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Cattlemen Organize to Fight Ticks

Special to The Stockman-Journal.
CROWELL, Texas.—That the fever tick has invaded the country north and west of the quarantine line in such numbers that the cattle business is becoming more hazardous each year was clearly understood by S. B. Burnett, one of the most prominent cattlemen of Texas. Realizing that in union there is strength and that the dread scourge must be fought through co-operative methods, Captain Burnett called a mass meeting of cattlemen to meet at Crowell, Foard county, May 4. The meeting was well attended.

Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Motley, King and far-off Dickens counties were represented. The meeting was called to order by R. B. Masterson at 10 o'clock a. m. The address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Crowell was delivered by J. G. Witherspoon, after which S. B. Burnett was made permanent chairman. On assuming the chairmanship Mr. Burnett made an address setting forth the purposes of the meeting, and gave the cattlemen to understand that one of three things must be done and done quickly, to-wit: Organize and co-operate with the government and clean out pastures of the fever tick. Second, go south of the line, and, third, go out of the cattle business.

He stated in the course of his address that if something was not done and done quickly that every cattleman had better cut up his pasture and sell out to farmers.

At the close of Chairman Burnett's address, R. B. Masterson of Tuscott was made secretary-treasurer of the organization and the organization was made permanent and was named the Western Anti-Tick league.

The following resolution was offered by R. B. Masterson and adopted by the body:

"We, your committee appointed to formulate plans whereby assistance can be rendered to the Texas live stock sanitary officials in eradicating the cattle tick in certain counties, beg to submit the following plan:

"First, that a fund of \$2,500 be raised by assessment of pasture lands owned or leased by all parties who are willing to join this movement and that said amount be used in employing assistant inspectors, say four in number, to act under the direction of Leslie J. Allen, chief inspector for Texas and Oklahoma, to eradicate the cattle tick.

"We further recommend that action

be taken by this meeting to permanently organize and petition the state legislature to appropriate more liber-

ally to the support of the state live stock sanitary board."

Pledges were then called for and be-

Just About Heel Flies

BELIEVES BLACK FLY THEORY
Editor Stockman-Journal:

The heel-fly discussions have been interesting to me, though I have never seen one. I am very well acquainted with the habits of cows in heel-fly time.

I was impressed with Mr. Arnold's theory for the cause of grubs in the backs of horses and cattle. When I was a lad of 12 I used to drive a yoke of oxen. I remember that the big black fly which Mr. Arnold describes lit on the back of one of the oxen. I brushed him off with a jerk line that was fastened to a bridle bit in the near oxen's mouth. After going a short distance I felt something biting me on the back, behind the left shoulder. I always believed that the same black fly bit me that was after the ox. At any rate, not long afterward a warble, very similar to those on horses and cattle, appeared and grew to be as large as a medium sized grain of corn, itching considerably.

Of course, the fly might have poisoned me and the knot have been caused from that, but until science proves to the contrary I will believe with Mr. Arnold that the grub is caused from the big black fly that sits on the cows' and horses' backs, sucks the blood and deposits its eggs like the boll weevil in cotton. Very truly yours,

H. G. SMITH.

Leforest, Texas.

FROM A MARFA READER.

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Being an old subscriber to your valuable journal, and seeing so much of the heel-fly controversy, I will attempt to tell what I know of him, having been raised in Southeast Texas, and one who has owned and drove oxen, perhaps as much as any man in Texas, both to the plow and wagon; also having followed the trail to the West from 1871 to 1890. I have caught as many heel-flies as anyone, nevertheless he is both hard to see and hard to catch.

I see there are lots of Texas men who say there is no such thing as a heel-fly. Mr. H. C. Hardin of Amarillo, Texas, a good cowman and ex-manager of the L. X. ranch, caught

one about two years ago, was his first. I see men today that deny that ticks will give cows the fever. If they had the experience that I have had on this line they would not put up such an argument.

Now, I am thoroughly convinced that it is the instinct that the cow has more than anything else that makes them run or get in water than any pain that the fly could possibly inflict. I have caught them and tried to see the sting, but it cannot be discovered by the naked eye, but you can squeeze the nit or egg just the same from it as the common nit fly you see on horses. I see some one said it could be seen through a microscope; well, that may be so, I see our President, Mr. Callan, says he sent some to Washington and they could not sting or bite, which I believe to be the fact.

Hence it is plain that the pain that the grubs cause is what makes the cattle run. As to whether the fly goes under the hide or not, or in the stomach, he gets there somehow. That is certain. And in the process of time he comes out and makes Mr. Heel-fly. Now destroy the grub and you get the fly.

I have been from the coast of Texas to Montana and have heard of him everywhere the cow is. A few years ago in Amarillo a man from Ohio shipped in some bulls from his place and came with them. I was ranching in the Panhandle country at the time and heel-flies were bad on my place. I asked if he had them in Ohio and he said no. Then I asked him if his cattle would run and stand in water in the spring and he said yes. I told him that was the heel-fly. I asked him if his cattle had grubs in their backs. He said yes, but they called them warbles. That was all he knew of the heel-fly.

Nowhere is one thing we can all agree on, and that is that there is a big loss every year to the cattlemen caused by the running and standing in water. And to the one that finds a remedy will be a blessing to poor old Sookey and putting money in our pockets. Respectfully,

R. T. MELLARD, Marfa, Texas.

tween 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 acres of pasture land were listed in a few minutes for assessment to raise the necessary amount to begin the warfare at once, to further complete the organization.

The body empowered the chair to appoint a board of fire directors. The chairman appointed the following: T. J. Richards, Paducah; L. T. Clark, Quanah; Thomas Adams, Benjamin; A. J. Norton, Benjamin; J. W. R. Moon, Benjamin.

By order of the house each and every member present was appointed to canvass the cattlemen of their respective counties and solicit all citizens interested in cattle to become members of this organization and lend assistance in our efforts to stamp out the most deadly menace that has ever confronted the cattlemen of this part of the state.

One of the special features of the meeting was that Dr. Leslie J. Allen of Oklahoma City was present and delivered a splendid lecture to a considerable audience at the court house Monday night. The doctor, we think is the right man in the right place. He understands the situation and takes pleasure in answering any and all questions pertaining to his department, and with the proper co-operation of the cattlemen in this part we think it safe to predict that within a reasonable time the dreaded tick will be numbered with the past in this part of the country.

The meeting throughout was harmonious and enthusiastic. Among those in attendance were T. J. Richards, Paducah; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; R. B. Masterson, Truscott; J. L. Baskins, Paducah; J. W. Wishon, Crowell; W. A. Bobett, Paducah; W. R. More, Ardmore; T. F. Glover, Benjamin; J. W. Arnett, Guthrie; C. W. Bradford, Benjamin; W. L. Hills, Rule; J. F. Jones, Rule; J. B. Fox, Crowell; M. S. Shook, Haskell; J. W. Light, Rule; R. W. Hill, Vivian; J. W. Cope, Crowell; L. Chesser, Truscott; W. F. Minnick, Truscott; Ben Masterson, Truscott; S. P. Clark, Quanah; E. B. Bomar, Crowell; Lee Coffman, Benjamin; Dr. Leslie J. Allen, Oklahoma City; Dr. C. W. Hodge, Quanah; Inspector Thomas W. Benson, Crowell; Dr. Frank Rigdon, Quanah, and Inspector, C. H. Gibson, Quanah.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president and secretary.

Your correspondent questioned the representatives in regard to the co-

dition of the cattle and range, taking 100 per cent for normal conditions, and finds the average condition of cattle 65 per cent; range, 62 per cent.
HENRY E. WEBB.

AUTOS HELP FIRE FIGHTERS.

TOPEKA, Kan.—A. A. Rose, a farmer and stock raiser living near Anthony, pays high tribute to the value of the automobiles as a means of getting over the ground in a hurry.

To be safe from the high winds which have prevailed in Kansas during the past two weeks, Rose rigged up outdoors a stove with a pipe and was heating the branding irons with which to brand cattle. Some coals were blown into loose feed and in a very short time a disastrous fire was threatening the big barns of the Lockwood farm.

Rose thought of getting help from town, a mile distant, and of the automobiles owned by the citizens. A hasty telephone call was made and in a few minutes five big autos loaded with thirty men were on the ground to extinguish the flames.

The run to the fire was a record-breaker, and many thousand dollars' worth of property was saved. Then the townsmen turned in and helped brand the cattle, it being their first experience in witnessing this peculiar kind of "sport."

MONEY IN SHEEP.

A ranchman out on the plains bought 150 common New Mexico ewes one fall at \$1.25 a head. He bred them to Southdown rams for March lambing. The following August he took 150 lambs to market averaging 73 pounds and sold them at 5½ cents a pound or about \$4 a head. Two months later the ewes and twenty more lambs were sold, netting \$2.50 each. The wool from the ewes sold for 50 cents so that the returns from an investment of \$200 were over \$1,000 in less than a year. He utilized the feed from the ranch and made more money than he had ever seen before.

MEN Weak and Diseased

Come to me in confidence. Let me demonstrate to you free of charge the wonderful rejuvenating powers of my newly discovered direct methods, the efficiency of which has been proven to hundreds of cured and grateful patients. I have such confidence in my ability to cure that I extend to you my unparalleled offer.



YOU DON'T PAY IF I DON'T CURE

WEAKENED MANHOOD Are you reaping the penalty of neglected youthful sins? Have dissipation, excess, private and blood diseases ravaged your system and undermined your already weakened vitality? Have weaknesses developed into organic disease? You are prematurely old and not the man you should be. Is your manhood on the decline or lost? Awake to your true condition. I can restore you to perfect health and manhood, with physical, mental and vital powers complete. I have been treating Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Special Diseases for many years, and thousands of cured men, who came to me weak, broken down and discouraged, will gladly testify to my success, skill and honesty in the practice of my specialty. I cure, to stay cured, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, PROSTATIS, RUPTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON and NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula, Eczema, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Bladder and Kidney affections, and all allied diseases of a stubborn nature, which resist the treatment of the ordinary doctor. Remember, good health is your working capital. Disease is never at a standstill. If unable to call, write, giving a full description of your case in your own words.

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Colonel Poole's Letter

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I boarded the mail hack at Marfa for a little trip to the Chin mountains, fifty miles away, to visit friends and relatives. This mail hack runs both ways daily from Marfa to Shafter, a distance of about fifty miles. Shafter is almost a due south course from Marfa. The country is smooth and level for a distance of twenty miles out of Marfa. We were in Judge Bogle's pasture most of the way to the stage stand, twenty-two miles out from Marfa.

This is a beautiful country to look at and the land is good enough to grow anything on if it rains, but dodgast a country where it only rains twice a year, June and July. That is a long time between drinks. That was what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina. Yet this is a fine country for stock raising, and if it ever gets to raining here like it does in middle and East Texas this will be a great farming country.

As I said before, these lands are rich and fertile. If the rains would come like in other parts of the country a great deal of this county, Presidio, would be very productive. It is nice and smooth, while the other half is very rough, rocky and broken, with high mountains that the devil would not have.

I understand there have never been any wild turkeys here; that is, the oldest inhabitants never heard of one being in this country, and I conclude that if there ever were any wild turkeys here they wore off all their toe nails scratching in the rocks and died the first year, and I imagine the bear, cats, foxes and panthers or Mexican lions here in these mountains need their claws and toenails remodeled several times a year.

It is surprising to me to see cattle, horses and mules climb around in these mountains and rocks and make a good living the year around. All horses and mules that are driven or rode have to be kept shod all the time.

There are some very fine springs that gush out of these mountains and canons, as good pure water as ever run down any man's neck. This is a large county. Bounded on the north by Jeff Davis, on the east by Brewster, on the West by El Paso, and on the south by the Rio Grande river, which is the boundary line between Texas and Old Mexico. This county is about eighty miles wide at the widest place, north and south, and something over a hundred miles from east to west, following the Rio Grande river. The river valleys are very narrow most of the way on the Texas side. Often the mountains butt right up to the river and are often impassable for man or beast.

Shafter is quite a mining town. The silver mines here have been operated extensively for the past twenty-six years, and I presume there have been millions of dollars' worth of bullion shipped out of here in those twenty-six years, and still they go on every day in the year, as regular as clock work.

The silver bars when emptied out of the molds weigh 175 to 180 pounds and resemble great chunks of bright new iron.

Out twenty-three miles from Marfa I disembarked at the W. R. McGee ranch. Bill, as the boys call him, is

a delicate, consumptive-looking cuss only weighing about 265 pounds, yet a very clever gentleman, who, by the way, a few years ago succeeded in getting my niece, Miss Dixie Poole, to take him as a partner for life.

Yes, you know, Mr. Editor, it is just as easy to fool a woman as it is to fall off a log. They have a nice ranch and herd of high grade cattle and live on the fat of the land, raise plenty of chickens and turkeys. Five wild ducks took very ill all at once and died on his tank near the house the evening I got there. I make it a rule never to let any game of that kind go to waste, so Dixie and I dressed them nicely; that is, I did the bossing. They were certainly stall fed, gobs of fat clean down to the shin bone. The next day for dinner they were cooked to perfection. I thought I was a duck eater, but now I pass the ribbon over to Bill. I ate one and a half and must confess I cannot compete with Bill.

That evening at 3 o'clock I again boarded the stage, and after a ride of sixteen miles the driver called out Mail Box No. 1, saying here is as far as you have paid to ride; fall out or give up more "mon." Just at that time my Brother John A. drove up in his buggy. This meeting had been arranged by telephone, as all these ranches have phones. In less than an hour we drove up to the house on the middle ranch, eighteen miles east of the headquarters or upper ranch. This ranch is owned and operated by John A. Poole, Sr., and his son, Buck, and most of it is a smooth country, but plenty of rough canons and little mountains for wind breaks in cold, bad snaps. I think there are only three springs or living running water. The balance of the ranch is supplied with water by large dirt tanks and windmills with large cement tanks at these wells. These wells and tanks furnish water for several hundred cattle. One well and tank had been completed at this house, which is a good one. The cement tank here is a huge one and will furnish water daily for at least a thousand cattle and horses. The water is splendid, soft and nice.

Up the draw four miles north a crew of hands with new machinery are sinking another well; are now down 230 feet, with plenty of water for a windmill, but John A., Jr., says he is going to China, or have a flow of water that he can use an engine on. Then he can have plenty of water, wind or no wind. Said he lost enough cattle here for want of water to have paid for a dozen wells and tanks.

I spent two days here. No women or girls here. Buck Poole and Wynne Kilgore do the cooking act, and I want to say the boys get up a good meal on short notice and are fairly good housekeepers, but they often stuff the dish-rag into their pants pocket and then hunt all over the house for it. From the way Buck and Wynne are planting flowers, buying new bedsteads and tableware, I should not be surprised to hear of some fair lady giving orders about what kind of grub should come on the freight wagon from Marfa in the near future.

Yes, boys, a woman comes in mighty handy in more ways than one in and around a house. They can boss and rule a fellow so smooth and easy for months that he is glad he is living, and at the same time never realize that he

Don't Be Deceived About Roofings

Don't judge any roofing by the way it looks before it is laid. The only test of a roofing is how it will wear. There are more than 300 substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid. Some are known as rubber roofings. Others have names which sound like Ruberoid. A single summer of use will show the difference. For there is no rubber in Ruberoid. It is not a tar roofing. Not an asphalt roofing. Not an asbestos roofing. Its wonderful properties are due to our exclusive product, Ruberoid gum. This gum is as flexible as new rubber, but it permanently withstands the heat, the cold, the rain, the snow—which rubber will not do. It is so nearly fire-proof that hot coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid will set fire neither to the roofing nor the timbers underneath.

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Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which gives the results of our tests with all kinds of roofings—shingles, tar, tin, asphalt and ready roofings. This book is a gold mine of practical roofing information, and will be sent free to all who address Department 69D, The Standard Paint Company, 100 William Street, New York.

is being ruled by a woman. You need not shake your heads, boys. I have been all along over that part of the road. This is a splendid ranch, stocked up with high grade cattle. They use nothing but registered bulls on these these ranches, red polled cattle.

I understand from ranchers that stock is in bad shape and a few are dying. It has not rained here since last September. April and May are always the hard months on stock in this country, as it seldom ever rains here before June.

There is some trading going on here in steers. L. C. Brite, W. H. Clearland, Wert E. Love, T. A. Childress and Bill McGee have all sold their young steers and are now gathering them and will deliver them on May 5. I understand they all got good strong prices.

I shall have something more to say again next week about Presidio county and her generous, good people. I am getting a little anxious to get home and get into that garden. I had quite a large one planted when I left home. I took pains to show and tell Mrs. Poole how to cultivate it until I got home and she said yes, yes, yes, I understood.

I'll bet \$9 she has never struck a lick in it since I left home. If she has not worked that garden I'll just play sick when I get home, and she will work it out before the grass and weeds smother it out entirely. Yes, if I can make that old girl believe I am sick I will be all right. If not, I'll be all wrong and have to dive into that garden myself. Now I shall say good-by until next week.

C. C. POOLE.
Presidio county, Texas.

Slaughter Ships to Kansas.

Two thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Plainview, Texas to the Kansas pastures by G. M. Slaughter of Roswell, this territory.

Charles L. Ballard is shipping from Roswell 1,284 head of cattle, making two trainloads, to De Graff, Kansas, for pasturage. A "red ball" stock train of forty-seven cars of cattle from the South arrived here today en route to Colorado. They were unloaded and fed at the local stock yards in compliance with the interstate commerce law regulating the transportations of cattle.

Weekly Market Review

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for last week, compared with the preceding week and last year:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H&M.
Last week	21,635	3,263	19,212	14,343	196
Preceding wk.	15,881	2,444	18,039	7,879	73
Year ago	24,844	1,493	15,983	3,868	411

The General Market.

A good advance in all live stock receipts for the week is shown in the above comparative statement. A similar gain over a year ago is shown in calves, hogs and sheep. The gain for the week has not been due to the increase in through billing for the number of pasture cattle for the week shows a loss of 700 head. The market has therefore absorbed a greater number of cattle than for the corresponding period of last year.

Monday's market opened with a general dime advance on beef steers. This level was maintained Tuesday, but suffered to lose a part of the strength the following day, parting with all of Monday's improvement on Thursday, leaving the market steady to a low, with all of Monday's improvement lost and this was followed by further declines on Friday, the week showing a 20c loss. Hog values closed the week generally steady with the close of the preceding week. The sheep market, though weak on the poor quality of receipts Thursday, is stronger than at the close of week before last.

Beef Steers.

The beef steer trade started the week with a 5c to 10c advance, following the example of the Northern markets, and while buyers were not inclined to admit the full dime advance, salesmen generally claimed that purchases justified the claim. Since then buyers have been practically bearish in the trade and were asking greater declines than sellers thought warranted. Tuesday's market was fully steady with Monday with aggressive action on the part of outsiders on medium to good steers, and local buyers taking their full supply before the market closed at ruling prices. Strongly fed meat cattle were, however, somewhat discriminated against in the buying the demand being chiefly for tidy weight medium to good quality cattle. Wednesday developed a slackening of the aggressive action of outsiders, and the local force was left in command of the field. The resulting market showed a 5c to 10c decline from Monday's level, after the steady opening. Thursday's opening sales of medium to good fed cattle

NOT DRUGS.

Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

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

were only about steady, and with fifty car loads on offer a dime decline set in before the session was an hour old. Only one load of corn-fed steers has been on the market thus far this week, the supply having been confined in the main to good to choice meal-fed cattle, with comparatively a few loads of cake and grass cattle, and a reasonably fair supply of grass steers. The load of corn-fed cattle averaged 1,302 pounds and sold at \$6, the high point of the week. The same price was made on Wednesday by one grass steer of 1,460 pounds. Johnson county meal full fed steers of 1,200 pounds have set the pace in this class of \$5.75 to \$5.50 for the week, with 1,150-pound Jack county steers at \$5.40 and the general run of 950 to 1,075-pound meal steers selling from \$5.00 to \$5.25. A few loads of strong weight Jack county cattle made \$5.35 on Tuesday. The 875 to 925-pound fed steers sold from \$4.75 to \$5. Grass steers of choice quality made \$5.25 on Wednesday, but the common to fair grades of killing grassers found slow sale Thursday from \$4.50 to \$4.75. Common to decent light killers sold from \$4 to \$4.40. Friday's sales were a dime lower, heavy meal steers selling at \$5.20 and medium weights around \$4.90 to \$5.00. The week's close was at a decline of 20c to 25c.

Stockers and Feeders.

The supply of stockers and feeders for the market has been in excess of the supply of the preceding week. Values have improved since the close of the preceding week, with the change in beef values having but little influence. A right good class of feeder steers have sold up to \$4.20, of 750 to 800 pounds, while a good class of 650 to 700-pound stockers have sold around \$4.10. Fair 2s and yearlings have moved freely from \$3.30 to \$3.60, and common to decent light calves on the dogie order have gone over around \$2.50 to \$3.25. The demand for stocker cows holds up well, and such thin cows as escape the packer-canner demand find a ready outlet at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Butcher Stock.

Butcher cows and heifers improved in price since the close of the preceding week up to Saturday, when a 10c decline set in. Canner cows have not improved any over the closing level of prices of the preceding week, packers caring but little for this class, but the country outlet has been good on all cows showing better than strictly canner flesh. Cows in car lots of a choice quality have sold up to \$5, with \$4.50 to \$4.70 a close second. The supply of choice cows has been limited, offerings being generally of a fair to medium grade, and selling from \$3.10 to \$3.65.

The bull trade continues to show slight strength on the best killing grades.

Calves.

Calves of the better grades of vealers have been in strong demand the whole week, and each day has seen an advance, the market now registering a 50c gain for the week on these classes, with good heavies about steady and choice heavies a quarter higher. Top calves commanded \$5.50 Thursday in slightly less than car lots. Best heavies are \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Hogs.

The hog market at Saturday's close was about steady to a shade higher than the close of the preceding week. A \$7.20 top was made Wednesday on a choice load of 283 pounds, but nothing approaching this load in weight and quality has been offered during the week, and the extreme price, the highest in two years, should not be taken as indicative of the state of the market that day. Monday's top was \$7.10, and Tuesday's \$7.05, while Wednesday's was \$7 on hogs of 182 pounds weight. Thursday's hog run was mainly from Texas. Razor backs sold from \$5.60 to \$6.47 1/2 for Cuban account, corn hogs around 190 pounds at \$6.85 to \$7, and pigs from \$4.75 to \$4.90. Saturday showed some slight improvement over Friday's dull level.

Sheep.

The sheep supply has had a sharp uplift the past week, over 14,000 sheep having come in, the largest run since the third week in May, 1904. With improved values North, the local mar-

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No woman realizes how much work she could save, and the tempting variety of dishes she could offer at the table, until she possesses a Keen Kutter Food Chopper.

Meat, fish, vegetables, fruits are chopped uniformly; coarse or fine as you wish. The

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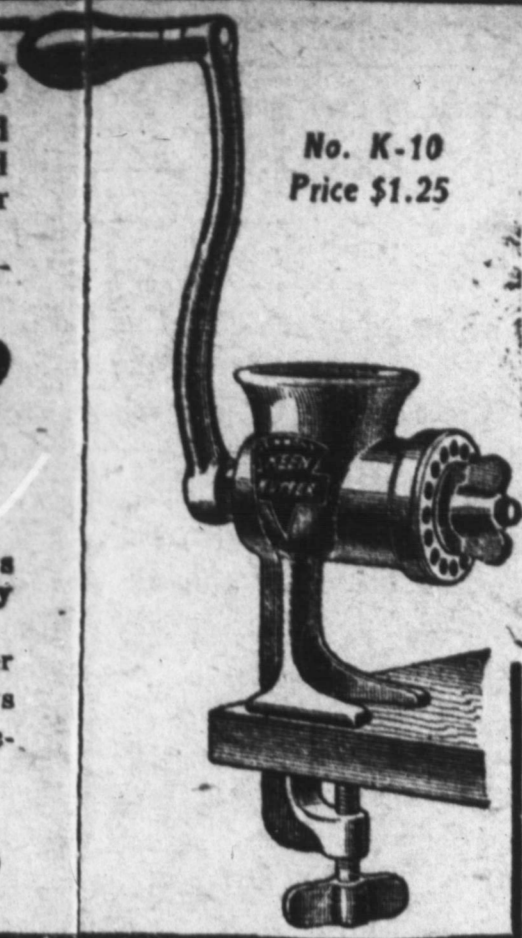
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HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both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

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS, headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year. DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

ket advanced in sympathy, heavy clipped fed on grass wethers selling on Wednesday at \$5.50, and a good grade of lambs at \$7. Most of the sheep arrivals are on the stocker order and are slow sale.

Receipts by Days.

Receipts of the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H&M.
Monday	3,373	864	5,707	10,441	72
Tuesday	3,621	919	1,503	490	64
Wednesday	4,415	709	5,999	2,839	33
Thursday	4,286	370	2,244	436	5
Friday	5,406	245	2,303	137	6
Saturday	534	156	1,456	...	6

Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.00	\$4.15@5.75
Tuesday	5.75	5.10@5.50
Wednesday	5.40	4.90@5.35
Thursday	5.35	4.70@5.10
Friday	5.20	4.50@5.00
Saturday	5.00	4.60@4.65
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	4.25	3.00@3.55
Tuesday	5.00	3.50@3.90
Wednesday	4.70	3.05@3.40
Thursday	4.50	3.50@4.25
Friday	3.60	3.05@3.35
Saturday	3.60	3.00@3.50
Calves—		
Monday	5.25	4.50@5.00
Tuesday	5.50	4.00@5.25
Wednesday	5.25	4.00@5.25
Thursday	5.50	3.60@4.75
Friday	5.50	3.50@4.00
Saturday	5.50	3.50@4.00
Hogs—		
Monday	7.10	6.70@6.90
Tuesday	7.05	6.80@6.95
Wednesday	7.20	6.80@7.00
Thursday	7.00	6.80@6.90
Friday	7.10	6.75@6.90
Saturday	6.97 1/2	6.75@6.95

HOW TO BUY PERFECT TOOLS. There's a newer and better way to buy tools. No longer do you have to accept nameless tools if you want a hammer, or a saw or any of the thousand and one articles in the hardware line. All you do is to ask your dealer for a "Keen Kutter" saw, or a "Keen Kutter" razor or a "Keen Kutter" ax, and have it wrapped up and carry it to the home or shop. In fact, you buy "Keen Kutter" tools just as you buy sugar. You don't have to make an examination—just be certain that the article is plainly stamped with the famous trade mark "Keen Kutter." That's sufficient.

This style of buying tools is really new only to some people. For the past forty years the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, have been making the famous brand of "Keen Kutter" tools. From a small beginning "Keen Kutter" fame has spread enormously until today whenever men talk about the best tools it is to be taken for granted that it's "Keen Kutter" they refer to, so standard have these articles become. Nearly all carpenters and artisans of various trades use these tools, because they not only last a lifetime but they give absolutely perfect service. Besides, they're

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

O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Down low quarantine line. Bulls for

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guaranteed to be the best that money can buy. If they are imperfect in any particular, if they are not all that is claimed for them, the dealer is instructed to return the purchase price of substitute a new tool.

"Keen Kutter" tools are given a tremendous amount of preparation before they are shipped from the factory. Not only is the metal carefully chosen as to quality, and specially prepared, but throughout ever process rigid inspections are made, so that when the finishing touches are put on the tool it must be without a blemish, no matter whether it be a gimlet or an adze. All are given the same close attention. Besides, every one is thoroughly tested in a practical way, and receives the hardest kind of hard knocks it would get in the severest service in the shop or household.

One of the many splendid "Keen Kutter" features is the sharpening of all edge tools. The factory believes that many tools are ruined because when they are purchased they are not sharpened for service, this important feature being left to the purchaser to take care of. About one man in a hundred understands just how various tools should be sharpened. For this reason and because many times flaws will appear during the sharpening process, the Simmons Hardware Company take the matter into their own hands and send the tools to you with edges perfectly ground.

Naturally, a tool that is given so thorough a preparation deserves to bring a slightly higher price than the average ordinary tool. A "Keen Kutter" tool is built by the Simmons Hardware Company to last a lifetime.

To use "Keen Kutter" tools is to enjoy absolute satisfaction in your work. They are made in all lines—for the farm as well as for the carpenter shop or the home. If you cannot get what you want from your dealer, write the Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.), St. Louis or New York.

FISH

Write us and we will put you onto something new and cheap; it will catch dead loads of fish all season in streams where others failed the old-fashioned way. It also catches house and muskrat, minks and weasels. We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Double Muzzie Steel Wire Fish Baskets. Sales cover 30 states. Illustrated catalog free. We also handle other tackle. (Agents wanted) Griffin, Ga. EUREKA FISH NET CO., Dept. 66 Dallas, Tex.

JUST ABOUT HOGS

HOGS FROM THE PANHANDLE.

Shipping hogs over 600 miles from a point in Texas to these yards, speaks well for the Kansas City market, says the Drivers' Telegram. Yesterday C. W. Hays of Hereford, Texas, was on the market with a carload of hogs. From points all over the Panhandle country hogs are being shipped to this market. Mr. Hays is an Iowan. He went to Texas from a point near Grinnell about two years ago. He is farming 800 acres, raising all kinds of grain and forage crops. The hogs he marketed yesterday were fattened on a ration of kaffir corn, maize and tankage, a mixture which Mr. Hays thinks is very hard to beat.

"If farmed right," said Mr. Hays, "Texas is capable of producing as regular crops, and as great a variety of products, as any state in the Union. I think a good deal of farming done there has been of a poor kind, which in many instances was responsible for failures. Whenever we do the work right we will get good results. This year I have over 300 acres in kaffir corn. That is the great crop of that country. It never fails. Kaffir corn is intended for a dry climate. And when ground and fed to stock, there is little difference between kaffir corn and Indian corn. Then I have about 300 acres in wheat, and about 100 acres in oats. The wheat looks well, and the other crops look promising. Hog raising is bound to increase there. I know of no country that is better provided for raising hogs than Texas. And cattle feeding will increase along as farmers get into raising hogs and more feed. I was surprised and very much pleased to find there is a cordial class of people. The inhabitants of that part of the state are made up of persons from many states. They are a progressive class, who have gone there to make a success of their change. We will have dry spells, no doubt, the same as they have in Iowa and other states, and will have some drawbacks, but we have so many good features that we will lose sight of the few minor drawbacks."

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF HOGS.

In its forecast of the probable available supply of hogs for market during the summer season beginning March 1, the Cincinnati Price Current says:

The government statement of the number of swine in the United States on January 1, 1909, made it appear that there was a decrease of about 3 1/4 per cent in comparison with last year, the decrease being practically all within the seven Western states that furnish the surplus corn and the bulk of the commercial supplies of hogs. For these particular states there was shown a decrease of nearly 7 per cent in aggregate number.

These comparisons for January 1, annually, however, do not correspond closely with the comparative yearly marketings following these dates. There are many animals born and marketed between the January dates. For 1902 the Western packing record indicated about 44 per cent as many animals as reported for January 1; a similar comparison for 1903 showed about 46 per cent; for 1904, 50 1/4 per cent; for 1905, 54 per cent; for 1906, 49 per cent; for 1907, 45 1/2 per cent; for 1908, 55 per cent.

These figures suggest the variable-ness liable to be shown in comparisons

of January supply numbers and the commercial marketing of hogs subsequently for the year. For January, 1908, the total supply record was 1,290,000 in excess of the year preceding; the western commercial slaughter in 1908 was 4,830,000 hogs in excess of the preceding year.

If the corn crop this season should be attended with good conditions and promise the effect would likely be to retard rather than to hasten marketing of animals in October. These are contingencies inviting recognition.

Losses of swine from maladies the past year have been comparatively light, and good conditions of health now generally prevail among such stock. It is to be expected that the marketings for the present season will be of comparatively light average weight, but this does not necessarily imply reason for expecting a decrease in this particular in the comparison with last year, when the average was much below any previous record, and not unlikely it will be heavier instead of reflecting a decrease this season.

SAYS HE KILLED PAT GARRETT

With the strange story that he is the murderer of Pat Garrett, the man who killed "Billy the Kid," and who at one time was collector of customs in El Paso, W. D. Whitley, according to the Denver Post, has given himself up to the police.

To the police he is credited with saying:

"I am the man who killed Pat Garrett. The trouble began when I started to pasture some goats on land I had leased from Wayne Brazel, the principal lessee. When we met on the Garrett started to pull a shotgun from under the seat of the buckboard and I pulled a revolver and fired just in time to save my own life. I was tried in Las Cruces and acquitted. Then I skipped out of the country because I was told that Pat's relatives and friends would get on my trail."

For the murder of Pat Garrett Wayne Brazel is now waiting trial at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and is out on \$10,000 bond. Only two men, it is said, were with Pat Garrett when he was killed, those two being Wayne Brazel and Carl Adamson.


SAN ANGELO SHIPMENTS.

Those having charge of the cattle shipments from San Angelo have received word that D. B. Cusenbary is en route to San Angelo with a bunch of 1,300 head of cattle from Mr. Cusenbary's ranch in Sutton county. The Stock will likely reach San Angelo the first of next week, and they will be shipped to Millcreek, which is located in the Cherokee Nation.

With the moving of the Cusenbary bunch, the cattle shipping season in San Angelo will practically close. It is believed that the total shipments for the season will reach over 1,100 cars, or about 40,000 head.

On Sunday next C. A. Broome will ship about 1,500 head of sheep to the St. Louis market. This herd is being fattened on the cotton oil mill products and will be in fine condition for marketing.

Mr. Broome will get the best price on the prevailing market for his mutton, as usual. He is also looking after a possible shipment of cattle in the near future. Yesterday, he went out to his ranch to look over the cattle and decide what can be shipped.



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Check Book Dept. A. Address THE PRAIRIE FARMER, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago.


Although the animals are not in the best of condition, they are still good for a first-class looking bunch to be sent out. Mr. Broome is rounding up the stock and expects to get them together for shipment in a few days.—San Angelo Standard.

FEEDING SHEEP ON COTTON SEED.

The fifteen hundred head of muttons which C. A. and C. P. Broome shipped to Kansas City last Sunday will not be placed on the market until next week. The sheep went through O. K. and their good condi-

tion assures a fancy price.

Messrs. Broome are feeding the rest of their herd, about fifteen hundred in number, on the products of the cotton seed oil mill. This bunch will be shipped to market probably the latter part of next week, about the time the oil mill will close down for the session. C. A. and C. P. Broome have found it a paying proposition to fatten their sheep with the cotton oil mill products, as also have McKenzie & Ferguson.—San Angelo Standard.



A WONDERFUL BOOK

SWINE IN AMERICA

A Text-Book for the Breeder, Feeder and Student

By F. D. COBURN
Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

Are you a swine man? Do you know Coburn? Coburn of Kansas?

Swine is a great crop in America, and Coburn is a great man, a great author and a great hog authority. Coburn has written a book, a big book of over 600 pages treating of swine from every standpoint. This book will interest you; it will help you, and it will pay for itself in a little while if you raise hogs. If you do not raise hogs now, you will after glancing through this book; and you will get so much good, so much help, and so much enthusiasm that you will be certain to make money out of hogs.

This volume is handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, printed on a special plate paper. Another unique feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key showing just how to use it.

The work contains 650 pages (6x9 inches), bound in fine silk cloth, gold side and back stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books now before the public.

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The Texas Stockman-Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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The Wool Situation

The wool market is fast being prepared for the receipt of the new wools from the West, and straggling lots are coming in every day, as forerunners of what is following. While the early receipts may be better selected than what will follow, it is hardly likely that this will be the case, and the new clip promises well to be fully up to expectations, as far as quantity and quality go, and there is little doubt that the purchasers on contract weeks and even months ago, have the best end of the bargain. Sales of the week were 7,920,000 pounds, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The members of the wool trade are first of all traders and they take some long chances, and it is a matter of record that their contracting has almost without exception been successful, and this year is no different, unless the profits will be better than usual, owing to limited carry-over stocks of domestic wool, and not large supplies of foreign wool.

But there is a dead line over which the manufacturers will refuse to pass, and the dealers must not let their enthusiasm get beyond control, or there will be contraction in buying that will have rather a depressing influence on prices for the new wools. Just now there is a very satisfactory good trade both in men's wear and in dress goods, but the margin of profit will not stand excessive pricing of wools and overpricing of the staple will lead to attempted markups in goods prices and a probable restriction in the near future orders.

Good Prices to Prevail.

The manufacturers will pay a good price for their wool, and the price they are willing to pay is great enough to give dealers a fair profit, but any attempted hold-up will be of serious injury, as foreign wools are in sufficient supply to keep worsted machinery going for some time to come, and a few dealers are planning to make a specialty of foreign wools rather than

GAS FACTORIES

In People Who Do Not Know How to Select Food and Drink Properly.

On the coffee question a lady says: "I used to be so miserable after breakfast that I did not know how to get through the day. Life was a burden to me. When I tried to sleep I was miserable by having horrible dreams followed by hours of wakefulness. Gas would rise on my stomach and I would belch almost continually. Then every few weeks I would have a long siege of sick headaches. I tried a list of medicines and physicians without benefit.

"Finally, I concluded to give up my coffee and tea altogether and use Postum. The first cup was a failure. It was wishy-washy and I offered to give the remainder of the package to anyone who would take it.

"I noticed later on in one of the advertisements that Postum should be boiled at least fifteen minutes to make it good. I asked the cook how she made it and she said, 'Just the same as I did tea, being careful not to let it steep too long.'

"I read the directions and concluded Postum had not had a fair trial, so we made a new lot and boiled it fifteen to twenty minutes. That time it came to the table a different beverage and was so delicious that we have been using it ever since.

"My sick headaches left entirely as did my sleepless nights, and I am now a different woman."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in packages.

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

those of the domestic grades, and their stocks are being held back for the time when the anticipated domestic boom will give them handsome profits.

Some of the Ohio and Michigan fleeces are coming into the market, but not in large enough quantity to fix a new range of prices, but the new fleeces will sell several cents a pound higher than a year ago. This season promises to see noticeable progress in the improved methods of preparing fleeces for market, and the growers are fast becoming convinced that the dealers and manufacturers mean business on the question of sisal twine, and it looks now as if there would be a minimum quantity of sisal used for tying this season's fleeces.

Speculate in Scoured Wools.

Scoured wools are a speculative feature, but the assortments are so fast being narrowed down to the less desirable grades that manufacturing interest is not noticeably pronounced, although there is a steady withdrawal of much of the better lots, particularly anything that can be combed. The way progress is being made in combing wool the time is not far off when almost anything of a respectable nature will find an outlet for worsted or so-called worsted production, and this condition gives unexpected strength to the shorter wools that a few years ago would have been promptly classed as of a combing quality. The tendency is toward a too liberal use of these shorter wools to the probable disadvantage of the high grade worsted fabric, and the predicted outcome is a return of public favor for wools that will give new life to the carded woolen industry, which is very much alive now in agitating more uniform tariff on the classes of wool necessary for carding purposes.

Pulled Wools.

The excitement in pulled wools is only held within bounds by the small supplies at hand. Prices are decidedly changeable with the strongest tendency upward and really there is no market, individual sales in large and small quantities being made at the highest prices obtainable. In not a few cases prices turned down one day and accepted the next morning have found the wools sold out, and the simple fact of very limited supplies keeps the market from being seriously overpriced. Shearing wools promise to be unusually scarce for some time to come. None were carried over and as many skins are being dressed with the wool on, there is no hurry to get the wool pulled and into the market, as every one expects higher prices a month or two hence. Prices are normally within our new range of quotations, but the needs of the buyer make prices higher in not a few instances.

Scoured Wools.

With prices advancing and no limit yet placed on the price of new domestic wools, the manufacturers are taking all the scoured wools offered and paying from 3 cents to 7 cents a pound more than they could have bought them for six weeks ago. Prices are now ranging between 58 cents and 65 cents for anything of merit, and the takings for the week were considerably larger than the previous week. The activity of the buyers has rather checked trading between dealers.

WOULD AID IMPORTERS.

Burkett Submits Amendment to Tariff Bill of Interest to Breeders.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Burkett has submitted an amendment to the pending tariff bill of very great interest to breeders of blooded live stock in this country. Under the Dingley bill it is provided an importer of blooded animals for breeding purposes is allowed to bring such animals in free of duty, whether intended to be used by the direct importer in his own stud or to sell the imported animal later. The pending tariff bill, as reported to the senate by the finance committee, restricts such importations of animals of blooded and registered stock to free entry only when the direct importer shall certify that he desires the animal or animals for breeding purposes upon his own ranch and will agree not to sell such animal or animals.

Senator Burkett's amendment seeks to restore the Dingley law insofar as it affects the importation of blooded stock for breeding purposes. The Payne bill as it came to the senate contained this provision:

"Any animal imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes."

Should the Burkett amendment not prevail the importer of recognized "blooded" stock could not bring them in free unless he should make affidavit that he intends such animals only for his own use upon his stock or breeding farm. Should he afterward sell such blooded animal he would be held to pay the government an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

The free entry of registered stock for breeding purposes is recognized throughout the West, at least, as being most desirable. Under the provisions of the Dingley bill the live stock of the ranges and farms of the West have been producing a superior grade of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, due to up-breeding, and the Aldrich bill, now before the senate would prevent a stock raiser from importing a blooded stallion, bull, boar or ram unless he should swear such animal is for his own use on his ranch or farm and not for sale.

RUBBER WEED CAUSES LOSS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 10.—For several years past the sheepmen of the Southwest have suffered serious losses from a disease known among the Mexican herders as "pingue."

"Pingue" is popularly supposed to be caused by eating either the leaves or roots of a plant which has in the last few years been quite prominent in the public eye as the "rubber plant" or "rubber weed."

Whether this plant is a true rubber plant or not is a matter which does not interest the sheepmen so much as some remedy for the sickness that follows its eating by their sheep. On the Carson national forest in New Mexico Forest Ranger Bert Phillips, in whose district a great many sheep had recently died from pingue, after making a study of the sickness, suggested to the sheepmen whose animals were dying with it, that drenches of hot water and salt might prove efficacious.

The materials for the remedy were so quickly obtained and the remedy so easily administered that several of the owners gave the plan a trial. The sick sheep were drenched every hour with liberal doses of the mixture with

the result that animals which before drenching were unable to stand, were, inside of twenty-four hours, eating and running around with the rest of the herd, apparently as well as ever.

While the government experts have not yet made a study of this disease or given the suggested remedy official sanction, the remedy itself is so apparently harmless and unobjectionable, that considering the results obtained by its use, there seems to be no possible danger in giving it full publicity. The sheepmen can, in this manner, give it more extended trials and possibly save themselves from the serious losses which the eating of this weed by stock has heretofore caused.

The disease will be carefully studied and the results of administering this remedy watched with a view to correcting any errors in its use, should it not prove of as great value as is expected. Meantime, every sheepman whose sheep are sick or dying from pingue will, no doubt, be only too eager to give this simple remedy of hot water and salt drenches, every hour, a good trial, because the annual losses have been serious one for the flockmasters of the Southwest where the disease or sickness appears to be most prevalent at the present time.

TWOS AT \$24 ROUND.

J. B. Crabtree of Dunston, Okla., came to San Angelo a few days ago to buy cattle for shipment to his Oklahoma pastures. Shortly after his arrival, he went up into Sterling county; and Wednesday he bought from Bob and Will Foster and J. T. Davis, prominent Sterling stockmen, 600 head of choice 2-year-old steers at \$24 round, making a total consideration of \$14,400.

The steers are being brought to San Angelo. They will reach here Saturday afternoon or night, and will be shipped to Dunston, Oklahoma, on Sunday. It will require twenty-five cars to move the stock.—San Angelo Standard.

Receipt That Cures Weak Men--Free

Send Name and Address Today
—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, falling memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men; and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor, failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. H. Robinson, 3818 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

Published every Wednesday at Eighth and Throckmerton Sts., Fort Worth.

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Subscription Price:
One year, in advance.....\$1.00**WHAT ABOUT THE TICKS?**

The Texas cattleman must soon arrive at some conclusion as to the course he will pursue in regard to tick eradication. Quite a number of them in the special quarantine area have recently had to choose between cleaning up their pastures and cattle and being placed again below the line, and it did not take them more than a minute to decide upon a plan of action, viz., to clean up.

With the prospects good, even flattering, that no ticky cattle will be permitted to enter Oklahoma after this season, the cattlemen of the quarantine area of Texas will have no outlet to another grazing ground, and therefore be bottled up with only the privilege of shipping them to the quarantine division of the markets for immediate slaughter. The regulations of the bureau of animal industry forbid their sale to speculators for pastures north of the quarantine line, as they would communicate fever to the native cattle. The government has not had the hearty co-operation of the cattlemen on tick eradication in Texas and it is up to them to map out a plan of action. If they feel that they can breed and mature steers below the line in Texas and are content to take whatever they can get for them in the markets, of course it is their privilege to do so. If, on the other hand, they desire to sell their calves, yearlings or 2 and 3-year-old steers either to feeders in the corn belt or desire to pasture them in Oklahoma or Kansas they must set about diligently to the task of ridding them of ticks. Chief Melvin of the bureau of animal industry, in a recent circular letter on the subject of tick eradication, says that the cattle producers of the South have some decided natural advantages over those North and mentions the longer warm season, which permits greater grazing privileges and the mild climate requiring the consumption of less feed, two very important factors in successfully conducting the business. This question is of more importance to Texas than the origin and habits of the heel-fly and The Stockman-Journal would be glad to have it freely discussed by its readers. Write and give us your views in short, terse letters. The necessity for action seems imperative.

Every year the program for the Cattle Raisers' association is made up in part with addresses by men eminently qualified to suggest action in the part of members which would put money in their pockets if acted upon. Every member of the association should keep a copy of these addresses as they appear in the daily and weekly press and study them with a view of using the

suggestions in the conduct of his business. All the addresses are, however, published in the minutes of the meeting and it is doubtful if a dozen members of the association have complete files of the minutes for three consecutive years. A few instances of this failure to accept suggestions is illustrated when the time arrives for the committee on program to get to work two or three months before the annual meeting in March. Instead of having William Jones deliver an address on "How Cheaply Cattle Can Be Fed for Market," based on his experience of the season before, it is compelled to put Mr. Heflin or some authority on cotton seed meal down for another address on that subject, and instead of having John Smith tell how the aid of the state live stock sanitary commission and the federal government he killed every tick on his cattle the committee is compelled to ask Secretary Wilson to send a man down to deliver an address on the subject of tick eradication. The officers of the association are doing all they can to promote the interest of the membership, but they are getting little encouragement through the individual members of the association. The member who pays his dues has not fulfilled his obligation by any means.

The receipts of cattle at the five principal markets and exclusive of Fort Worth, so far this year, show a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of about 100,000 head. With these figures as a criterion total marketings this year will be heavier than in 1908, though the increase will not be large enough to prove a factor in price changes. The market may be higher during the summer on grass stuff and also during the fall and winter on feed stuff, and it may be lower, dependent entirely on the alacrity with which the country responds to the ever and anon predicted wave of prosperity headed this way. The fact that laboring men have sought the army in lieu of something more promising in a financial way is a straw indicating that there is still a considerable army of the unemployed. The jobbing interests of the country, however, have not contemplated a return to normal conditions before the late summer and have bought sparingly as a result of their hopes are realized the last half of the year will likely result in a strong market for meat products for industrial activity begets an appetite as well as the ability to satisfy it. There is nothing of a particularly threatening nature hanging over the market, but for a few months the economical and judicious handling of cattle intended for market is suggested. Big profits will perhaps be the exception rather than the rule.

The British board of agriculture has removed quarantine restrictions against American cattle now that the foot and mouth disease has been stamped out, but the laboring and middle classes over there do not seem to be as prosperous as the American cattle raiser had hoped. At any rate they are not buying beef as aforesaid. This may be a move to force prices down, but with the reduced supply from this country in the future it remains a possibility not probable.

The agitation of free hides has not filled the shoe manufacturers with great hopes of accomplishing their end for hides continue to sell high. The

packers are placed in rather an enviable position, as they are tanners as well. When the price is high enough they sell, and when the demand is supplied they tan them. The question now is, irrespective of what becomes of the duty, will hides and skins go lower or shoes go up. It is safe to bet that shoes will go up.

San Antonio has not had time to answer the pile of mail which collected during the festivities down there three weeks ago and take a firm grip on the packing house project, but she has by no means given up the idea of pushing it to a successful conclusion. More packing houses in the state means more business for the packers and every new market developed means a demand for more cattle, hogs and sheep. Fort Worth does not begrudge any city in Texas any of the prosperity that will come as a result of packing houses. She knows what they have done for her and has no fear but that she will always get enough live stock to keep her institutions going on full time. It is competition, however that establishes good prices. A new packing plant has been established at Taft, down in San Patricio county, but it is modest in its demands as yet, but it will supply the Rio Grande valley and coast country with meat.

No cattle will be allowed to go into the Osage pastures after the 15th instant unless they are free from ticks, but it is generally understood that the cattlemen have been aware of this and will have all their cattle in there by that date. There will now be a season of more or less suspense among the boys until they know just in what frame of mind they will find the buying interest when the time comes to cash in.

The spring clip of wool is being gathered in and will likely be the heaviest for several years, due to the fact that many wool growers did not shear last fall. The total clip for the year will aggregate about 5,000,000 pounds, but there is no indication as yet as to what the price will be. The wool interests are reasonably well satisfied that the present wool schedule will remain unchanged, but buyers are not so certain about this. At least they refuse for obvious reasons to concur in this view for then there would be no club they could wield, as they think, so effectually in bearing prices. Mutton gives some promise of being high and this will have a good effect on the market.

The new attorney general may be compelled to forego the prosecution of the packers for the very good reason that so far he has not found any grounds for prosecuting them on the alleged rebate charge. He has suggested, however, that the packers change their system of bookkeeping so he can simply subtract the debit side from the credit side every morning as he goes down town and determine whether they are making too much money. He ought to turn Mr. Upton Sinclair in on them with a quire of paper, a pen and a bottle of red ink if he would have the figures brought down to date.

A Kansas farmer who rendered his property for taxes on January 1 listed \$2,000 cash in bank and land and live stock to the value of \$20,000. Then he gave the value of his household goods at \$25, which the assessor verified by calling at the house and inter-

viewing his wife. She showed him through and he thought \$25 was too much for it. If Kansas is the great state pictured by Secretary Coburn, she must be ashamed of a farmer who is planning uxoricide.

The run of cattle from the Northwest will be late this year as winter is hanging on up there with a tenacity as appalling to the range interests as it is comforting to Texas and Oklahoma. Not comforting in the sense that the cattlemen of the last named states do not wish the Northwestern man well. Nay, verily. Their surcease from sorrow could only be found in getting to sell their grass stuff before the rangers began to invade the market.

The effort of the packers to bear the hog market has been unfruitful of results. Now they are raising a howl about the number of animals that are being condemned by the government inspectors. They are not liable to get any relief from this state of affairs until the disease is stamped out. It is proper here to state that the government might adopt a system of tracing diseased hogs back to their breeding ground and slapping on a quarantine until the breeders clean up.

Amarillo expects to get her new packing house in successful operation by August 1. And she should make it a gala occasion, for it will mean much to her, and with the proper co-operation of the people, especially the farmers and the stockmen, will be in a position to contest with San Antonio for second place as a live stock market. Fort Worth is not a bit jealous and wishes for the Panhandle metropolis a full fruition of her hopes in the packing house as a town builder.

There is complaint of slack demand for beef in the East and correspondingly depressing is the price of feedlot cattle. Still there is a lively scramble for feeders in the Northern markets. It seems to be another case of a man wanting out when he is in and wanting in when he is out, as well as a case of where the man and the goat can make prophecies equally reliable on future prices.

Perhaps, after all, the reason why the representatives in congress have not been flooded with letters from the cattle producers of the West asking that hides be kept off the free list is that so few of the producers know who is representing them in the national capital.

If your butcher tells you that his reason for charging outrageous prices for beef is that packers' meats are higher than they were last year, do not believe him. This time last year carcass beef was selling to the retailer at \$9.09 per hundred pounds, while the price now is \$7.87.

When the buyer for the packing house rides into the yards these days and says he is feeling bully "loog a leedle oud" for an aphorism of Wall street is that when a man is a bear he feels bully.

SKINNER REAPPOINTED.

From Denver, Colo., the reappointment of Colonel William E. Skinner as general manager of the Western Stock Show association of Denver, which meets in that city January 8 to 15, is announced. The reappointment was made and confirmed by the executive committee of the show.

HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL

FOR WOMEN AND THE HOME.

Slamming the door of the oven often makes cake fall.

All canned fruit should be kept in a cool, dark place.

Vinegar pickles will not keep in a jar in which any greasy substance has been kept.

Drop a little lump of sugar among the turnips while cooking; it improves them wonderfully.

Lemon juice, applied with a camel's hair brush, night and morning, will remove freckles of not too long standing.

When a lemon is halved or quartered and left unused, a tumbler over it, protecting it from the air, will keep it from drying and molding for several days.

When cooking mush for fried mush do not cook as long as for eating, but pour into a deep pan after stirring ten minutes. When cold dip the slices in beaten egg and they will fry crisp.

A loaf of stale bread may be made to taste like newly baked if it is dipped in cold water for a few moments, and then put into a pan and rebaked for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

For ordinary use the best polish for furniture is a mixture of equal quantities of turpentine and paraffine oil. This should be rubbed on with a woolen cloth, the surface being polished with a soft woolen cloth and finally with a piece of fine linen.

To make furniture look like new, dissolve one-fourth of a cake of soap in boiling water, add it to a pail of warm water, in which put two tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Stir thoroughly and then wash the furniture with a soft cloth moistened in the compound. Wipe dry with a clean, soft cloth, rubbing gently.

Nickel and steel articles are best polished by using emery powder mixed with a tablespoonful of sweet oil and a tablespoonful of turpentine. Use enough of the powder to make a thin paste and apply with a flannel. Finish with a piece of flannel cloth dipped in a little of the dry powder, which should be very fine.

Even a severe bilious attack may often be overcome by taking the juice of one or two lemons in a goblet of water before retiring, and in the morning before rising. When taken on an empty stomach the lemon has an opportunity to work on the system. The use of the remedy should be continued at least for several weeks.

The best thing to do if you happen to overboil potatoes is to drain off the water as much as possible. Put them, still in the saucepan, but without the lid, over the fire and stir with a wooden spoon until the water has evaporated and the potatoes become floury. Mash them until no lumps are left. Add salt, pepper, a lump of butter or dripping and a little milk. Mix and beat well and serve as mashed potatoes.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

In response to your call for help here I am with my mite. Two ways to use cold biscuits:

Ham Salad—Cold boiled ham chopped; one cupful cold bread, two cupfuls crumbled fine; three tablespoonfuls of butter. Heat all in skillet until butter is thoroughly mixed with bread and meat. Have ready three boiled eggs. Mix two with salad. Dress with one. Salt and pepper to taste.

Croquettes—Use any cold boiled meats, or if you have no meats, cold boiled Irish potatoes are good. One cupful of meat; one of bread; beat in two eggs, a little pepper; sift enough flour to handle well. Make into biscuits and fry in hot lard.

In using coal oil to start a fire one should make a paste of coal oil and ashes. Put a little in the stove, then put on kindling. It is much safer than oil alone. I use stalks that have had the fodder eaten off. They catch well and are much cheaper than coal oil.

Those having chickens or genuine feather pillows will find about six or eight-ounce duck much more satisfactory for ticking than the real bought ticking.

For a Burn—As soon after the burn as you can make a paste of buttermilk and flour. It is very soothing and draws out the fire, too.

ALETHA WITT.

Rule, Texas, Route 2, Box 50.

GOOD RECIPES.

Irish Potato Cake.

Boil and mash six large potatoes, adding salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of milk. Mix flour with this mixture until it is of a consistency that can be rolled. Roll on a floured board into a sheet about half an inch thick, cut into squares and fry in hot fat.

Vegetable Soup.

To two quarts of stock made from a beef bone add two potatoes, peeled and cut into dice, two carrots prepared in the same way, two peeled and sliced onions, a very small cabbage, chopped; a stalk of celery, cut small, and a half cup of rice. Salt and pepper it to taste. Boil all together until the ingredients are tender, then serve.

Dandelion Wine.

Steep the dandelion flowers in boiling water for five minutes, and strain off the liquid, pressing the flowers hard. Sweeten to taste and add brandy

in the proportion of a pint of liquor to four gallons of liquid. Put in uncorked bottles and keep in a cool place until fermentation ceases. Draw off and rebottle. Seal tightly.

Macaroni and Cheese.

Break macaroni into bits and boil for twenty minutes in salted water. Roll crackers fine and grate cheese. Put a layer of macaroni in a baking dish, put on a layer of cheese and sprinkle with cracker crumbs, then dot with bits of butter. Proceed in this way until the dish is full, adding a little salt and pepper to each layer. Now pour in milk enough to fill the dish as far up as the macaroni comes. Put into the oven and bake.

SUTTON COUNTY.

John M. Chambers of the Kickapoo ranch in Concho county, and George A. Mapes of San Angelo, were at the Decker hotel in Sonora Thursday. They were here to pass on 1,000 yearling steers contracted for in February.

A large consignment of wool from 12,000 sheep owned by G. W. Whitehead & Sons of Sonora, passed through town Saturday en route to San Angelo.

Fred Millard, the cattleman, whose ranch is twelve miles north of Sonora, was in town on Thursday and reported a three-inch rain Monday night.

Mat Karnes was in town Thursday from his ranch thirty miles southwest of Sonora. Mat says the rain-maker must be mad at him, but sheep are doing pretty well, and the calf crop will be short.

T. D. Newell sold all his sheep, about 2,700 muttons and dry ewes, wool off, to Ed Draper, of Edwards county, at \$3 per head.—Devil's River News.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

D. B. Cusenbary's bunch of cattle reached here from Sutton county Thursday night and were shipped on Friday to Millcreek, Oklahoma. There were 700 head, and one train was required to move the bunch.

Bob Russell, of the X Q Z ranch was in the city Thursday arranging with the Santa Fe for the shipment of about 500 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Oklahoma.

Murph March is preparing to ship 800 head of cows to his Oklahoma pastures. The cattle are now on his Coke county ranch.

The Clegg steers sold to Natt Skinner Thursday morning, and will be shipped Monday morning.—San Angelo Standard.

SOL MAYER SELLS TWOS AT \$25.

Sol Mayer drove into town in his automobile from his ranch in Sutton county today ahead of a herd of 200 2-year-olds, which he has sold in Fort Worth.

The herd Mr. Mayer has sold is composed of fine black polled Angus and the cattle are in very good condition. They are expected here this evening and will be shipped tomorrow to Mr. Sansom of Fort Worth, the purchaser, who paid \$25 a head for them.

"I have fed fewer cattle and lost less than half as many this last winter, as any time in the last ten years," said Mr. Mayer.

"In fact, I don't believe I have had to feed any of them and have some fine fat ones at that. A good heavy rain fell on parts of my ranch a week ago Monday, and I had rain before

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Beautiful durable fine dress-ginghams with artistic patterns in bright permanent colors.

Made by a new scientific process which makes the colors intensely fast, and the cost extremely moderate.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia



that, too, which kept the ground covered with good grass.

"Another thing, I have been fortunate with is blackleg, which has hardly troubled me at all this year. My neighbors have had some rain, though they say I was particularly fortunate. The tanks on my ranch are all full as a result of the recent rains, and everything looks good.

"Yesterday I sold fifteen registered Herefords to M. B. McKnight of Eldorado, at \$85 per head. Mr. McKnight will use them for breeding purposes. I came into town in my machine in a little over four hours. Made a good run. I shall probably go back tomorrow some time.—San Angelo Standard.

CROPS GOOD AROUND SHAMROCK ROCK.

J. M. Shelton of Fort Worth, who has a ranch and a number of farms near Shamrock, in the Panhandle, has just returned from shipping to Kansas City a lot of cattle from Clinton, Okla., where he had them on full feed. Mr. Shelton said they brought very satisfactory prices, and that his cattle are doing fine and his crops are in very good condition, although beginning to need rain. Mr. Shelton said he bought last fall 40,000 bushels of fine corn raised around Shamrock. He said:

"I am glad to see that the friends of W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo are going to run him for governor of Texas. I have known Mr. Fuqua many years. He is a practical man and a hard worker. He has built up the biggest bank in the Panhandle, which has brought him in contact with all lines of business and given him a wide field of practical information about stock raising, cattle shipping, railroad rates, merchandising and farming."

REAGAN COUNTY FLOURISHING.

A. E. Bailey, one of Reagan county's best citizens and most prosperous stockmen, was in the city Thursday buying ranch supplies. It was a picture of prosperity Mr. Bailey painted with reference to the conditions in his county, despite the dry weather.

Mr. Bailey reported that his cattle were doing well, and that his sheep were doing as well as he ever knew sheep to do this season of the year.—San Angelo Press-News.

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Don't let your surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Can them the same as a large canning factory. There's always a market for canned goods, and for a small investment you can buy a

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and build up a big, profitable business. All sizes; fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

Agents Wanted

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SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

J. M. Dobie and wife are here from Cotulla. Mr. Dobie has some cattle to receive before long and as soon as he gets them located he and Mrs. Dobie will spend a portion of the warm weather amid new surroundings in the North and East. He has just sold a good string of fat stuff to Dudley Bennett for the Houston market and he said that the price was all right, but Mr. Bennett did not want the price to get out for he couldn't afford to pay the same figures for his future purchases and still hold his job, or words to that effect.

Nat Parks, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, was back in the city last week, but left again for Del Rio. "The movement to Oklahoma pastures is about over," said he, "but there is a good string of stuff to be moved from north of the quarantine line. One train will go from Valentine to Denmore, about thirty-five loads from Marfa to Limon, Colo., and about fifty loads from Haymond to Nebraska within the next week. There is some activity among shippers of fat stuff on the Victoria division just now also. Fred Bingham, who has a ranch out at Merkel on the Texas & Pacific, will move about fifteen loads from Berclair and Fleming & Davidson will ship to their ranch from Telfner about thirty loads of steers bought from J. A. McFaddin. No wonder Nat prospers a little these days.

Ike West has returned from Goliad county, where he received a portion of the Lott steers bought by Albert West, and he was almost ready to admit yesterday that sitting under an electric fan around at headquarters was the easiest job of the two. He will be in the city for some time now, as the period of activity on his Uvalde ranch is over for a spell. Plenty of rain in the meantime and a high market for grass cattle next fall about covers his modest demands at present.

Judge C. W. Standart, the retired

sheepman, spent over thirty years on his ranch in Kenney county laboring under the delusion that whisky was a good antidote for snake bite. He was never called upon to administer large and frequent doses of the liquid to himself in order to cure snake bites, for he always side-stepped when a rattler challenged him. The several pint flasks he used while out West were for his stomach's sake, nothing more. He has in his recent research found an authority who has thrown new light on the theory erroneously held by him. Dr. John Marshall, professor of chemistry and toxicology of the University of Pennsylvania, has just announced that whisky will not cure snake bite, but that it is a good stimulant to prevent one from dying of fright after he has been bitten. Judge Standart just wants his friends out in the Del Rio country to know that the same old remedy for snake bite, like the truth, is mighty and will continue to prevail.—San Antonio Express.

J. M. Chittim got into the market topping class in three instances on the Fort Worth market Wednesday, notwithstanding prices were 10 to 15 cents lower. He sold one steer at \$6, nineteen steers at \$5.25 and 430 steers at \$4.75, all of them off the succulent grass on his ranch at Paloma. The big steer weighed 1,460 pounds, the carload 1,166 pounds and the others 931 pounds. Mr. Chittim did something else. He has successfully refuted the statements made by a few gentlemen who have been on the markets up North of late that Southwestern Texas is "in very bad shape." Figures won't lie, but these cattle would have been about 200 pounds heavier if Mr. Chittim had received as much rain as he wanted.

B. G. Barnes returned Thursday night from his Indio ranch in Maverick county, but he did not bring back any rain report. "We are getting a big calf crop this spring," said he, "and that will be some recom-

pense for the delayed shipments of fat stuff. There were some good signs for rain Wednesday and Thursday out West and I think it rained some up north of Sabinal, in Uvalde county, yesterday afternoon. At least that was the way it looked when we came through that section late in the afternoon."

A. Nussbaumer of Dallas, who for the past two years has been handling cattle in Oklahoma in the old Choctaw country, was here Friday, but left for the Beeville country to look at some steers. "I have nothing particularly in view," said he, "but as I happened to be long on grass and short on cattle I thought I would run down and see if any of the cowmen had a surplus. Oklahoma conditions are fairly good now and the cattle I already have up there are doing nicely." Mr. Nussbaumer is a native Texan, but he says the cow business has been crowded out by the farmer. "San Antonio is a good town," said he, "and that is quite an admission for a Dallas man to make. While there are a number of cattlemen who still reside there the only way a man can find them is to hunt them up at their offices. I like the plan here in San Antonio where one can meet the whole bunch at one time."

The annual spring meeting of the Oklahoma Farmers' and Stock Raisers' Protective association will take place in Tulsa next Friday and Secretary Fisher of Sapulpa has asked the Express to state that he hopes every cattleman in any way interested in the deliberations of the body will be present. The meeting will be of particular interest to the live stock industry.

R. W. Rogers has gone down into the range country southwest of San Antonio and said it was his intention to remain there until it rained. He took along his umbrella and a pair of mud boots and his other suit of clothes. If this is an admission that he has gone away to stay a spell the cowmen down that way will perhaps

wait on him with a stuffed club and advise him to "hike."

David McCormick of the Riverside ranch, just across the Rio Grande, in Chihuahua, is in the city for a few days. "I note that the Express had a reference to our movement of cattle to the United States a few days ago, which was not as complete as it would have been had the report been obtained at first hands," said he. "Dr. Wood, the owner of the ranch, will move between 4,000 and 5,000 steers to Kansas for a short feeding period of thirty or sixty days, after which they will be sent to the pastures in South Dakota, where he has about 4,000 head sent up last year. Shipment will be made from Van Horn out on the Texas & Pacific railway, on the 16th instant, provided the Rio Grande does not get too high to cross the cattle at that time. We are like Texas in some respects, as we would like to have some rain, but our range is in reasonably good shape and there is no danger of any death losses."

Owners of fat grass mutton should have an inning now for several months. The bulk of the corn-fed mutton and lambs have been marketed and Colorado has only a few left in the feed lots. Advices from the river markets state that feed lots in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri are pretty well depleted. The packers are going to need something to fill up the coming gap, but—well, it may rain in time for the South Texas mutton man to declare a reasonably good dividend on his investment yet.

E. G. Polley of Terrell county is in for a few days on business. He has sold his stock cattle to R. W. Prosser of Comstock, but as the weather has been somewhat dry he has not been working them much, which has delayed the delivery. "We are as hopeful, however," said he, "as a setting hen on a nest of china eggs. Rain is bound to come some time, and we are doing the best we can under the circumstances."

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They are little advertised now, as compared with many others, resting, as they do for popularity upon their many years of marvelous cures and the grateful friends they have made.

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They must know of many cures of bad cases of Female Weakness and Kindred Ailments of Women due to the use of

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IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,

SICK WOMEN WELL.

It's the only advertised medicine for woman's ills which contains neither alcohol (which to most women is worse than rankest poison) nor habit-forming, or injurious drugs and the makers of which are not afraid to print all its ingredients on its outside wrapper. Is that not significant?

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It's only a dishonest dealer, here and there, that will attempt to persuade you to accept a secret nostrum in place of these time-proven remedies OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Resent the insult to your intelligence and trade elsewhere.

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Behind Dr. Pierce's Medicines stands the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, thoroughly equipped and with a Staff of Skilled Specialists to treat the more difficult cases of Chronic diseases whether requiring Medical or Surgical skill for their cure. Write for free

INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK

The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

A Romance of Love and Adventure

(Continued from Last Week.)

Devigne had never seen so much emotion expressed in any human features as he did now in those of his vis-a-vis, during the seconds which followed his remark. Fear, despair, anger, all these swept across the man's face; he looked ghastly in the electric light.

Devigne's face softened, sympathy, pity, took the place of the stern regard which he had presented to his visitor before.

"Tell me all," he said; "I can give you a few minutes more. Be sure, I will find a way to help you out."

"I fear that is impossible," De Bunsen answered. "I shall be made to suffer terribly for what I have divulged to you tonight."

Yet even as he said the words his expression changed; it seemed as if a gleam of hope was there, as sometimes the sun's rays will strike athwart the darkest day in winter. Devigne's marvelous strength of character, the trust he insensibly inspired, the confidence in his reserve of power, imparted themselves to this man, to whom he was absolutely unknown an hour ago. In spite of himself, De Bunsen felt encouraged by the tones of the captain's voice. He did not speak, however, so Devigne asked him:

"How can they make you suffer?"

"My son," De Bunsen answered. His lip quivered, tears came into his eyes and trickled down his blanched cheeks; he swept them off almost fiercely with the back of his trembling hand.

"What of that son?" Devigne inquired. In his intense interest he had stood up and advanced to the fire place, close to the easy chair in which De Bunsen was sitting.

"Brunow has him in the hollow of his hand."

Devigne saw through the meshes of the net which was about this man and those near and dear to him.

"That is one reason, Mr. De Bunsen, that you embarked in this affair—you did it to shield your son?"

De Bunsen nodded.

"You must tell me what he has done to give the baron this power over him. I cannot help you unless I know all."

"Good heavens! You can't help me any way." He beat his forehead with his clenched hands.

"Yes I can. Calm yourself; tell me as clearly and shortly as possible."

Devigne looked at his watch; he was impatient to get to Lord Marlow, and to carry out the plans he had in mind, but before doing so De Bunsen must be helped. He also felt sure that this other matter would throw a sidelight, which might be of great assistance, on Brunow himself.

"We are city merchants of long standing in Antwerp and London," De Bunsen said; "in addition, we have a flourishing trade with Russia. My only son has for the last two years represented the firm at Odessa. He comes to England about every three months—" De Bunsen stopped suddenly, as if doubtful about the wisdom of proceeding.

"Yes?"

"I don't know if I ought to tell you, it is not my own secret."

"Whatever you say will be held sacred," Devigne answered, unless for your own and your son's advantage."

"Karl has got mixed up with a revolutionary party in Russia. He has signed their bond and might be called upon at any moment to perform some terrible deed against the czar or some great officer of the state. If this information came into the hands of the police his life would not be worth an hour's purchase; if, on the other hand, Karl fails to carry out the instructions of his committee, their vengeance would be even more terrible. Oh! I cannot understand it. He has always been a good son, quiet and steady; he was happy in the love of

his mother, and of—" he stopped; it seemed as if his tongue refused its office.

"You mean your daughter?" Devigne put in, gently.

"Olive is not my daughter; she is my niece. She loves Karl, and Karl loves her. We brought her up from childhood; her despair is the most terrible part of the sorrow we are called upon to endure."

"How do you know your son has joined the revolutionary party in Russia?"

De Bunsen lifted up his hands. "I have seen it; his own handwriting; his attested signature." He turned and looked at Devigne. "I was a comparatively young man when this came to me, although I am close on fifty. My hair was dark, I had hardly a care in the world.—I was rich, looking forward to the marriage of my son and the child who is to me as a daughter. I traveled from Calais to Dover, and stayed at the Lord Warden hotel. One night Brunow came to see me. I had had met him before. He had known my son on the Continent at Antwerp, and had even visited him at Odessa. Brunow very quickly made the object of his visit to me clear; he needed my co-operation in the work he had in hand. No amount of money, as he well understood, could have induced me to help him; he produced, instead, this evidence against my boy—that Karl's safety, his very life, depended on the saying, or not saying, or a single word. Since then I have been the slave of this man; gradually he has led me on from one thing to the other. My wife and adopted daughter were brought down to the cottage on the coast, which we have learned to hate. We have not been allowed to communicate with our son except by letters which have passed through Brunow's hands. He has threatened us every day; fear has sat down with us at our meals, haunted us in our beds; we have not been able to sleep. You see what all this has made of me; my wife and Olive have suffered, if possible, more." De Bunsen passed his hand over his white hair.

Devigne went to him and laid his hand on his shoulder. "Look at me," he said; "I can get you out of this trouble. I will make Brunow give up the documents he holds against your son. Can you trust in me?"

De Bunsen lifted his face until the eyes of the two men met. "I will try," he answered. "May heaven help you to do as your promise."

"That is all right. Now I must leave you. My man Holland will look after you, Mr. De Bunsen. I have your word you will not move from these rooms until I permit you?"

"I promise."

Five minutes later Captain Devigne was closeted with his chief.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Captain Devigne had asked for Lord Marlow at an opportune time; he was closeted with Admiral Arbuthnot, the first sea lord. The grave crisis which was hanging over the nation had by no means lessened in intensity; in fact, the war clouds were darker and more lowering on that eventful night than they had been at any time previously. It was for this reason that the consultation was taking place between the first lord of the admiralty and his highest, if not most trusted, naval adviser at so late an hour. No one but Devigne would have been allowed to break in upon that momentous conclave; Marlow had been expecting him any time for the last few hours.

He greeted him warmly; "Well, have you locked your man up?"

"Metaphorically, but not actually."

"What do you mean?"

"He is at present my guest, in this house!"

Lord Marlow stared at Devigne. "What, the man who tried to steal our plans?"

"Who has stolen them, and guessed the rest," Devigne corrected. "Yes, and no; I have one of the subordinates."

"Has the principal escaped?" Marlow inquired, irritably.

"No, he is awaiting my return to Dover. I shall have him tomorrow."

"Tomorrow," Marlow answered; "who can be certain of tomorrow? Why did you secure the second string when the first was available?"

"Because the second had the plans, and happened for the moment to be the more important of the two."

"Don't you think, my lord," Arbuthnot put in, "that Captain Devigne had better give us the full particulars of all the matters he has discovered? Time is pressing. At this moment a weight added to the balance, whether small or great, might make all the difference in the world." The admiral shrugged his shoulders; turning to Devigne he added: "Things look pretty black; that is why I am here. What you have to tell us will either bring affairs to a head or—the other thing. If you have a match in your hand which requires striking there is likely to be a big conflagration, perhaps the biggest the world has ever seen, before many days are over."

Lord Marlow scanned Devigne's face with anxious scrutiny, as if he would read there the response to Sir Ralph Arbuthnot's remarks. He had a paper knife in his hand, with which he tapped nervously on the table before him, beating a well known march. Responsibility stared him in the face, had him at grips, and responsibility was the last thing he was capable of contemplating unmoved; fortunately for him, fortunately for England at this juncture, Marlow had in Arbuthnot and Devigne two of the strongest men that this sturdy island has ever produced. One of them, at any rate, very quick to see and to seize an opportunity; the other one—Arbuthnot—prepared to take the responsibility of strong measures when the pathway of safety, and of political wisdom, lay in that direction.

Devigne had been standing; he now sat down. He spoke to Marlow, but addressed his remarks to Arbuthnot; it was the latter upon whom he relied.

Half an hour passed, then the three men rose, all of them with grave faces; Devigne satisfied that his advice had been accepted; Sir Ralph with his strong chin poked aggressively forward, an indication which boded no good to somebody, as everyone who knew him was aware; Lord Marlow, pompous and irritable, forced to act, convinced against his inclination, obliged to carry out what these men had decided to do, and accepting the decision with an ill-grace.

"Sir Charles Lavington and Lord Daneville are dining with Lady Mary Clyde tonight." They were the premier and secretary of state for war. "I was asked, but could not find time to go," Lord Marlow said.

"It is convenient that we know where to find them," Devigne replied.

Lord Marlow looked at his watch. "I suppose the morning would not do as well?"

"Every hour's start," Devigne answered firmly, "is of the utmost importance."

"Very well—very well! I suppose you are right. You will both go with me?"

"I do not think I should serve any purpose by doing so, my lord," Sir Ralph interposed. "While you are consulting Sir Charles I can be getting the orders ready and putting the cypher telegrams into shape."

"Supposing Sir Charles and Lord Daneville object?"

"Then my resignation will be in your hands tomorrow," Arbuthnot replied, quietly.

Devigne's eye lighted up at the answer; it was worthy of the speaker and the occasion. Sir Ralph was indispensable to the navy at this moment, and he knew it.

Devigne nodded his head, partly approving, partly indicating that he would do the same.

Without another word Marlow touched an electric bell on his table. "The brougham at once."

Lady Mary Clyde's table was a neutral ground at which men, when opposed to one another in politics,

could meet for social intercourse. Her dinner that night was an opportune one. It was small and select. Only the leaders, on both sides, and their wives were invited. In addition to Sir Charles and Lady Lavington, and Lord and Lady Daneville, there were present Mr. Villiers Stewart, leader of the opposition—a bachelor—and Lord and Mary Summerton. Lord Summerton had been foreign minister in the last administration. Opposed as were Lady Mary Clyde's guests in domestic politics, socially they were friends, and at the present juncture patriotism bridged even the differences which existed between the two great parties in the state.

Lady Ena hardly opened her lips, except to give the most ordinary and conventional answers when she was personally addressed, during the few minutes in the drawing room before dinner, and at the meal itself. She was perfectly happy to be silent; to talk would have distracted her attention. She was present for the first time when men were meeting one another of whom she had heard her father speak ever since she could remember; men who were making history, on whose leadership the greatest nation in the world depended, and whose words spoken in public were flashed over vast continents, and affected policies other than our own. The girl had considerable powers of imagination, combined with enthusiasm; she felt she was breathing a rare atmosphere. It stimulated her as the breath of Alpine steeps does the traveler on first reaching them from the sheltered valleys below.

Lady Mary Clyde looked at her from time to time as she joined in the general conversation, understanding that the girl was feeling, perhaps wishing that she herself could go back to the time of disillusionment, the time when all life seems to lie before the mental gaze like a wide landscape, untrodden, promising infinite enjoyment, inexhaustible variety.

Hardly had the ladies withdrawn before Lord Marlow's brougham drew up at the door. Lady Mary Clyde went to receive her new guests, and arranged that an interview should take place immediately in her own sanctum, between Sir Charles Lavington, Lord Daneville, and the new arrivals.

A few minutes later the prime minister led the way back to the dining room, the others following.

The crisis which had arisen was one which Sir Charles recognized as no longer the property of one party in the state; the opposition leaders were about to be taken into confidence. These things have happened more often in recent political history than many people fondly imagine. One other would be consulted before that eventful night had drawn to a close, consulted with the deference which the statesman accorded not merely to unique position and authority, but to a judgment recognized as the best balanced, most discriminating in the whole world.

The king was at Buckingham palace that night.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The night was bitterly cold. A wind from the north coast lashed the waters of the river, causing the miniature waves to splash against the sides of vessels lying in the tideway. Where the light picked out the seething waters from the darkness which environed them, a phosphorescent glow contrasted with the dense volume remote from the rays of light. Along the side of the embankment electric cars passed rapidly up and down. Occasionally a handsome motor car or heavily laden wagon followed the same course. These things only seemed to emphasize the silence and loneliness of the great thoroughfare. The wide pavement eastwards of Chairng Cross was deserted, even the police seemed conspicuous by their absence. The towers of Westminster stood up against the sky-line. The clock tower was unlighted, parliament not sitting. To the left, looking in the direction of the Temple of Blackfriars, the name of a hotel flashed out clean cut in the darkness.

The tide was almost at its height, a steamer was moored near to one of the steps. Over other vessels, further away, the quiet and rest of night reigned undisturbed. On the steamer, closer at hand, there were more signs of life; men leaned over the taffrail or

The Unspoken Word

walked across the deck; a subdued air of expectancy, a sense of something about to happen, suggested itself from the demeanor of the crew.

Leaning over the parapet of the embankment was a man enveloped in a heavy fur coat, and wearing a soft slouch felt hat. Every now and then he half turned from watching the steamer, as if looking for something to approach him from the direction of Charing Cross. Now and again he consulted his watch, holding it close to his eyes, as it was difficult to see the time in the flickering light. Directly he put his watch away, the stranger buttoned up his coat with an exclamation of disgust and irritation at the weather and the night. Evidently the man or woman he was awaiting had overstayed the time.

A quick step suddenly broke the stillness. The stranger turned, looked for a moment as if he had an inclination to hurry on, changed his mind, and faced round.

Captain Devigne came up, reading quite clearly everything that was expressed in the abortive movements of the gentleman in the fur coat.

Devigne raised his hat. "You did not expect me here, Herr Leben?"

"Captain Devigne, I believe?"

"At your service."

"I was admiring the view of your river, and this fine promenade," Leben said, lamely attempting to explain his presence.

"At the same time waiting for some one who will not come," the captain put in, quietly.

Herr Leben started. Then he drew himself up. "I do not understand what you mean."

"Fortunately, I am in a position, sir, to make everything quite clear. You were awaiting a confidential messenger who was to give you a password, and hand you certain documents, for which in return you were to pay a stipulated price."

"This is pure fiction," Leben blustered.

"The word is 'Wacht,'" Devigne responded, quietly. "The papers, Herr Leben, you will never have."

"I know nothing of all these insinuations."

The sound of feet, marching in step, rang hollow on the pavement.

"The police are coming. This is a matter which must either be settled between us two quietly, Herr Leben, or"—Devigne made a gesture with his shoulders—"you and your friends will have to take the consequences. I will give you a minute or two to consider what those consequences are likely to be. You have three things to think over—the country you represent—in a minor capacity, it is true, that is why you are here"—Herr Leben was third secretary of his legation—"your own pay for a secret stolen from the country to which you are accredited, and whose guest you are—in the third place, there are the men on that steamer to be considered." Devigne waved his hand towards the deck almost immediately beneath them. "Make up your mind, and give me my answer." So saying the captain walked away a

few yards.

Two officers of the police passed by, stared with some curiosity at the two gentlemen, hesitated, and then went on. Devigne was the further away of the two; he exchanged a cheery "Good-night" with them.

Big Ben struck the hour—11:30. Devigne returned to Herr Leben, who had not moved, but stood in a rigid attitude, his face towards the river.

"Are you prepared to do as we wish?" Devigne inquired.

"Who are the 'we?'"

"His majesty, the prime minister, the first lord of the admiralty, the minister of war, and the leaders of the opposition."

"It is a comprehensive company," Leben sneered, "not often in agreement."

"They are in agreement tonight."

"How do you know?"

"I have seen all of them within the past hour, with the exception of the king. Lord Marlow saw his majesty alone."

There was silence for a minute or two. Then Leben said: "Your terms?"

"In the first place that steamer, with all its crew, and the passengers you have brought over for a particular purpose, must have cleared the Thames by 6 a. m. tomorrow morning; in the second place the army which is gathered on the Belgian frontier, ostensibly for maneuvers, must be removed to a more convenient sphere, further inland, as rapidly as it has been brought together."

"Do you think my country will submit to dictation of that kind, purely domestic?"

"It ceases to be purely domestic, Herr Leben, in conjunction with the documentary evidence we have in our hands, which will be published to the world, if necessary, in connection with the step we shall be forced to take in self-defense if the army remains on the frontier."

"What step is that, may I ask?"

"The whole of the neutral shipping on the coast of Belgium and Holland will be seized by his majesty's ships and held until all danger is past."

"You are describing an outrage, an impossibility," Leben protested.

"On the contrary, a step which public opinion, European public opinion, will accept as inevitable, forced upon Great Britain by the circumstances of the case; instead of being 'impossible,' the ships to carry out the patrolling of the coast are within striking distance; orders have already been sent directing what is to be done under certain conditions. In addition, if we are driven to it, war will ensue within the next twenty-four hours, and we shall strike the first blow in such a fashion that enormous loss will be incurred on your side. Nevertheless, although fully prepared for war, we have no wish for it; we believe that the differences between us can be adjusted with time and patience, and the old friendly relationship renewed. On your side it need never be known that pressure has been brought to bear for the removal of the army corps which is threatening invasion. It has been brought together with little observation, quietly and unostentatiously; it can be removed in the same fashion; be assured that nothing will leak out from our side."

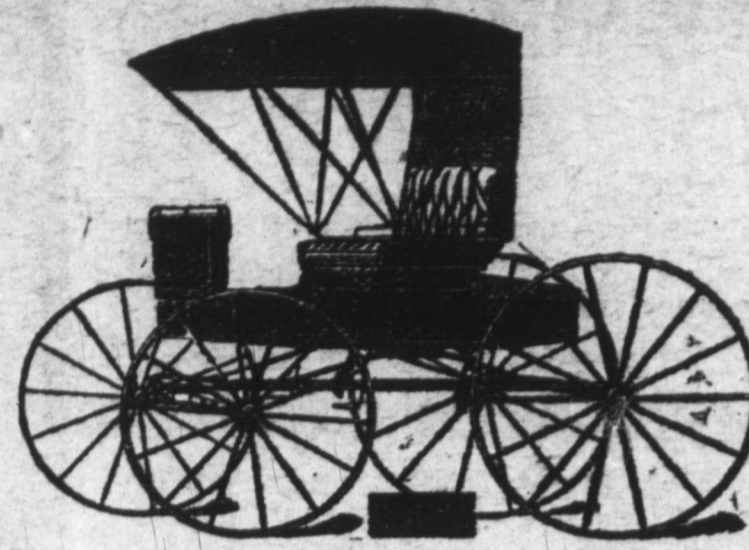
"You wish me to carry out these suggestions?" Leben inquired.

"Yes; we must have your answer by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. If your ambassador writes the word 'satisfactory,' and sends it to Lord Marlow, we shall rely upon your undertaking being carried out."

"I will mention the matter to his excellency."

"One thing," Devigne went on, "must be done at once. This steamer cannot lie here; I must request you to give instructions to the captain, in my presence, to moor in the center of the river, opposite Gravesend."

Leben whistled. Immediately afterwards someone landed from the steamer and came up to them. Devigne stood on one side while the orders were given, but sufficiently near to make sure that no signal passed between the two men, or that anything was added to the stipu-



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lated direction.

Subsequently Devigne and Leben walked side by side as far as Charing Cross. There they parted; neither offered to shake hands.

As Devigne turned away he said: "The air in this country does not seem good for your health, Herr Leben; I should advise a change of residence."

"I was not aware of the fact."

"It is a point upon which you will find that we insist, unless you prevent the necessity of that course."

Devigne then raised his hat, hailed a passing hansom, and jumped in.

Leben swore, but he took the hint, nevertheless.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The dinner party which had begun with so much eclat and verve, seemed to fizzle out after an unaccountable fashion. The men remained longer than usual in the dining room. When they rejoined the ladies they seemed disinclined to talk, distract, their thoughts occupied with matters which in Lady Mary Clyde's drawing room.

Ena had not known anything about the advent of Lord Marlow and Captain Devigne; she had been playing on the piano when their hostess left the room to receive the first lord of the admiralty. She was consequently quite unable to account for the sense of reserve, the air of preoccupation which possessed all the male members of the party.

In our inexperience we set down a single instance, an exception, and regard it as a rule. The girl imagined that all dinner parties proved deadly dull on further acquaintance; that the brilliance and interest of conversation were reserved for the actual hour of dining, and failed to resuscitate themselves in the atmosphere of the drawing room. She contrasted her present experience with that of the ball, much to the advantage of the latter. Her thoughts went to Captain Devigne; she wished he had been present on this second occasion as on the first. He, too, was the servant of the public, deeply interested in great movements, but somehow managed to preserve his interest in the affairs of every-day life. Ena was sure he would have come to talk to her in her loneliness, her youthful isolation, while conversation lagged as the night wore on.

The guests left early, with almost obvious relief that the time had come for departure. Lady Mary Clyde understood perfectly; she knew that the world that night was in a ferment, that the immediate future was big with fate. The central figures, as far as England was concerned, had been under her roof during the last hours, weighted with the great responsibility which rested on their shoulders.

Lady Mary said good-by to the last

of the out-going guests on the landing; then she turned back into the drawing room. Ena was sitting on the music stool, facing the grand piano, her fingers occasionally straying over the keys, evoking a sort of sad refrain, tuneless and yet expressive from the notes she touched. Lady Mary came up to her.

"Do you know who has been here tonight?"

"A lot of stupid people," Ena answered, "who are so full of wisdom that it fails to overflow; you can see it on the brim, no doubt a little more and you would get some of it, but it never comes."

Lady Mary smiled. "I thought you would think something of the kind," she said. "Do you know what is the truth; all these men were frightened; they were afraid of their own greatness, of the power entrusted to them; of the responsibility attaching to that power. Do not misunderstand me; they are not cowards, they have risen, and will rise, to the occasion right enough, but at first it sits upon them like a nightmare."

Ena looked up into Lady Mary's face. "What do you mean? What do you know?"

"As regards your second question, Ena, I know—nothing; I only put two-and-two together and draw my own deductions."

"Tell me them, Aunt Mary?"

The girl's interest was thoroughly aroused.

"You remember the night of the ball?"

"I am not at all likely to forget it."

"Lord Marlow came in in the middle of it and sent Captain Devigne on an errand."

"Yes, I know," Ena responded, impatiently. "This had become an old story by now."

"Tonight Lord Marlow and Captain Devigne came together," Lady Mary went on, quietly.

"They came here?"—incredulously.

"Yes; they saw the premier and Lord Daneville in my sanctum; then they all went and talked matters over in the dining room with the leaders of the opposition."

One fact stood out quite clearly in Ena's imagination from Lady Mary's quiet summary.

"Captain Devigne came here, and I—and we—"

She stopped.

Once more Lady Mary smiled; this time it nearly amounted to a laugh.

"He was not his own master."

Silence reigned for a minute or two.

"Did Captain Devigne leave the house with Lord Marlow?"

"I believe so."

Further silence. Then, after a pause

"Was that why the men were so stupid when they came back? I thought they were always like that after they had had dinner."

(To be Continued.)

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Owners of pure-bred stallions have been pleased to comply with the Wisconsin law as regards posters, having nothing to hide and everything to gain by publicity; others have been lax in this respect or have pleaded ignorance as an excuse, when taken to task for their negligence. This condition of affairs will be apt to continue to a greater or less degree if, as is now the case in many districts, owners of mares aid and abet the owners of stallions in their evasion of the law and also are indifferent as to the breeding of the stallions they patronize, provided the service fee is kept sufficiently low. A cheap service fee is the least consideration in breeding horses. The cheap fee means a cheap selling offspring. It is the proverbial "penny wise, pound foolish" policy and it is high time that our farmers learn that it is to their best interest to make sure that the stallion they patronize is pure-bred, sound, a fine individual and properly prepotent and in that case the service fee will be of little moment and will be more than paid back when the time comes to sell the colt.

Relative to the stallion situation the following facts will be of interest to horse breeders:

The secretary of the stallion registration board of Minnesota, Professor Andrew Boss, says: "The law requiring the enrollment and licensing of stallions was passed April 25, 1907. The board was organized in May, and during the first year of its existence has licensed 2,959 horses. Of these 1,110, or 37.5 per cent, are pure bred; 1,849, or 62.5 per cent, are grades; 96 have been refused license on account of unsoundness which are recorded as transmissible and would be likely to affect the get of these stallions. It is estimated that twenty-five to thirty stallion owners have been advised by local veterinarians that their horses could not pass examination and application has not been sent in for them. In all probability 125 unsound horses have been kept from service in the state this year. The Percheron breed of horses leads all others, both in grades and pure breeds, with standard bred trotting horses second and Belgians third in the list.

In some sections of the state there is slight opposition to the law, due largely to local prejudice, or misrepresentation on the part of some prejudiced stallion owner, or other interested party. As a whole, the law is meeting with the approval of the horse breeders of the state. This is evidenced both by the large number of horses registered, and by the correspondence necessary in securing licenses. With only a few exceptions, the law is being obeyed strictly, some counties reporting only one or two horses still unlicensed. Some misunderstanding still exists regarding sections 5 and 7 of the law relative to posters. The law requires a poster containing copy of the license certificate on the door of every stable at which the horse is stood for public service. In many places these particular sections of the law are not being observed simply because the owners of stallions do not know that it is necessary. Where informed that this is required, there is little difficulty in securing the posting of the license."

In Pennsylvania, where the stallion law has been in effect for one season,

1,820 stallions have been licensed, of which 604, or 33.2 per cent, are pure bred and 1,216, or 66.8 per cent, are grades and mongrels.

In New Jersey the legislature last winter (1907-08) passed a stallion law based upon that of Wisconsin, but having the following important differences: The work of stallion enrollment is to be done by a stallion registration board, consisting of the animal husbandman of the state experiment station, who shall be secretary and executive officer; a graduate veterinarian and a prominent breeder of live stock. "It shall be the duty of the board to examine personally each stallion or jack and determine to the best of their knowledge and belief whether said stallion or jack is free from infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases or unsoundness and their findings shall be final." The board is authorized in case of emergency to name a committee in each county, consisting of a graduate veterinarian and a practical horseman who shall examine the various stallions or jacks in the said county as to soundness. The fee for enrollment is \$5 and \$2 shall be paid annually for the renewal of pedigree certificate and service license. Stallions shall be examined every year until ten years of age, and after the first examination shall be exempt, if 10 years of age or over. The act went into effect September 1, 1908.

The legislature of New Jersey also enacted a unique and important bill which now is in force and provides for the appointment of a live stock

commission by the governor, consisting of the director of the state experiment station and the master of the state grange, ex-officio; the animal husbandman of the state experiment station, who shall be secretary and executive officer of the commission; a graduate veterinarian and a prominent breeder of live stock. "It shall be the duty of this commission: First, to purchase and maintain stallions of draft and coach type for distribution and use in the several counties of the state, wherever breeders' associations have been duly organized and which provide dams for breeding, which shall conform to the standards and rules established by the commission; second, to aid in the selection and distribution of breeding sires and dams of other classes of live stock; and third, to constitute a stallion examining board." The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated to the commission for the current year, and thereafter \$5,000 annually for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act."

TEXAS GOATS GOING SOME.

Texas goats are hutting in on the high price class, says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. Several strings of the little Angoras have been marketed here at fine figures this week. Today E. T. Nance of Menardville, Texas, had in 225 clipped Angoras good enough to bring \$4.75. They weighed 78 pounds. Texas goat owners have been strictly in it this spring, and they have been marketing a great many goats here.

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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 extracts from the leading authorities, to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

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