made a move as if to relieve him of his charge.

"Is that all?" he demanded blankly.

"Can I say more?"

"I . . . I am to go no further with you?" Sick with disappointment, he rose and dropped to the sidewalk—anticipating her affirmative answer.

"If you would please me," said the girl, "you won't insist. . . ."

"I don't," he returned ruefully. "But are you quite sure that you're all right now?"

"Quite, thank you, dear Mr. Anistry!" With a pretty gesture of conquering impulse she swept her veil aside, and the warm rose-glow of the new-born day tinted her wan young cheeks with color. And her eyes were as stars, bright with a mist of emotion, brimming with gratitude—and something else. He could not say what; but one thing he knew, and that was that she was worn with excitement and fatigue, near to the point of breaking down.

"You're tired," he insisted, solicitously. "Can't you let me—?"
 "I am tired," she admitted wistfully, voice subdued, yet rich and vibrant. "No, please. Please let me go. Don't ask me any questions—now."
 "Only one," he made supplication. "I've done nothing—"

"Nothing but be more kind than I can say!"
 "And you're not going to back out of our partnership?"
 "Oh!" And now the color in her cheeks was warmer than that which the dawn had lent them. "No. . . . I shan't back out." And she smiled.
 "And if I call a meeting of the board of management of Anisty and Wentworth, Limited, you will promise to attend?"

"Ye-es. . . ."
 "Will it be too early if I call one for today?"
 "Why . . . ?"
 "Say at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Eugene's. You know the place?"
 "I have lunched there—"

"Then you shall again today. You won't disappoint me?"
 "I will be there, I . . . I shall be glad to come. Now—please!"
 "You've promised. Don't forget."
 He stepped back and stood in a sort of dreamy daze, while, with one final wonderful smile at parting, the girl assumed control of the machine and swung it out from the curb. Maitland watched it forge slowly up the avenue and vanish round the Thirty-sixth street corner; then turned his face southward, sighing with weariness and discontent.

At Thirty-fourth street a policeman, lounging beneath the corrugated iron awning of a corner saloon, faced about with a low whistle, to stare after him. Maitland experienced a chill sense of criminal guilt; he was painfully conscious of those two shrewd eyes, boring gimlet-like into his back, overlooking no detail of the wreck of his evening clothes. Involuntarily he glanced down at his legs, and they moved mechanically beneath the edge of his overcoat, like twin animated columns of mud and dust, openly advertising his misadventures. He felt in his soul that they shrieked aloud, that they would presently succeed in dinning all the town awake, so that at the startled populace would come to the windows to stare in wonder as he passed by. And inwardly he groaned and quaked.

As for the policeman, after some reluctant hesitation, he overcome the inherent indisposition to exertion that affects his kind, and, swinging his stick, stalked after Maitland.
 Happily (and with heartfelt thanksgiving) the young man chanced upon a somnolent and bedraggled hack, at rest in the stenciled shadows of the Third-avenue elevated structure. Its pilot was snoring lustily the sleep of the belated, on the box. With some difficulty he was awakened, and Maitland dodged into the musty, dusty body of the vehicle, grateful to escape the unprejudiced stare of the guardian of the peace, who in another moment would have overtaken him and, doubtless, subjected him to embarrassing inquisition.

As the ancient four-wheeler rattled noisily over the cobbles, some of the shops were taking down their shutters, the surface cars were beginning to run with increasing frequency, and the sidewalks were becoming sparsely populated. Familiar as the sights were, they were yet somehow strangely unreal to the young man. In a night the face of the world had changed for him; its features loomed weirdly blurred and contorted thru the mystical gray-gold atmosphere of the land of Romance, wherein he really lived and moved and had his being. The blatant day was altogether preposterous: today was a dream, something nightmarish; last night he had been awake, last night for the first time in twenty-odd years of existence he had lived.

He slipped unthinkingly one hand into his coat pocket, seeking instinctively his cigarette case; and his fingers brushed the coarse-grained surface of a canvas bag. He jumped as if electrified. He had managed altogether to forget them, yet in his keeping were the jewels, Maitland heirlooms—the swag and booty, the loot and plunder of the night's adventure. And he smiled happily to think that his interest in them was 50 per cent depreciated in twenty-four hours; now he owned only half.

Suddenly he sat up, with happy eyes and a glowing face. She had trusted him!

Chapter V
 INCOGNITO

At noon, precisely, Maitland stirred between the sheets for the first time since he had thrown himself into his bed—stirred, and, confused by whatever alarm had awakened him, yawned stuporously, and sat up, rubbing clenched fists in his eyes to clear them of sleep's cobwebs. Then he bent for-

ward, clasping his knees, smiled largely, replaced the smile with a thoughtful frown, and in such wise contemplated the foot of the bed for several minutes—his first conscious impression, that he had something delightful to look forward to yielding to a vague recollection of a prolonged shrill tinnabulation—as if the telephone bell in the front room had been ringing for some time.

But he waited in vain for a repetition of the sound, and eventually concluded that he had been mistaken; it had been an echo from his dreams, most likely. Besides, who should call him up? Not two people knew that he was in town: not even O'Hagan was aware that he had returned to his rooms that morning.

He gaped again, stretching wide his arms, sat up on the edge of the bed, and heard the clock strike 12.

Noon and . . . He had an engagement at 2! He brightened at the memory and, jumping up, pressed an electric call button on the wall. By the time he had padded barefoot to the bath room and turned on the cold water tap, O'Hagan's knock summoned him to the hall door.

"Back again, O'Hagan; and in a desperate rush. I'll want you to shave me and send some telegrams, please. Must be off by 1:30. You may get out my gray-striped flannels—here he paused, calculating his costume with careful discrimination—"and a black-striped negligee shirt; gray socks, russet low shoes, black and white check tie—broad wings. You know where to find them all?"

"Shure yiss, sor."
 O'Hagan showed no evidence of surprise; the eccentricities of Mr. Maitland could not move him, who was inured to them thru long association and observation. He moved away to execute his instructions, quietly efficient. By the time Maitland had finished splashing and gasping in the bath tub, everything was ready for the ceremony of dressing.

In other words, twenty minutes later Maitland, bathed, shaved, but still in dressing gown and slippers, was seated at his desk, a cup of black coffee steaming at his elbow, a number of yellow telegraph blanks before him, a pen poised between his fingers.

It was in his mind to send a wire to Cressy, apologizing for his desertion of the night just gone, and announcing his intention to rejoin the party from which the motor trip to New York had been as planned but a temporary defection, in time for dinner that same evening. He nibbled the end of the penholder, selecting phrases, then looked up at the attentive O'Hagan.

"Bring me a New Haven time table, please," he began, "and—"
 The door bell abrupted his words, clamoring shrilly.

"What the deuce?" he demanded. "who can that be? Answer it, will you, O'Hagan?"
 He put down the pen, swallowed his coffee, and lit a cigarette, listening to the murmurs at the hall door. An instant later, O'Hagan returned, bearing a slip of white pasteboard which he deposited on the desk before Maitland.

"James Burleson Snaith," Maitland read aloud from the faultlessly engraved card. "I don't know him. What does he want?"
 "Wouldn't say, sor; seemed surprised when I towld him ye were in, an' said he was glad to hear it—business pressin', says he."

"Snaith? But I never heard the name before. What does he look like?"
 "A gentleman, sor, be th' clothes av him an' th' way he talks."
 "Well . . . Devil take the man! Show him in."

"Very good, sor."
 Maitland swung around in his desk chair, his back to the window, expression politely curious, as his caller entered the room, pausing, hat in hand, just across the threshold.
 He proved to be a man apparently of middle age, of height approximating Maitland's; his shoulders were slightly rounded as if from habitual bending over a desk, his pose mild and deferential. By his eyeglasses and peering look, he was near-sighted; by his dress a gentleman of taste and judgment as well as of means to gratify both. A certain jaunty and summery touch in his attire suggested a person of leisure who had just run down from his country place, for a day in town.

His voice, when he spoke, did nothing to dispel the illusion.
 "Mr. Maitland?" he opened the conversation briskly. "I trust I do not intrude? I shall be brief as possible, if you will favor me with a private interview."

Maitland remarked a voice well modulated and a good choice of words. He rose courteously.
 "I should be pleased to do so," he suggested, "if you could advance any reasons for such a request."

Mr. Snaith smiled discreetly, fumbling in his side pocket. A second slip of cardboard appeared between his

fingers as he stepped over toward Maitland.

"If I had not feared it might deprive me of this interview, I should have sent in my business card at once," he said. "Permit me."

Maitland accepted the card and elevated his brows. "Oh!" he said, putting it down, his manner becoming perceptibly less cordial. "I say, O'Hagan."

"Yessor?"
 "I shall be busy for—Will half an hour satisfy you, Mr. Snaith?"

"You are most kind," the stranger bowed.
 "In half an hour, O'Hagan, you may return."

"Very good, sor." And the hall door closed.

"So," said Maitland, turning to face the man squarely, "you are from police headquarters?"

"As you see." Mr. Snaith motioned delicately toward his business card—as he called it.

"Well?"—after a moment's pause.
 "I am a detective, you understand."

"Perfectly," Maitland assented, unmoved.
 His caller seemed partly amused, partly—but very slightly—embarrassed. "I have been assigned to cover the affair of last night," he continued blandly. "I presume you have no objection to giving me what information you may possess."

"Credentials?"
 The man's amusement was made visible in a fugitive smile, half-hidden by his small and neatly trimmed mustache. Mutely eloquent, he turned back the lapel of his coat, exposing a small shield; at which Maitland glanced casually.

"Very well," he consented, bored but resigned. "Fire ahead, but make it as brief as you can; I've an engagement in"—glancing at the clock—"an hour, and must dress."

"I'll detain you no longer than is essential. . . . Of course you understand how keen we are after this man, Anisty."

"What puzzles me," Maitland interrupted, "is how you got wind of the affair so soon."

"Then you have not heard?" Mr. Snaith exhibited polite surprise.
 "I am just out of bed."

"Anisty escaped shortly after you left Maitland Manor."

"Ah!"
 Mr. Snaith knitted his brows, evidently at a loss whether to ascribe Maitland's exclamation as due to surprise, regret or relief. Which pleased Maitland, who had been at pains to make his tone noncommittal. In point of fact he was neither surprised nor regretful.

"Thunder!" he continued slowly. "I forgot to phone Higgins."

"That is why I called. Your butler did not know where you could be found. You had left in great haste, promising to send constables; you failed to do so; Higgins got no word. In the course of an hour or so his charge began to choke—or pretended to. Higgins became alarmed and removed the gag."

Anisty lay quiet until his face resumed its normal color and then began to abuse Higgins for a thick-headed idiot."

Mr. Snaith interrupted himself to chuckle lightly.
 "You noticed a resemblance?" he resumed.

Maitland, too, was smiling. "Something of the sort."

"It is really remarkable, if you will permit me to say so." Snaith was studying his host's face intently. "Higgins, poor fellow, had his faith shaken to the foundations. This Anisty must be a clever actor as well as a master burglar. Having cursed Higgins root and branch, he got his second wind and explained that he was—Mr. Maitland! Conceive Higgins' position. What could he do?"

"What he did, I gather."
 "Precisely."

"And Anisty?"
 "Once loose, he knocked Higgins over with the butt of a revolver, jumped out of the window, and vanished. By the time the butler got his senses back, Anisty, presumably, was miles away. . . . Mr. Maitland!" said Snaith sharply.

"Yes," responded Maitland, elevating his brows, refusing to be startled.

"Why," crisply, "didn't you send the constables from Greenfields, according to your promise?"

Maitland laughed uneasily and looked down, visibly embarrassed, acting with consummate address, playing the game for all he was worth; and enjoying it hugely.

"Why . . . I . . . Really, Mr. Snaith, I must confess—"

"A confession would aid us materially," dryly. "The case is perplexing. You round up a burglar sought by the police of two continents, and listlessly permit his escape. Why?"
 "I would rather not be pressed," said Maitland with evident candor; "but, since you say it is imperative, that you must know—" Snaith in-

clined his head affirmatively. "Why . . . to tell the truth, I was a bit under the weather last night; out with a party of friends, you know. Dare say we all had a bit more than we could carry. The capture was purely accidental; we had other plans for the night and—well," laughing, "I didn't give the matter too much thought, beyond believing that Higgins would hold the man tight."

"I see. It is unfortunate, but . . . you motored back to town."

It was not a question, but Maitland so considered it.

"We did," he admitted.
 "And came here directly?"

"I did."
 "Mr. Maitland, why not be frank with me? My sole object is to capture a notorious burglar. I have no desire to meddle with your private affairs, but . . . You may trust in my discretion. Who was the young lady?"

"To conceal her identity," said Maitland, undisturbed, "is precisely why I have been lying to you."

"You refuse us that information?"
 "Absolutely. I have no choice in the matter. You must see that."

Snaith shook his head, baffled, infinitely perturbed, to Maitland's hidden delight.

"Of course," said he, "the policeman at the ferry recognized me?"

"You are well known to him," admitted Snaith. "But that is a side issue. What puzzles me is why you let Anisty escape. It is inconceivable."

"From a police point of view."
 "From any point of view," said Snaith obstinately. "The man breaks into your house, steals your jewels—"

"This is getting tiresome," Maitland interrupted curtly. "Is it possible that you suspect me of conniving at the theft of my own property?"

Snaith's eyes were keen upon him. "Stranger things have been known. And yet—the motive is lacking. You are not financially embarrassed—so far as we can determine, at least."

Maitland politely interposed his fingers between his yawn and the detective's intent regard. "You have ten minutes more, I'm sorry to say," he said, glancing at the clock.

"And there is another point, more significant yet."

"Ah?"
 "Yes." Snaith bent forward, elbows on knees, hat and cane swinging, eyes implacable, hard, relentless. Anisty, he said slowly, "left a tolerably complete burglar's kit in your library."

"Well—he's a burglar, isn't he?"
 "Not that kind," Snaith shook his head.

"But it was not his."
 "Not Anisty's?"

"Anisty does not depend on such antiquated methods, Mr. Maitland; save that in extreme instances, with a particularly stubborn safe, he employs a high explosive that, so far as we can find out, is practically noiseless. Its nature is a mystery. . . . But such old-fashioned strong-boxes as yours at Greenfields he opens by ear, so to speak—listens to the combination. He was once an expert, reputedly employed by a prominent firm of safe manufacturers. In whose service he gained the skill that has made him—what he is."

"But"—Maitland cast about at random, feeling himself cornered—"may he not have had accomplices?"

"He's no such fool. Unless he has gone mad, he worked alone. I presume you discovered no accomplice?"

"I? The devil, no!"
 Snaith smiled mysteriously, then fell thoughtful, pondering.

"You are an enigma," he said, at length. "I cannot understand why you refuse us all information, when I consider that the jewels were yours—"

"Are mine," Maitland corrected.
 "No longer."

"I beg your pardon; I have them." Snaith shook his head, smiling incredulously. Maitland flushed with annoyance and resentment, then on impulse rose and strode into the adjoining bedroom, returning with a small canvas bag.

"You shall see for yourself," he said, depositing the bag on the desk and fumbling with the draw-string. "If you will be kind enough to step over here—"

Mr. Snaith, still unconvinced, hesitated, then assented, halting a brief distance from Maitland and toying abstractedly with his cane while the young man plucked at the draw-string.

"Deuced tight knot, this," commented Maitland, annoyed.

"No matter. Don't trouble, please. I'm quite satisfied, believe me."

Maitland turned; and in the act of turning, the loaded head of the cane landed with crushing force upon his temple.

Why Dairymen Should Organize

Written for The Stockman-Journal.
Why should you become a member of the Texas Dairymen's Association? This question can be answered very briefly; combined as a unit, we have some force; as individuals, we are simply small fish in the commercial sea. I do not mean to convey by the use of the word "combine" the idea of a trust for the reason that the state law prevents and the magnitude of the dairy industry is such that controlling or maintaining such a combination is next to impossible.

The dairy industry of this state is at present in its infancy. In the face of the present demand for more pure articles for human consumption (and there is no class of articles so universally used and which affects so many people as those produced by the dairy farmer), the demand is upon us for a more efficient pure food law. A more sanitary product will, of course, cost more to produce, but it is gratifying to know that those who have produced what has become known as sanitary milk are not only well paid for it, but are receiving a bit more profit than they did in the use of old methods of dairying.

It is, therefore, the object of this association to have some word in the framing of the set of regulations which are to govern us. As a body we can be heard; as individuals we cannot. Further, the association maintains a bulletin bureau, sending out the best dairy literature published by the United States department of agriculture and the state experiment stations; also a bureau of information, in which the association members have the privilege of asking those questions which confront them in their daily

work and to which they may secure competent answers. I am quite sure that if only a fraction of the information sent out to members this last year were put into practice we would be ahead many times the value of the association dues, which are \$1 per year.

The discussions at our annual meetings consist of every phase of dairying from the rearing of the calf to the marketing of dairy products. These papers are discussed in open meeting, so that it virtually reduces itself to a comparison of ideas and experience, making it possible to produce our products in a most economical and profitable manner.

As a mortgage lifter no domestic animal is in line with the dairy cow, and to reap the full benefits to which we are entitled in feeding and caring for her, we must work together and in harmony.

D. B. LYON, President,
Sherman, Texas.

Notice to Dairymen

To the Texas Stockman-Journal.
The United States court of appeals, the highest court to which a patent can be carried, has decided that the Economy Separator, sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co., containing the cream regulating screw, covered by patent No. 5558893, is an infringement and that parties having such Economy separators have no right under the decision of the court to use them since the decision of the court, and any use of them makes the user liable for damages and injunction.
THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,
Bellows Falls, Vt.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

ONIONS IN COLLIN COUNTY

The Collin county farmers have this year risked a large acreage in onions—approximately ten thousand acres. Most of them are new in the business, and in consequence the average yield will not be over fifty bushels per acre, when under a better method of raising them, ought to realize from seventy-five to 100 bushels, without fertilization or irrigation. The expert growers in Collin county are raising this season from 100 to 125 bushels. Notwithstanding the price of the tubers at three-fourths to 1 cent per pound is not satisfactory to the producer, yet there is more money in them than one-third to one-fourth bale of cotton per acre, which was about the average yield last year in this section. The Onion Growers' Association here will do much toward securing better prices in the markets of the country, and also be the means of training the farmers how to best grow and market their crops. The negligence in not properly thinning the onions will materially increase the number of unreliable tubers. But we believe that a great improvement in the methods of growing and marketing the onion crop will occur next year. The sentiment now existing here is to plant more corn and onions and less cotton. In fact Collin county is noted for its production of large corn crops, and marketable qual-

ty of its ears of corn, fine hogs, mules, horses, cows and henceforth will become equally famous for the quantity and quality of its sweet flavored onions. Already it is conceded that the El Paso and Beeville onions are not equal to our Collin county onions, either as to flavor or keeping qualities. Publish it among your many thousands of farmer patrons that North Texas attributes her present high degree of prosperity to diversified farming.
AARON COFFEE,
"The Old Cotton Planter,"
MCKINNEY, Texas, July 20, 1908.

TO KEEP WATERMELONS

Some one has suggested a very simple method of keeping watermelons fresh for several months and preventing them from becoming too ripe. We have not tested it, but the plan is inexpensive and has some merit of reason in it, and we would suggest that it is worth a trial. The melon should be taken from the vine as soon as it is fully ripe, by cutting the stem near the melon. There should be no bruises nor scars on the rind. Take a piece of ordinary sealing wax, melt it and cover the cut part of the stem securely and put the melon away in a cool place. The sealing wax over the stem prevents the air and the germs from entering and thereby preserves the melon in its present state, so it is claimed.

Veterinary Department

Bridgeport, Texas, July 23, 1908.
I have a dog with distemper. He has no appetite, eyes are red and watery, his nose hot and dry; the urine is a high color, bowels sometimes constipated and sometimes loose; he has a right bad cough and is very weak. I would be glad if you could give me a treatment that will do some good, if you can't cure him.

Answer—Put the patient in a dry, clean, well ventilated, comfortable place, allow him plenty of clean, fresh water to drink; give him one drop of Tr. aconite in one teaspoonful of water every half hour. If his lungs are affected, apply a mustard paste on it and let stay on six or eight hours. Wash off and repeat if necessary. Keep the bowels open with castor oil, one tablespoonful every two or three days, as needed.

CONSERVING OUR PRODUCTS
The conservation of our food products, especially of the South, is of vital importance at this time. The loss and waste of food products annually in the South is simply enormous. If it could be properly utilized and

Blum, Texas, July 23, 1908.
Will you please tell me what is the matter with my cow and what to do for her? She is a good sized Jersey cow and gives about four gallons of milk per day; has always been in good health and flesh. About three weeks ago she got stiff and a little lame in one of her hind legs. In a few days it shifted around to one of her front legs, and for the last week she has been stiff all over, and I think she has some fever all the time. I haven't given her any medicine, but have rubbed her with liniment, but it did no good.

Answer—From the symptoms you give your cow must have muscular rheumatism. Give her one pound of Epsom salts, one ounce ground ginger and give at one dose. Repeat in thirty-six hours, if necessary. Give one tablespoonful of nitrate of potassium four times a day. If she doesn't commence to improve in three or four days, give her this: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; wine of colchicum;

give at one dose three times a day.

converted into the non-perishable marketable product, it would be sufficient to amply feed the millions of people can have a good living at home and a surplus to sell to meet other expenses. Plant less cotton and have more home-canned food products to in our country who do not have as much as one good meal a day.

Take the fruit and vegetables which go to waste every year, and if they were taken care of they would not only supply our tables during the winter months, but the surplus would bring thousands of dollars to our country.

I think the home canner, the best method of preserving fruits and vegetables, and believe an outfit should be installed in every farm house, if it is nothing more than a zinc tub and a soldering copper. With this canning apparatus a nice supply of home canned products can be put up for family use every year and have some to spare. By this means the farmers eat and to sell, and then cotton will be a surplus money crop with no mortgage on it, and we are in control of our products and our business.

Give home canning a trial this year and see for yourself how much it will lighten your burden and how much pleasure and satisfaction there is in having the best of things at home and be independent.

B. M. ANDERSON,
Palestine, Texas.

RANGE NEWS

Hall County

W. A. Lockridge, a well known stockman of Honey Grove, Texas, was in Memphis the first of the week looking for a location for a stock farming business.—Hall County Herald.

Brewster County

J. G. Crawford purchased 3,200 acres of Brewster county land from Massachusetts parties at \$1 and other. The John Young Land Company made the sale.—Alpine Avalanche.

San Saba County

Last Saturday morning L. W. Barker got his leg broken. He and his cow hand, "Press," were branding cattle out in the pasture and in this work the accident happened. The bone was entirely broken, one end of it protruding thru the skin into the ground. Drs. Behrens of Chepooke and Sorell of San

Saba were immediately summoned and the break set and dressed.

Splendid rains fell in most all parts of the county Monday and Tuesday. Talk about good crops, but old San Saba is showing up to perfection this time.—San Saba News.

Schleicher County

A. C. Hoover sold Andy Nelson 150 yearlings at \$15 per head.

Ollie Parker sold George Leuzier two mares and one colt for \$100.

Tom Brown last week moved his sheep from the Paschal Odom ranch in Sutton county to the W. D. Jones ranch.

Silliman, Campbell and Evans sold this week for the following parties: Sold for J. M. Peden 14 head of fat cows to Jim Craig, 10 head at \$4.75 and 4 head at \$14.

Sold for J. F. Isaacs, 25 head to Jim Craig, at \$17.

Sold for R. A. and W. P. Evans to Jim Craig, 40 head of fat cows, 30 head for \$16.50 and 10 head for \$15.

Dr. Hoover, M. B. McKnight and Verge Meadows bought the J. F. Collins ranch this week. Sweatt & Beayers made the deal. The ranch will be turned over to the above parties on September 1, the deal including about 300 or 400 head of three-year-old steers. Price paid for cattle or ranch could not be learned.

Sutton County

R. F. Halbert of Sonora sold to Tom Adams 200 cows, two-year-olds and up, at \$13.50 per head.

J. A. Whitten of Eldorado, bought 150 yearling steers from O. T. Word at \$15 per head delivered at Eldorado.

J. A. Cope has bought out the interest of W. H. Suitemeyer in the J. A. Cope & Co. commission business. J. A. Cope is the original commission man of the Sonora country and finds that he can travel better single, but when it comes to getting the buyer and seller together he drives double.

J. A. Cope, the hustling land and five stock agent of Sonora, reports the following sales this week: Sold for Mrs. W. M. Parkerson of Edwards county, 82 head of stock cattle to Ed Fowler of Sonora, for \$13, calves thrown in. Sold for Sam Shanklin of Edwards county, 300 stock cattle to Ed Fowler of Sonora, at \$12, calves not counted. Sold for Miles Bozark of Edwards county, to Ed Fowler of Sonora, 65 one-year-old steers at \$15. Sold for Ed Fowler to C. C. Yaws, 100 cows and calves at \$17 and 100 dry cows at \$15. Sold for M. V. Sessom to Ed Fowler, 30 one-year-old steers for \$15. If you want anything in the live stock or land it will pay you to see J. A. Cope.—Devil's River News.

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

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

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer #17, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

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

RED POLLED

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

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.

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.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, Texas.

Sheep on the Open Range

Many sheep breeders, especially those of the east, will be surprised to learn that pure bred registered sheep may be raised and run on the open ranges of the west in large bands without any diminution in the grade or quality of the product as compared to the parent dams and sires with which the flocks were started. The first requisite, however, is that an entirely satisfactory range, properly protected from the intrusion of other flocks and upon which there is certain to be the necessary amount of forage, water, etc., must be assured. At the present time this condition exists only upon private lands and within the national forests of the west which are under the administration of the forest service.

A noteworthy example of what can be accomplished in breeding high grade sheep on properly controlled open range is that of Allen Bros., who graze about 3,000 head of registered Cotswold sheep within the Uinta national forest in the state of Utah. These bands are the increase of about 200 head of prize winning stock from the Royal Stock Show in England and the International Show at Chicago, purchased and imported to Utah by Allen Bros. since 1892. They have been grazed within the Uinta national forest since 1903, upon ranges which are practically ideal for sheep grazing

purposes, being well watered, grassed, and shaded, and protected from the grazing of other sheep. Careful breeding is developing a pure bred type of Cotswold entirely adapted to western range conditions, yet equal to anything raised under fences in the eastern United States or in European countries.

This is a sample case that demonstrates what range control within the national forests is enabling the stockmen of the west to do. There are quicker and greater returns to be secured from the raising of high grade stock than from inferior mongrel breeds, but in many sections stockmen have hesitated to invest in registered sires and dams because of the uncertainty of securing ranges upon which feed and water are absolutely assured and without which such ventures would not be so remunerative or so successful as the rearing of inferior grades of stock better adapted to the severe range conditions that are commonly encountered because of overstocking and lack of control.

On national forest ranges the number of stock allowed is only that the range is sufficient to sustain under all conditions, and a stockman who secures a permit to graze stock on these ranges may embark upon the business of raising high grade cattle and sheep with every reasonable assurance of success.

The Value of Sheep Manure as a Fertilizer

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

Carbon	52.83
Hydrogen	7.57
Nitrogen	15.
Oxygen and sulphur	25.60

Cost of Raising Sheep

The cost of managing sheep under range conditions necessarily varies within rather wide limits. If the sheep

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

raiser simply makes use of the public lands without paying rental and taxes, and if he is fortunate enough to find suitable grazing in localities where winter feeding is not necessary, the business may be conducted at a cost of about twenty-five cents a head a year. On the other hand, sheep raisers who maintain extensive plants, feed in winter and own or rent a considerable part of the land upon which the sheep graze have found that the cost of managing sheep under these conditions varies from 75 cents to \$1.25 a head per year. This estimate of expenses includes all items of expense connected with the management of sheep under range conditions, such as horses and other animals necessary for driving and draft purposes, household expenses, etc., as well as actual management of the sheep. The distance from the base of supplies also cuts some figure in the expense account.

The oldest college for young men in the state of Texas is Austin College, at Sherman. It was established in 1849, and has helped make Sherman known as an ideal college town. The main building is large and situated in an extensive campus. It also has a fine new dormitory, Luckett Hall, built at a cost of \$60,000. It is a fine modern building and equipped with everything needed for comfort and safety. Courses leading to A. B., B. S., A. M. and M. S. degrees are given. There is a separate preparatory school. Tuition and fees amount to \$76 and it is figured that all other expenses can be kept within \$200.

San Antonio Comes Early

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 12.—Everything is being placed in readiness for the great International Fair, which will open in San Antonio this year on Sept. 26, and will close Oct. 11, and all indications promise that one of the greatest crowds that ever attended any fair in Texas will visit San Antonio during the exposition.

A large force of men have been engaged for some time in putting the big exposition buildings and the spacious grounds in order, and this work is almost completed.

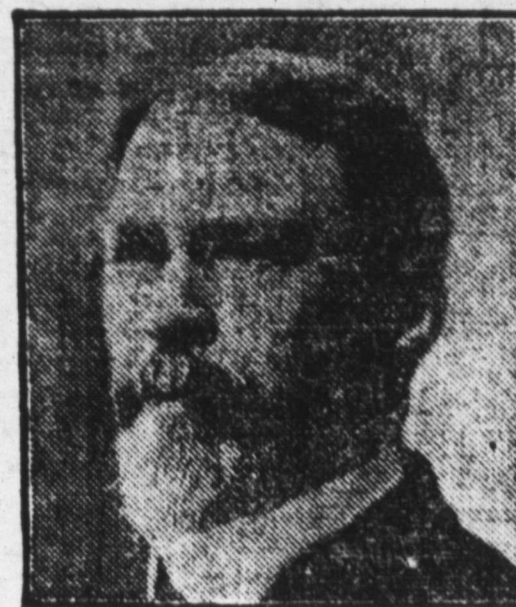
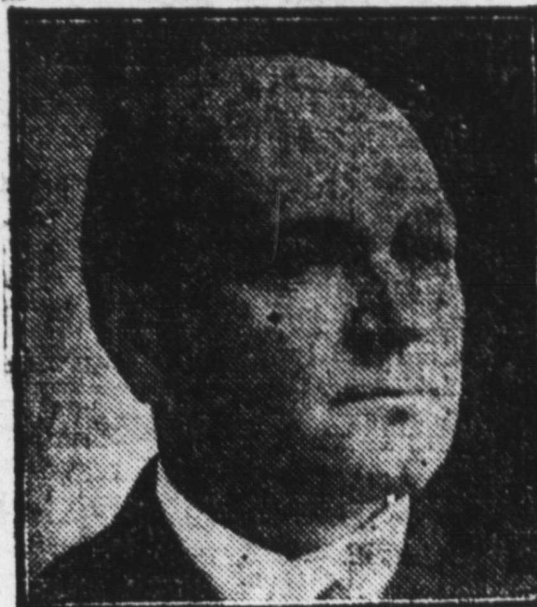
The race track, which is the Mecca of tens of thousands during the fair meeting, has been thoroly renovated, and experts have pronounced it to be one of the best in the state in its present condition. Two hundred thoroughbreds and about half as many quarter horses are already training on the track for the race meeting, and it is expected that at least 600 thoroughbreds and from 200 to 300 quarter horses will take part in the racing program.

Live stock owners from all over the United States have entered their cattle, horses, goats, sheep, poultry, mules, bees, etc., for the premiums offered by the San Antonio International Fair Association, and judging from the number and quality of the entries thus early received, this feature of the present year's fair will exceed all previous expositions.

Farm implement manufacturers of the north and south have also acquired space to exhibit their wares, and even the large and representative exhibit in this line at last year's fair is already surpassed in the entries thus far received.

High class amusement attractions

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS



VIGOROUS MANHOOD IS THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS

It forces men to front in all walks of life. The man who has nerves of steel, strength in every muscle, self-confidence, ambition, grit, energy and endurance, is able to shove aside the barriers which impede his progress, commercially and socially. If you are lacking in the essential elements of manhood, consult us at once before it is too late.

WEAK MEN

It is deplorable to feel that your manly strength is slipping away, that your will power is depleted, that you are losing your ambition and energy, that you are lifeless and worn out. You become weak, nervous, fretful and gloomy, your sleep is disturbed, you suffer from weak back, headaches, despondency, melancholy, dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, vital losses, poor circulation, failing memory. These symptoms point to the final break down of your nervous and physical system.

MEN, IS YOUR VITALITY EXHAUSTED?

Are you conscious of private disease or weakness in your system? Are you prematurely old in body, while still young in years, a broken down wreck of what you ought to be? Do you want to be strong, to feel as vigorous as you once did? Do you want to enjoy life again, to win back the vim, vitality, ambition and opportunities that are lost? Consult us now. Don't delay.

WE CURE PROMPTLY, SAFELY, THOROUGHLY, AT LOWEST COST,

WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, LOSSES, BLOOD POISON, RUPTURE, PILES, FISTULA, ERUPTIONS, SORES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, RECTUM AND PROSTATE, AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

FREE CONSULTATION—If you cannot call, write for particulars. All correspondence sent in plain cover, private and confidential. Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1 only.

STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Corner Main and Eleventh Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

from New York and several of the other large cities of the country have been secured by the Fair Association, and included in the number are several free attractions, to which the patrons of the fair will be welcome, gratis.

Convention rates of one and one-fifth fares for the round trip will be in force during the entire period of

the fair, and in addition to this low rate, a very much lower special rate of a fraction of a one-way fare for the round trip will be in effect on a half a dozen or more special days during the exposition. One of these days will be Sept. 30, which is "San Antonio and Mexico Day," and on which the largest crowd will be in attendance.

To cure a stomach trouble, first Digest the Food

That is essential.

The pain is caused by undigested food, which irritates the stomach lining.

The stomach can certainly never get well while that irritation continues.

No need to doctor the stomach. And dieting helps but little.

The vital thing is to do the stomach's work. To eat what you want, and digest it.

Then the stomach, in a little time, will do its work itself.

There is only one way to digest all food. That is Kodol.

Pepsin digests albumen only.

Starch requires something else; fat something else.

Then bowel digestion must be accomplished too. That requires other ingredients.

It requires an exact combination to digest every food, and it must be in liquid form.

Kodol is that combination.

In test tubes, in our laboratories,

we have seen it digest every food that man eats.

It does the same in the stomach, in one-third of the time.

One can't cure the stomach by giving it half-way help.

There are many partial digesters—perhaps you have tried them.

But, however careful you are with your diet, there is food which they can't digest.

The irritation continues.

But Kodol, whatever you eat, digests it at once and completely. Please prove this at our risk. See how instant is the relief. See how quickly the stomach recovers.

You will never again permit yourself to suffer from indigestion.

Our Guarantee

On the first dollar bottle of Kodol your druggist gives a signed guarantee. If it fails to do all we claim, your druggist returns your money. You take no risk whatever. This \$1.00 bottle contains 3/4 times as much as the 50c bottle. Made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

What the Breeders Are Doing

Aberdeen-Angus

To The Stockman-Journal.
It gives me pleasure to advise you in regard to how Angus affairs are progressing. The month of July is usually the slackest month of the year in association business and among the breeders.

The total receipts of the association for the month of July show a very healthy condition of affairs. Eleven new members were added to the membership list, which swells the enrollment of this year to 175. The total number of members enrolled for any one year or at least since 1900 has ranged from 100 to 141. From the number received up to date this year it seems reasonable to predict that we will take in between two and three hundred new members this year or at least 100 more than has been taken in in any one year during the life of the association. During the period covered from Jan. 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908, fourteen sales of the breed were held, nine of which were held in Iowa, three in Illinois, and one each in Nebraska and Missouri. The average price made by these sales is \$163.35. Comparing this average with \$135, the average of the eighteen sales held during the entire year of 1907, you will note that there is a material increase in the average for 1908.

From reports received at the office, there will be several new exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus on the circuit this year. From the time the Iowa State Fair opens and starts the circuit of the great state fairs proper, until the International at Chicago hands down the final decisions of this year, much history will be recorded by the premier beef breed.

Volume 17 will come from the press this month, and will be offered, as well as complete sets of the herd book, to members at the reduced price of \$1.

Several very important auctions are to take place during the remainder of this year, one of which promises to set a higher average than has been in evidence for several years. The association sales to be held at Kansas City

and Chicago, will figure among these, and should not be overlooked by prospective Aberdeen-Angus buyers.

Considering the condition of every line of business in the country, it should be of much interest to Aberdeen-Angus breeders to note the condition of the Aberdeen-Angus affairs, and the rapid increase in the popularity of the breed among cattlemen as indicated by the increased number of sales, and in the average price obtained at same. Very truly yours,
CHAS. GRAY, Secretary.

KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS

Of the various agents that have been used for the destruction of prairie dogs, it has been found in the preliminary experiments conducted by the biological survey that poisoned grain and bisulphide of carbon are the most effective and economical.

Poisoned grain is the less expensive of the two and is most efficient in winter and early spring, when the ordinary food of the prairie dog is scarce and difficult to obtain. At this season, by its proper and systematic use, 80 to 90 per cent of the animals may be destroyed at a cost of 10 to 15 cents per acre. The remainder may be killed by the use of bisulphide of carbon, the most of which should be about 1 cent per hole.

Poisoned Food.—Sulphate of Strychnine is probably the best and most satisfactory poison known for the destruction of prairie dogs. Care should be taken to procure strychnine sulphate, since the strychnine usually sold by druggists is insoluble in water. Experiments have shown that 1½ ounces of strychnine to a bushel of grain is sufficient. The strychnine should be dissolved in 2½ gallons of water by heating in a covered receptacle. When thoroughly dissolved, add the grain and allow to simmer in a closed vessel, stirring occasionally, until the moisture is taken up by the grain; or the mixture may be allowed to stand overnight to absorb the free moisture. In distributing the poisoned grain or other material it is usually best to scatter it outside the burrows instead of putting it inside, where it is likely to be trodden into the earth and lost.

A half teaspoonful is sufficient for each occupied burrow. Enough should be used to kill the prairie dogs, without leaving a remainder to poison doves, larks, quail or other valuable birds. For the same reason it is recommended that wherever practicable the poison be distributed during evening hours, so that it may be eaten by the prairie dogs early the following morning.

Recent experiments by S. E. Piper, of the biological survey, shows that green alfalfa is an attractive bait for meadow mice and ground squirrels, and it is believed that it will prove equally effective for prairie dogs. Notwithstanding the fact that growing alfalfa was abundant when the experiments were tried, poisoned alfalfa placed in or near the burrows was readily eaten and proved fatal to a high percentage of the animals. Among the baits recommended for trial are green alfalfa, green stems of young wheat or barley, green or ripening heads of wheat or barley, and green corn stalks. The following formula is recommended:

Green alfalfa or green growing grain, cut in lengths to two to four inches 25
Strychnine sulphate, ounce 1
Water, gallon ½

Add the strychnine sulphate to the water and dissolve by heating in a closed receptacle. When the solution is cool, sprinkle the green material slowly with a sprinkling can, mixing constantly. The mixing should be continued until all free moisture disappears. For poisoning late in the fall and early spring, when green vegetation is not available, chopped alfalfa hay may be used as a substitute for green alfalfa.

The poisoned material should be distributed in the evening or early morning.

Haskell Busy Improving Appearance of Town

HASKELL, Texas, Aug. 8.—Haskell is leading out in the matter of sidewalks. There is now under construction two blocks of concrete walks in front of the homes of Judge Irby, Judge McConnell, James Ellis and W. T. Hudson. The general prosperity that is now in sight due to the good, unprecedented crop prospects, will no doubt justify other citizens to begin the construction of sidewalks.

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.

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.

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.

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

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

WANTED by jobbing house, men to sell rugs, linoleums, etc., on commission. Men calling upon small trade preferred. Comparatively little weight or bulk to sample. Care "Linoleum," Room 1201, 108 Fulton street, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preliminary estimate of acreage planted in corn this year is 100,996,000 acres, an increase of 1,065,000 acres over last year.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
This week	15,050	10,700	3,525	1,570
Last week	13,067	8,507	3,922	2,668
Year ago	14,318	7,374	2,229	1,240

General

Receipts of cattle and calves were moderately liberal during the first half of the week, but the Thursday supply decreased sharply and the week's totals show only moderate gains over last week. Hog receipts have been smaller than for any corresponding time this year, barring only the flood period in May and June when receipts were cut down to near nothing by reason of the inability of shippers to get to market. Sheep receipts have also been light and have decreased from last week's good supply.

Beef Steers

Light receipts continue to feature the steer cattle trade. A fairly good supply, totaling about 40 carloads, appeared for Monday's market, but on all succeeding days of the week receipts have been very small. The Monday trade developed some weakness, sales ruling steady to a dime lower, but the market holding up well taking into consideration the adverse conditions that surrounded the trade, all northern markets being loaded to the guards with range cattle from the southwest and northwest and prices breaking sharply at all points. On the decreased marketing which followed, the market steadied, and a strong, active trade on the few loads here Thursday left the values in about the same notch as a week ago. There was an entire absence of thick-fat, heavy beefs on this market thruout the week until Friday, when four loads of the Winfield Scott feeding, averaging 1,241, brought \$5. A desirable class of 1,025 to 1,150 pound caked cattle has sold from \$4 to \$4.25, the bulk of the medium 900 to 1,050-pound killers from \$3.50 to \$3.85 and a common to fairish class of light butcher steers from \$3 to \$3.40.

Stockers and Feeders

Demand for stock and feeding cattle of desirable breeding quality has been moderately active again this week and considerably in excess of the meager supplies of such kinds that are coming. Prices have been maintained well up to last week's closing level, and slight strength developed on Thursday. Feeder steers averaging 1,050 pounds and of a fleshy, very well bred class sold as high as \$3.85, while some good 925 pound feeders sold at \$3.60, and a medium to pretty good class of 750 to 900 pound steers sold around \$3.00 to \$3.50. A first class of thin steer yearling sold around \$2.50.

Butcher Stock

The cow market still hovers around the same price level that has been in vogue on most days for several weeks past. The opening session of the week saw some decline on the inbetween sorts, such grades selling for the most part on a weak to 10c lower market, but canners and good fat cows escaping with little or no loss. The following day the market firmed up. An easier tone prevailed on the liberal Wednesday supply, but Thursday's light run was bought up on a stronger basis and sales looked very little if any lower than at last week's wind-up. Strictly good to choice fat butcher cows in carlots are selling from \$2.90 to \$3.25, a medium to pretty good butcher class from \$2.50 to \$2.85, and canners largely from \$2.15 to \$2.30, with only hard, old shells going below \$2, altho the Friday trade was weak to lower on all canning grades.

The trade on butcher bulls shows no quotable change for the week. Stock and feeding grades are selling strong to 10c higher.

Calves

Bovine babies have been coming to the shambles in greater quantities this week than for any week since the heavy movement was on last fall, tho declines in the market during the first half of the week acted as a check on marketings the latter half. Northern markets declined early in the week and prices here followed suit, the general market, with the exception of the strictly choice light veals, showing on Thursday a 25c to 50c depreciation from last week's closing. The best light calves closed Thursday 15c to 25c down. The market on Friday was very dull, and today, with eastern veal markets demoralized, there was no outlet for but few loads, excepting at a sharp decline, bids showing a 50c to 75c loss from a week ago on some good vealers.

Hogs

The hog market at the close of Friday's session stood in virtually the

same notch as on Saturday of last week. Fort Worth top prices looking rather low on paper relative to Kansas City, but this market on light and light mixed grades being in reality the highest of the two. No choice finished hogs are coming, and, with receipts insufficient to supply the fresh meat trade, packers here are naturally paying relatively stronger prices, as compared with other markets, for light butcher stock or anything suitable for this outlet than they are anxious to grant for the heavy lard hogs, altho by reason of their scarcity the later are still commanding the best figures.

Sheep

Northern sheep markets have been declining with marked regularity this week, on moderately liberal marketings. Prices here have not suffered, supplies having been light and values fully as high as a week ago. Two decks of good 89-pound wethers sold Thursday at \$3.90 and a fair class of 88-pound wethers earlier in the week brought \$3.50, and sales of good heavy wethers up to \$4 were recorded Friday.

Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.00	\$3.75@3.85
Tuesday	4.25	3.40@3.65
Wednesday	4.25	3.60@4.00
Thursday	3.90	3.30@3.90
Friday	5.00	3.65@4.15
Cows—			
Monday	3.00	2.50@2.65
Tuesday	3.10	2.30@2.75
Wednesday	3.25	2.40@2.75
Thursday	3.00	2.35@2.75
Friday	3.00	2.50@2.70
Calves—			
Monday	4.75	3.50@4.65
Tuesday	4.75	3.50@4.60
Wednesday	4.65	3.25@4.50
Thursday	4.85	3.00@4.50
Friday	4.65	3.00@4.40
Hogs—			
Monday	\$6.72½	\$6.57½@6.67½
Tuesday	6.75	6.52½@6.75
Wednesday	6.75	6.60@6.72½
Thursday	6.72½	6.60@6.72½
Friday	6.80	6.50@6.75
Saturday	6.65	@.....

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Cal.	Hogs	Shp.	H&M
Monday	3,198	2,925	884	63
Tuesday	3,466	2,501	316	516
Wednesday	4,349	2,271	1,197	79
Thursday	1,649	1,172	341	281
Friday	2,109	1,756	585	763
Saturday	270	80	210	...

Horse and Mule Trade

Demand has centered this week on the good, blocky 15 to 15½ hand mules, suitable for service on the sugar and rice plantations of South Texas. Such classes have been selling with some activity. Light mules are seasonably dull, very few being on the market and there being practically no call for them at this time. There is very little doing in the horse trade. One load of common chunks was picked up this week for all classes. There is a surprisingly small inquiry for range stock and nothing of this class now on the market.

Shipments out this week were as follows:

- One car mules, G. A. Harrison, to Wharton, Texas.
- Two cars mules, Bowser & Towles, to Houston, Texas.
- One car mules, Lakeside Sugar Refining Co., to Bonus, Texas.
- One car horses, W. H. Cook, to Shreveport, La.
- Single shipments: Ed Howard, Frederick, Okla., one horse; T. A. Key, Wichita Falls, Texas, one mule.

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

Mules—	Price
13½ to 14 hands	.....\$ 65@110
14 to 14½ hands	..... 85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra	.....110@140
15 to 15½ hands	.....120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands	.....175@225
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy	.....215@300
Horses—	Price
Heavy draft, 1300 to 1500	.....\$145@200
Heavy draft, fancy	.....185@225
Medium draft, 1150 to 1300	.....140@175
Chunks, 1000 to 1150	.....125@160
Medium	.....75@125
Common	.....50@75

Bulls were scarce on the market. No full loads came in and the supply in mixed loads was light. A good demand took the supply with sales showing a stronger tone.

Calves

About half of the total receipts of cattle were calves. Among the 2,200 head on the market there was nothing topy and the bulk was of only fair quality. Saturday's market was sharply lower and there was no disappointment among sellers this morning, when a mean market developed the

first thing. Trading was slow and such sales as were made this morning were a quarter lower than at the close of last week, a d 25c to 50c lower on light and medium weights with a top of \$4.25.

Hogs

A week's opening supply of 1,000 hogs looked small, but it was as many as the trade looked for at this time of the year and it was nearly twice as many as were in on the corresponding day last year. Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle sent in almost the whole of the supply. One load of good topy quality, was in the best to be received on the market this month. The bulk, however, was only fair. The market opened with some show of activity, but it is hard to make a comparison of sales with Saturday because of the few on sale then. Considering the quality as a whole sales looked no better than steady, tho some traders called the market strong on the best. The less desirable grades were barely steady to lower. The top was \$6.75 on a load of good weight hogs, and the bulk went at \$6.50 to \$6.65.

Steers

The run of cattle for the opening day of the week was light compared with the number that came in on the corresponding day last week, reaching only 4,400. Nearly half of these were calves. A year ago receipts were 7,604.

Beef Steers

As has been the case nearly every day for a month a small proportion of the day's run was composed of steers. Not more than 325 were on the market, and very few of these were suitable for packers' use. Reports from the north were favorable to sellers and joined to the light supply on this market, this influence made conditions better for shippers. Trading was moderately active and sales were on a good steady basis. Four loads of good caked beefs sold at \$4.40, making the top for the day.

Stockers and Feeders

But three or four carloads of stock and feeding cattle were on the market. They were generally of good quality, but came from high land sections and were not, therefore, desired by feeder buyers. Trading was slow, but prices showed no change.

Butcher Cows

A moderate Monday supply of cows was on the market, totaling 1,600 head. The quality was good running somewhat better than the average, most of the offerings being good butcher grades. Demand was good for everything, from choice butchers to canners and the market was fully steady with last week's closing and in some cases sales looked stronger. The top was \$3 for car lots. Cudahy was again in the market for canners and his competition kept up interest in that grade of stock.

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
22...	1,047	\$3.75	16...	1,078	\$4.05
Cows					
19...	642	1.95	28...	887	2.85
50...	933	2.85	27...	855	3.15
30...	825	2.50	26...	887	2.90
Heifers					
11...	505	\$2.80			
Calves					
25...	159	\$3.50	27...	189	2.00
55...	197	4.00	28...	245	3.00
23...	269	3.00	50...	206	4.15
84...	203	3.85	16...	219	3.50
74...	247	3.10	19...	148	3.75
Bulls					
1...	1,330	\$2.40	1...	1,110	\$2.15
2...	1,165	2.30	1...	950	2.20
1...	1,010	2.35	1...	850	2.35

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—With Liverpool cables generally lower and crop conditions continue to improve, there was not much in the market conditions today to inspire bullish enthusiasm. Consequently, under the res of a bearish outlook, prices took a steady downgrade movement, which was not checked until a loss was shown all options.

First trades were 5 points lower for January, and 6 lower for December, while October was 6 lower. By the end of the first hour's trading 8 to 10 points from the opening represented the loss, when the tone became irregular and the fluctuations covered a much wider range.

All sections of the cotton belt report fair progress. Weather is almost ideal, and as yet no reports of any movement of boll weevil have been received. The time is fast approaching when the cotton crop may be considered out of danger, except from early frosts. With a continuation of the present fine weather, prices are predicted to ease off several points by the end of the week.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	9.34	9.34	9.15
October	9.45	9.45	9.19
December	9.30	9.30	9.09
March	9.25-26

February	.....	9.17-19
August	.....	9.80
September	.....	9.45-48

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The cotton market maintained a steady tone thruout the entire session today, tho tendency was slightly lower on report of further favorable crop news.

The favorable weather over the cotton belt the past few days has encouraged rapid development. The conditions today indicate further improvement over Sunday with a fairly favorable weather map.

Traders enter the market in a most indifferent manner, and do not appear anxious about the price of the staple. Shorts are as indifferent as any one, and make no effort to cover, except when the market touches the bottom.

Liverpool opened steady, lower in both departments, with a very poor demand. The sales for the day aggregated 4,000 bales, against 8,000 imports. The close in that market was quiet.

First trades here were only a few points under Saturday's finals, but gradually eased off until near the close.

New York Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	9.25	9.26	9.08
March	9.15
February	9.11-12
August	10.16	10.16	9.99
October	9.65	9.65	9.33
December	9.29	9.29	9.13

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The market was irregular today at the close. The entire list of cereals started the day with a lower tendency. Wheat lead the movement, followed by corn, while oats showed a rather determined stand, and held firm. At the close wheat for September was 1½ off, December 1c lower and May was ¾ off.

Corn closed from ¼ to ½ up, and oats closed unchanged to ¼ higher. Provisions closed at a loss of 10c on September pork, flour and lard and 5 off on ribs.

Early new reports started the prices on the down scale soon after the opening. First trades showed a loss, and reflected the good weather news, and the decline had extended almost a cent a bushel before there was any apparent effort to check it.

Corn started about ½ cent a bushel lower, and after the first period of weakness made some recovery. Lower temperatures in the northern belt may have been the cause of the easier tone. In that section of the corn belt where the crop had begun to show signs of deterioration from the hot winds and lack of moisture, much cooler weather prevails.

In spite of the downward movement of wheat and corn, oats showed even greater strength than that of Saturday. First trades in the September option were ½ up, and the strength was easily maintained.

Quotations

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

	Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	94½	94½	93½	93½
Dec.	96½	96½	95½	95½
May	100½	100½	-00	100½
Corn—					
May	64%	65	65%	64%
Sept.	76	78	76	77%
Dec.	65½	66½	65½	66½
Oats—					
May	50%	50%	50%	50%
Sept.	48½	48½	48	48½
Dec.	48½	48½	48½	48½
Pork—					
Sept.	15.55	15.65	15.35	15.37
Oct.	15.60	15.77	15.47	15.50
Lard—					
Sept.	9.52	9.67	9.45	9.45
Oct.	9.62	9.67	9.52	9.52
Ribs—					
Sept.	8.95	8.97	8.82	8.85
Oct.	9.02	9.07	8.92	8.92

St. Louis Cash Grain

Special to The Telegram
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange today closed as follows:

Wheat—			
No. 2 red	.....	94½	96½
No. 3 red	.....	93	95
No. 4 red	.....	89	92
No. 2 hard	.....	94	98
No. 3 hard	.....	92	94
No. 4 hard	.....	88	91½
Corn—			
No. 2 mixed	.....	78	.....
No. 3 mixed	.....	77	77½
No. 2 yellow	.....	78	78½
No. 3 yellow	.....	77½	.....
No. 2 white	.....	78	79
No. 3 white	.....	77½	78
Oats—			
No. 2 mixed	.....	47½	48
No. 3 mixed	.....	47	47½
No. 2 white	.....	51	51½
No. 3 white	.....	49½	50
No. 4 white	.....	49	49½

There are more than 100,000 Japanese in the United States.

Livestock

\$1,000 for Amarillo Packing House
Thru the interest manifested in the packing house question in a letter sent by Curry & Dohoney to Tom Carson, owner of the Carson building on Polk street, the latter cabled his subscription of \$1,000 to the project from London, England.

Mayor Marrs is highly elated over this and says: "If all the property owners and non-residents would take the same interest as readily as did Mr. Carson, Amarillo would have absolutely no trouble in securing her packing house."

The Chamber of Commerce, thru its secretary, Lon D. Marrs, does not attempt to say who is able financially to take stock in this enterprise, but it does say and insist upon it that all people who are financially able to take stock should do so, and those unable so to do should lend their moral assistance and speak a good word for the cause whenever opportunity presents itself. The laboring classes and business men have been insisting that this enterprise be built out of Amarillo material, as far as practicable, utilizing Amarillo lumber, brick and stone, and have the work executed by Amarillo mechanics and it was with regret that the Chamber of Commerce had to say of those people that some of them had given absolutely no assistance to the project and others had contributed very little.—Amarillo Panhandle.

Amarillo Packing House

S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth dropped into the Chamber of Commerce today and subscribed \$500 and demanded to know if the Amarillo people were taking an interest and if they were enthusiastic for this great industry. He said if the people only knew and could appreciate the value of the packing house to Amarillo, they would be hustling to beat the band. He concluded by asking what would Fort Worth be without her packing house.

Alfalfa Fed Cattle Wanted

When a train load of cattle sold in Omaha last week for \$20,000, being exactly \$8 per hundredweight for every steer on board, the buyers for the South Omaha packing houses said: "They were among the finest ever brought to this market and were fattened on a mixture of corn and alfalfa."

The great packers have recognized that the alfalfa-fed cattle are of superior quality and are doing all that they can to encourage feeders to mix the great protein food with corn in

such proportion as will enable the stock to utilize all the carbo-hydrates and oil in the corn. These they cannot use without waste unless a protein ration is given as a neutralizer.

To encourage feeders, to take up the balanced rations as the best for cattle, the packers are to have exhibits at the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha next December, and will show in the cuts of meat the superiority of that alfalfa-fed steers. It will be one of the most interesting exhibits ever shown at any exposition and the expense will be entirely paid by the packers.

Orders from Washington

Denver Record-Stockman: Cattlemen in the Bear river country in Routt county, were surprised a few days ago when a forest officer from Washington suddenly appeared and ordered them to get busy and round up their cattle so that he could count them. He seemed to have an idea that cattle could be rounded up any old time when the government wanted to count them and it is probable that the forest officer was surprised at the commotion made by his order. At first there was a disposition to tell the government man to seek a warmer climate, but after much discussion a compromise to commence working their cattle and permit government men to go with the round-up and count the cattle. The round up will take until fall before it is completed and several government men will be required to do the counting. This is only a sample of what happens under government control of the ranges. It means that the cattle business will be conducted by the government instead of by the owners.

Stocker Demand Very Slack

For several months there has been a lull in the demand for stockers and feeders. It is said that the busy season on the farm is largely responsible for this condition, for there has been an accumulation of work this year that was unusual. The corn crop has demanded more attention and it was so late that harvest and corn cultivation were at their height at the same time. No doubt some of the falling off in the demand could be attributed to this cause, but the fact that corn prospects were none too good was another factor that should not be overlooked. Farmers have not been ambitious to fill up till they saw where they were going to land. A partial failure in the corn crop this year will mean high prices and expensive feeding, but in turn will mean high priced cattle. However, there are many old feeders who do not care go up against a long shot game, and hence there is a very indifferent demand at the present time.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Going Farther West

Omaha Journal-Stockman: From present indications the cattle feeding industry in Nebraska and Kansas is going to be transferred this year from the eastern to the western section of the state. In the eastern part of the state corn is certain to be high and feeders hard to get, while more corn is going to be raised in the western part of the state than ever before and as the cost of transportation is a serious item the farmers will be almost compelled to feed in order to realize on it. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Belgian Butchers Protest

One thousand butchers met in congress at Antwerp to discuss the meat situation in Belgium and passed a resolution to the effect that restrictions on the importation of American cattle were responsible for the present high prices of meat. They demanded that these restrictions be abolished. No less than 80,000 head of cattle are imported into Belgium every year.

Captain T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, one of the Panhandle pioneers and incidentally one of nature's noblemen, has once more demonstrated his liberality and public spiritedness by subscribing \$1,000 for the packing house. Thus the Panhandle spirit comes to the surface whenever the proper opportunity presents itself.—Daily Panhandle.

Will Build Alfalfa Mill

T. B. Hord, the heaviest cattle feeder in Nebraska, who has shipped a large number of cattle to Chicago this year, is putting up an alfalfa mill at Central City in that state. He believes in ground alfalfa for his cattle and will give it a good trial in a practical way. Mr. Hord has an idea that this feed is cheaper and better than corn.

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Western Cattlemen Bullish

Omaha Journal-Stockman: Western range men all bring in the same report that the supply of cattle will not reach last year's proportions by fully 25 per cent. The cattle are not there

to come. Cattlemen are still bullish in their opinions and say that while prices may break temporarily on occasional big runs the average for the season is certain to be good provided there is any competition at all from feeder buyers.



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