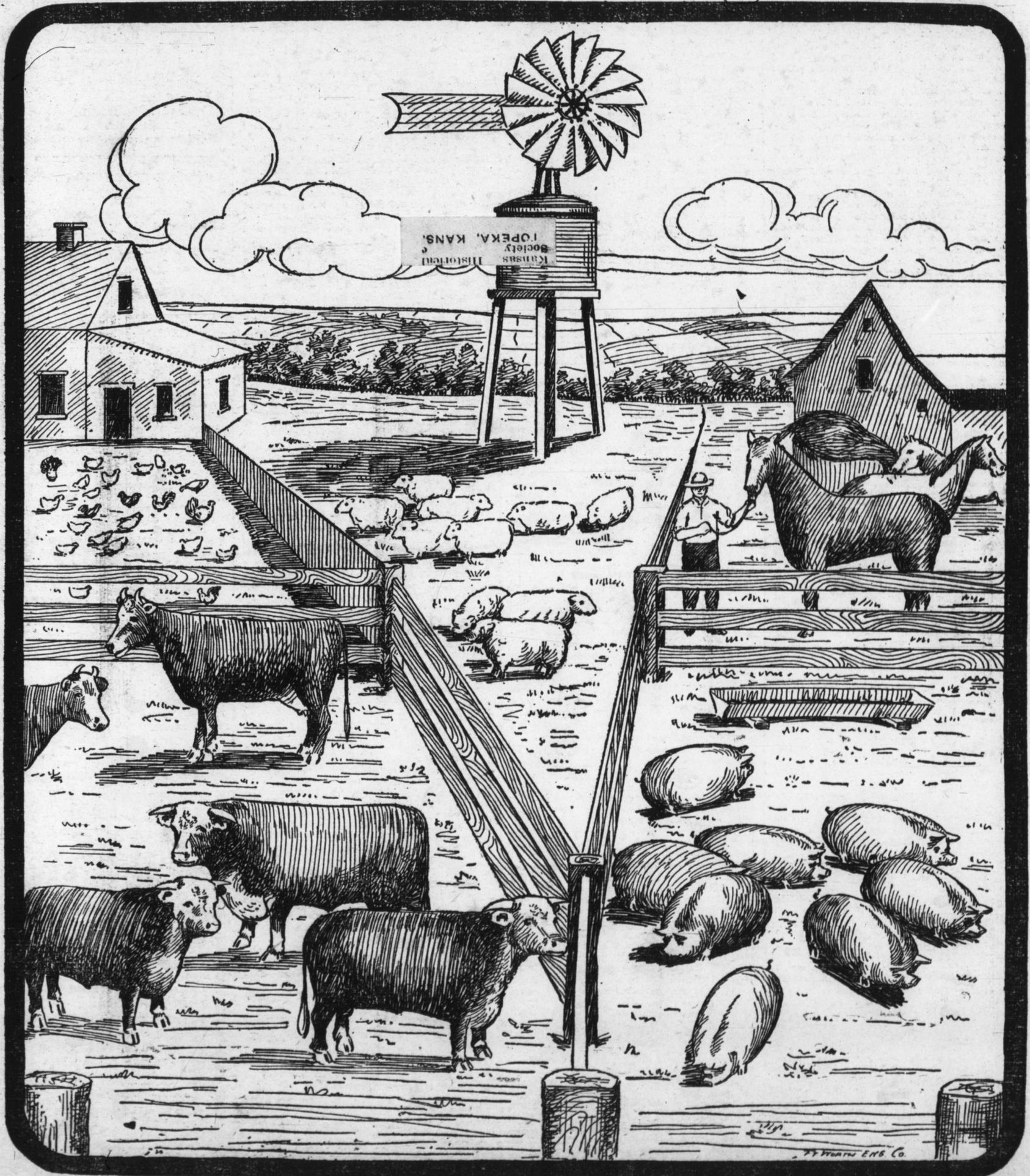


The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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COL. POOLE AT GOODNIGHT

Editor Stockman-Journal:

GOODNIGHT, Texas, April 22.—Here I am at Goodnight ranch, on the Fort Worth and Denver, in the Panhandle of Texas, the home of the only buffaloes left in Texas, which was once the greatest buffalo state in America.

In the spring of 1878 Mrs. Goodnight said to her husband one day: "Charley, the hunters will soon have all the buffalo killed out at the rate they are slaughtering them. Now, as you are starting out on a roundup, catch me some buffalo calves and I will put them to our milk cows and raise them."

"Very well," said Colonel Goodnight. "If we strike any in the next day or two I will rope them and send them in."

That day he and his hands succeeded in catching four calves, three heifers and one bull, and next day sent them in to the ranch on the chuck wagon. A few days afterward Colonel Goodnight caught two more calves and that is the way the famous herd originated.

I arrived here about noon and dinner being over, the colonel said: "The team is already hooked up and I am ready to drive you thru the pastures." We put in the afternoon driving over this magnificent ranch, consisting of 12,300 acres, subdivided into nine pastures and three farms; has 600 acres in a fine state of cultivation and raises a world of feed for all kinds of animals, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and Persian sheep. This is one among the best arranged ranches I have had the pleasure of inspecting for many years.

The first pasture we drove into was for Polled Angus cows, which he is crossing with the buffalo. A number of calves were jumping ditches and playing like lambs, all heifer calves. Colonel is making a big success out of his experiment. His aim is to originate and establish a distinct breed of the cattle family, which is hearty, healthy and free from all disease. This cross is beautiful and grows much larger than our common cattle.

Among the Buffalo

We next drove into an adjoining pasture, among the full blooded buffalo. There I saw them from one day old up to full grown ones. I have seen thousands of wild ones on the range, but never saw cows so large as they were raised right here in these pastures and never chased by hunters or any one else that would retard their growth from their earliest infancy up. I am sure I saw several cows among them that would weigh something like 1,600 or 1,700 pounds each. We drove near two big old bulls that were simply immense. I think if they were fat they would weigh something like 2,500 pounds. In passing very close to them they would put themselves in a position for war. I said to the colonel: "I am too close to those fellows now. Please steer a little farther away." Said he: "They know you are a stranger or tenderfoot; they know me and never pay any attention unless I have a stranger with me."

I noticed the colonel was very careful

A FOOD DRINK

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

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

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

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

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many substitutes for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years. I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

to never drive between a cow and her calf. They will fight to the death, man or beast, in defense of their offspring. Colonel Goodnight has been breeding and raising buffalo for about twenty-eight years and he has demonstrated that buffalo can be successfully crossed with the common cattle and to nearly any race, but it is somewhat tedious and difficult.

Learning how seems to be the greatest task, but when accomplished it not only adds greatly to the weight but revives all the lost instincts of the domestic race. They will eat anything and put on more flesh for the amount consumed than any known animal. Besides this he has other and valuable characteristics. First, they are immune from blackleg; they never eat loco; they never lie down with their backs down hill or never go in hog holes; do not die of poverty when it is possible for any living thing to exist; also live to a great age; do not stray off or break fences and protect their calves better than any other cattle.

They have a much larger brain than common cattle. Now, I said they never broke fences, one exception I must mention here. A few years ago he had an old bull that went where he pleased; no fence stopped him and hence he was away from home a great deal of the time. The last time he was brought home the colonel said: "Now, boys, get your horses and ropes ready," and they proceeded to make a full fledged buffalo steer of him. He never left home any more and that fall and early part of the winter he got very fat and hence made Xmas beef for the Goodnight ranch.

He butchered out net meat 1,160 pounds.

The Breeding of Catalo

The buffalo bull can be crossed with the common cow, but the result is always heifer calves. There is not now nor ever was a half breed buffalo bull. The catalo, or cross bred buffalo and cattle, are the product of cattle and buffalo bulls, which have been raised away from the buffalo herd, entirely with common cattle.

The catalo are gentle, are quiet feeders and make greater weight in choice cuts of meat than ordinary cattle.

The buffalo has fourteen ribs on both sides and the majority of the catalo also, while our common cattle only have thirteen ribs on each side, making them more lengthy and producing more valuable meat. The colonel expects to make a distinct race of cattle, which will be very valuable.

The park that the full blooded buffalo are in consists of something over 2,000 acres, with a diversity of land, both rough and smooth, producing different kinds of grass, supplied with endless quantities of fresh water and, in my opinion, is the finest natural buffalo park in America. To appreciate this magnificent park one would have to see it, and it strikes me very forcibly across the face and eyes that the state of Texas ought to own this herd of buffalo, as they are strictly a Texas product and especially for the benefit of the rising generation. I do not know that Colonel Goodnight would sell them. This is the second largest herd of buffalo in America.

Persian Sheep

Now, I will tell you something of his Persian sheep. The Persian sheep was an animal at the beginning of time so far as we know or history gives any account of. Undoubtedly the appendage or tail of the Persian sheep was the meat. The Bible speaks of the rump that was always gratis when the purchase was made, thereby dividing the most delicate and delicious part among the customers. The potentates and rich subsisted much on this meat. It has but little flavor of the ordinary mutton of our country. The Persian sheep is strictly a distinct animal, being able to subsist on so much less, living in the ruts and desert places, where others would perish. He also has a further advantage of the fat tail, upon which he is able to subsist until the fat is exhausted by absorption. The appendage or tail of a full grown sheep will weigh from 25 to 60 pounds, which he gathers up when the pasturage is good, enabling him to go thru drouths by subsisting upon his own tail, and will not starve while this lasts, the same as the camel is said to do. Again another value is added by the rugs made from the wool of this sheep; but not only this, the ladies' expensive wraps or cloaks come from this same Persian lamb, costing our ladies from \$400 to \$1,800, owing to the time the lamb was killed. The younger the lamb the more costly.

Secretary Rusk, in his wisdom, several years ago made a small importation of the sheep to the colonel. They seem to have spread very slowly, the

Grass Steers at \$6 Smash Local Market Records

A carload of twenty grass steers, selling at \$6 a hundred, smashed all records on the Fort Worth market Monday afternoon and probably broke all records for any Texas market.

The steers came from Kinney county and averaged 1,266 pounds, netting their owner \$75.96 each.

For the past several weeks grass steers have been in active demand on Fort Worth's market and the prices have been steadily advancing until the high water mark was reached on Monday.

reason I do not know, as they are very prolific and extremely hardy and easily weigh 75 pounds at six months old and about 200 pounds at two years old. Yearlings on this ranch have sheared eleven pounds. This is a fine opportunity for the sheep men of Texas to improve their herds.

I forgot at the proper place that all Buffalo calves, when born, are red and remain so until six months old, at which time they shed and put on a new coat of black or dark brown. The colonel has 180 acres of alfalfa, divided into four fields, a part of which he cuts four times a year and is raising lots of fine hogs on it. I presume I saw something over 100 head of good hogs here this evening. I know that I ate some of as fine boiled country ham here for supper as I ever tasted in any country. Yes, this is certainly a model ranch and home. He settled this place twenty years ago and has a splendid orchard, consisting of apples, pears, plums and peaches, which are loaded this year. I desire to thank Colonel and Mrs. Goodnight for so many nice attentions while here. I also want to thank Mrs. N. M. Hart, who operates a boarding house near the depot. The train being late, not arriving here until after midnight, she and her daughter entertained me with music, produced the required amount and said send the Journal one year. The railroad does not have an agent at night, which works a hardship on Mrs. Hart, looking to the comfort of all passengers at night.

I shall have something to say again next week about the school buildings, teachers, especially the young lady teachers.

C. C. POOLE.

Horse and Mule Trade

Horse and mule dealers have been patiently awaiting clearing weather and a resumption of normal transportation service of the railroads, for a return of some activity in the trade on equine stock.

The almost constant rain of the past two or three weeks has put farmers far behind with their work and caused the piling up of much additional farm work in the replanting of crops and cultivation, and when the ground again gets in proper condition for cultivation a fairly good trade is anticipated.

The market this week has been very quiet on all classes and the trade largely of a retail nature, altho several loads of farm horses and mules have been shipped out. Receipts have been light and prices have remained about stationary.

William Terry of Jackson, Miss., was on the market for livery horses for his barn, and chunks for the local trade. He shipped out one load. Mr. Wallace of Louisiana is also on hand for a carload of cheap horses.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

One car horses and mules, Harry White, to McKinney, Texas.

One car horses and mules, W. R. Jones, to Marlin, Texas.

One car horses and mules, S. V. Miles, to Amarillo, Texas.

One car horses, McKnight Brothers, to Amarillo, Texas.

One car horses, William Terry, to Jackson, Miss.

Single shipments: C. Miller, Gainesville, Texas, one jack; C. Mills, Marietta, Okla., one jack; Brazos Valley Horse and Mule Company, Bryan, Texas, one horse and one mule; I. N. Conyers, Marlin, Texas, pair mules; W. F. Johnson, Denton, Texas, one horse; J. W. Weeks, Greenville, Texas, one jack and one horse; S. C. Wilson, Burleson, Texas, one horse; T. A. Bowen, Gunter, Texas, one horse; H. H. Wilson, Gainesville, Texas, one horse.

Religion that doesn't abide with a man twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week isn't worth having.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham



Made by a new process that ensures exceptional color fastness. Beautiful designs and enduring fabric at a surprisingly moderate price for these dress gingham.



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

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO CUBA

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Representatives Moore, Slayden, Stephens and Garner had a long conference with General Clarence Edwards, head of the insular bureau of the war department, Monday afternoon, relative to the adjustment of duties on cattle imported into Cuba. The present duty on such importations is 2½c per kilo. In addition, there is a preferential on American cattle under our reciprocity treaty with Cuba of 40 per cent. The Texas members urged General Edwards to recommend to Governor Magoon that the duty be lowered to 2c per kilo, with a 50 per cent preferential.

Governor Magoon has informed the department that the duty should be 2½c per kilo, with preferential of 50 per cent. General Edwards cabled the suggestions of the Texas representatives to Governor Magoon and a reply is expected this week. The cattle raisers of Texas, Louisiana and Florida are especially interested in this effort to get American cattle into Cuban markets on a better footing.

CURES ECZEMA

Tarsen the Newest Medical Discovery for the Treatment of All Skin Infections

New York.—Evidences of the wonderful Eczema cure effected by Tarsen continue to pour into the International Laboratories from all over the country. This distressing malady seems to have met its master in Tarsen, the lately introduced specific, which is applied on the parts thus effected.

It is the greatest cure that has ever been perfected for facial troubles, blackheads, pimples and for itching and running eczema. The International Remedy Co., 1123 Broadway, New York City, will send a free trial treatment

"FRUIT JAR" WHISKY

FOR THE HOME

Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc. A tablespoonful will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood.

AS A BEVERAGE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

\$4.00 per gallon, express prepaid.

OLD COLONY CANNERY

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Box 704.

DAIRYING

(By Professor W. T. McDonald, Oklahoma Agricultural College.)

The average farmer has come to a realization of the importance of raising live stock as compared with the old time method of selling the products of the land as such. In many cases, the wasteful method was pursued until the soil was so depleted of its fertility that the crops it produced did not pay for the labor expended. But when the advantages of the better way were understood, the live stock was given the place which rightfully belonged to it and now the productiveness of many of those farms is being made equal to, or greater than, that of the virgin soil. But there is this bright side to the picture, we regret that the old method of robbing the soil is so largely practiced in many of the newer, and to some extent in the older sections of the southwest.

The hog has been a most important factor as a money maker for the farmer and cannot be extolled too highly because of his virtue as a "mortgage lifter." The steer also has done, and is still doing, his part, while the sheep, if given a place, would work wonders in the improvement of our farms and in adding dollars to the bank accounts of the owners.

Dairying in the Southwest

But to the good dairy cow belongs the highest place of honor. Tho not occupying a very extensive place in southwestern agriculture so far as numbers are concerned, she is beginning to receive general recognition as a money maker. In the development of new countries, dairying is usually the last phase of agriculture to be adopted and such has been the case in the southwest.

The usual objection raised against the dairy business by the farmer is that it curtails his freedom. His sheep and beef cattle are turned out to pasture in the spring and require very little attention until the following winter. In rain or shine, the dairy cow must be milked regularly twice each day. But even tho we grant that this is a slight objection, we all admit that success in any business is the result of close application to that business. Hence the farmer who desires to attain the highest success must closely apply himself to his calling.

What the Profits Are

The good dairy cow gives better returns for the food consumed than any other animal that we have on the farm. A very ordinary individual will produce 250 pounds of butter a year, which at 20 cents per pound would be \$50, or at 30 cents per pound would be \$75. Supposing it costs \$30 per year to keep such a cow there is a balance of \$20 in one instance and \$45 in the other instance, for profit. Even \$20 would be a fine profit on one animal but no dairy farmer should be content with having cows that will produce only 250 pounds of butter per year.

Not long ago it was generally supposed that a good quality of butter

BUILT RIGHT

Brain and Nerves Restored by Grape-Nuts Food

The number of persons whose ailments were such that no other food could be retained at all, is large and reports are on the increase.

"For 12 years I suffered from dyspepsia, finding no food that did not distress me," writes a Wisconsin lady. "I was reduced from 145 to 90 pounds, gradually growing weaker until I could leave my bed only a short while at a time, and became unable to speak aloud.

"Three years ago I was attracted by an article on Grape-Nuts and decided to try it.

"My stomach was so weak I could not take cream, but I used Grape-Nuts with milk and lime water. It helped me from the first, building up my system in a manner most astonishing to the friends who had thought my recovery impossible.

"Soon I was able to take Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, and lunch at night, with an egg and Grape-Nuts for dinner.

"I am now able to eat fruit, meat and nearly all vegetables for dinner, but fondly continue Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper.

"At the time of beginning Grape-Nuts I could scarcely speak a sentence without changing words around or 'talking crooked' in some way, but my strengthened that I no longer have brain and nerves have become so that trouble." "There's a reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

could not be produced in the warm climate of the south but in butter exhibits where the butter from the south has been compared with that of the north, it was found to be almost equally good in every respect.

Two Great Advantages

Then we have a large variety of grain and forage crops from which to select suitable rations. We have the wonderful alfalfa plant which produces a most excellent roughage for the dairy cow. And on soils not suited for the growing of alfalfa we can grow cowpeas which furnish a hay as good as that of alfalfa.

For protein concentrates, we can procure cottonseed and cottonseed meal at reasonable prices and at the same time can buy the protein concentrates purchased by the northern farmer at about the same price.

Where it can be grown, Bermuda grass furnishes a wonderful pasture which is not equaled for summer pasture by any grass that grows in the north.

Again, we have another advantage over the northern farmer, we do not have to keep our cows in the stables for such a length of time, which, in addition to being a direct saving of expense, protects us, in a very marked degree, from the ravages of tuberculosis. Thus we can easily understand that the dairy business, which has proven so profitable in the north, should be much more profitable in this section of the country.

A Great Saving of Fertility

The question of soil fertility is one of which the progressive farmer never loses sight. When a ton of wheat is sold we lose \$11.62 worth of fertility, a ton of alfalfa contains \$11.63, a ton of oats \$7.81, and a ton of corn \$6.47. By feeding these crops to the dairy cow and selling only the butter, we return over 90 per cent of the fertility to the soil. Is it any wonder that the dairy farmer is able to maintain the productivity of his land?

But we must not make the mistake of using just any cow that gives milk. There are large numbers of animals in poorly managed herds that do not pay any profit to the owner, and many others which fall so far short in their production that they eat up the profits of the good cows. The only method of determining which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows is to weigh and test the milk from each individual.

Weeding Out, and Feeding

After weeding out the poor cows, feed the good ones liberally and give them the best of care. The dairy cow has a highly developed nervous temperament and is very sensitive to good or bad treatment. She will not produce to her utmost capacity if kept in uncomfortable quarters or roughly handled. Liberal feeding is most essential. It requires a certain amount of food to maintain the animal body and it is on the amount fed in excess to the maintenance ration that the profit is made.

In addition to feeding a liberal ration, we must also feed one that is rich in protein in order to get good results. Prairie hay and corn alone will not produce the best milk flow. If we have only prairie hay, cane hay, or corn stover for roughness, we should feed one or more of the following concentrates in addition to the corn: Bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, cottonseed, and gluten meal.

Where alfalfa, cowpeas, or red clover can be grown, it will be cheaper to furnish protein in the form of hay from one of these crops rather than to purchase so much of the more expensive protein concentrates. Yet even when feeding one of the hays referred to, some protein concentrate should be fed along with the corn. And always remember that variety in her food is enjoyed by the cow just as much as we enjoy it.

The Dairy Cow a Necessity

The young man who intends to become a farmer, no matter whether he was born on it or starts from the city, should have his mind saturated with this idea—that the cow is pre-eminently the animal for the farm. A writer in the Chicago Daily Produce touches this idea up in fine shape as follows: "It actually gives a much better idea of the value of the place to know the stock it can export than to know the acreage. The horses are considered as an expense. They give generally no income, but on the contrary have to be replaced at some cost when they grow old. The harness and machinery that necessarily belong with the horses are also expensive only.

"It is the cows that bring the in-

A True Plane

When you buy an ordinary plane you have to find out by actual use whether it is true or not. You know that any Keen Kutter Tool is true before you buy it, because it is stamped with the trademark which guarantees it. This mark is your safeguard in buying tools, for it means if anything goes wrong you shall not be the loser. Ask for them by name.

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Keen Kutter Tools include Carpenter Tools of all kinds, also Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Trowels, Pruning-knives, Manure-hooks, Lawn-mowers, Grass-shears, Rakes, and all kinds of Farm and Garden Tools. Also a full line of Scissors and Shears, Pocket-knives and Table Cutlery. If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),
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come. Hogs and chickens are all right. Also they can be kept more or less, according to the desire of each individual farmer, but the cow must be kept. The farmer simply has to keep as many cows as the farm will or can support; first, in order to maintain the fertility of the soil, and, second, to convert the crops into cash. It is possible that for a few years the farmer can realize cash from the land by selling the crops direct at prevailing prices, but without the manure the land will soon produce less. Not even liberal supplies of artificial fertilizers can prevent this, and therefore the only successful and profitable way of farming is to stock the farm to its full capacity with cows."

Cows in Demand

These apt words were spoken of the prevailing practice of Danish farmers. That little country, not much bigger than a hilltop, or one-seventh the size of Iowa, has poor land and a hard climate.

Farmers as a rule cannot afford to own the land, but pay a high rental. Cows are not mortgage lifters there, but help to pay the rent. This writer says the methods of the American farmer would starve him to death in Denmark, where their salvation depends upon the accounts they keep. Here the farmer's work is dependent, in nine cases out of ten, upon guesses. He guesses this and he guesses that, and in the long run, with a good, big margin between gains and losses, he is satisfied and calls himself prosperous. Suppose he might make \$50 on a cow when in fact he is only making \$25, what matters it—only a question of having a few hundred dollars more in the bank, for anyway his family is doing well.

Advice to Young Men

Now, should the young man who starts to be a farmer be satisfied with just a comfortable living for his family? Not by any means should he put himself on a level with his less fortunate rival, the Danish dairyman. The American should also keep accounts. First, search the authorities to find out why and how the estimates of pasture, manure, deterioration of implements and all other matters concerning his profits and losses are computed. Having first learned the principles involved, he can easily put them into practice.

To change farm management from guess-work that misses oftener than it hits, let him in a small way begin to weigh the milk and feed of the cows daily. If he has got the stuff in him to make a good farmer he will find out enough as the result of his first attempt at weighing to show him the great importance of knowing just how he stands, not only with his grocery and bank accounts, but also with each cow in his herd, and each field on the farm. As this writer says the simple mistakes the American farmers make from not keeping accounts would

bankrupt the Standard Oil Company. It is simply throwing money away.

Milk Fever Remedies

It is very foolish to give medicine to the cow suffering from milk fever. She is paralyzed and cannot swallow, and the medicine goes to her lung instead of her stomach.

An old treatment is the potassium iodine treatment. Some are able to cure a great many animals by injecting a little potassium iodine in water. Then there is the oxygen treatment, the pumping of oxygen into each quarter of the udder until it is distended so full that you can see it working thru the skin.

The best of all treatments is the fresh air treatment. Every farmer ought to have a bicycle pump fixed with the tubing and on the end of that he can put a small milking tube or goose quill. Put your bicycle pump in boiling water and let it remain there five minutes, so as to sterilize it in order that no bacteria may be carried into the udder. With this pump you inflate one quarter of the udder until it is fairly well distended, then the next quarter, and repeat this until all four quarters are fairly well distended. Then give the udder a thoro massage, rubbing it well. I forgot to mention that all the milk from the udder should be removed before any air is forced into it. Rub the udder thoroly and that is all there is to it. You do not need to do anything else. If you can remove the excreta, well and good. If the cow does not get up in an hour, repeat the injection. I have never known of a dairy farmer who has tried that treatment without having great success. It is a very simple treatment. —Dr. Willock.

HIS FLOOD LOSS \$7,000

Farmer Near Brownwood Suffers Destruction of Wheat

BROWNWOOD, Texas, April 25.—Lev. Baugh was in the city and reported that the overflow had caused him the loss of about \$7,000 by ruining more than 300 acres of the finest wheat he ever saw. Mr. Baugh also had 150 acres of fine corn, which was up to a good stand and had been plowed once. This has been under water for about three days now and there is very little likelihood that it will survive. Mr. Baugh never plants cotton and the wheat land will therefore be idle until next season.

PLANS BUSINESS HOUSE

CHILDRESS, Texas, April 25.—Rev. J. T. Bloodworth purchased the vacant business lot on First street belonging to P. S. Roberts, paying \$1,850. Mr. Bloodworth contemplates building a two-story brick business house on the lot during the summer, having it completed in time for the opening of fall business.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

Range

Pecos County

N. H. Corder of Sanderson is in the city and reports plenty of rain out in his section of Pecos county. "The cattle sold off our ranch for shipment to the pastures in Oklahoma have been shipped out and the rains could not have come at a more opportune time," said he to the Express. Mr. Corder is in that portion of the county still under special quarantine, and while he is a firm believer in dipping for the benefit it will be to cattle, he is not so enthusiastic over the probability of the eradication of the tick from the whole country as he once was. "It will take the hearty co-operation of the cattlemen the state live stock sanitary board and the United States bureau of animal industry before the tick is banished from Texas soil. The state board is anxious to lend its aid, but it has no power to make a man clean up his pasture unless he desires to do so, and that is where the missing link comes in. It will not avail one man anything to clean his pasture when only a barbed wire fence separates him from a ticky pasture of a neighbor. I am not blaming the neighbor for not suppressing the tick if he cannot see that it is a money-making proposition, but I only mention this as an evidence to show that the cleaning-up process will be slow. While our range is practically free from ticks, it is a difficult matter to always get a government inspector when he is needed, so we go on and send our cattle to the quarantine division in the markets to be sold for immediate slaughter. I claim there is a benefit even in this, for a steer will mature quicker and get fat quicker without ticks than with them."—San Antonio Express.

Brewster County

A number of our leading citizens are considering a plan to obtain artesian water in the Alpine valley. It is suggested that forty men invest \$100 each, or such other division as may be found advisable, for a chartered company with a capital of \$40,000 to develop a forty-acre tract of land in the valley. A number of business men have already agreed to take stock, and it is thought such a company can be organized.

It has been given out that there is one old lobo wolf on the Irving range which is causing so much trouble that Mr. Irving has offered a reward of \$100 to anyone who will kill or capture him. It is said that the old rascal pulls down a yearling or two every week. He has been trapped once, but escaped with the loss of a few toes, and is now extremely cautious.

Clyde Buttrill brought in 400 two and three-year-old steers Monday and sold them to Prather & Wood of Madison, Kan., at \$4.10 per hundredweight on the hoof here. The steers averaged \$96 pounds. They were shipped Tuesday night to Marion, Kan.

J. L. Wade, who ranches near Alpine, was in the city today on business. He reports a fine grass rain in his section, and some stock water put out.—Alpine Avalanche.

Pecos County

Henry Lyman passed thru town Tuesday with the Linger cattle, en route to Pecos, from where they will be shipped to Kansas.

The Scharbauer ranch will soon be connected with the local exchange, Dan Wadley and Shorty Wyatt finished the line up on this end the first of the week.

Tom Talley and Charles Ball passed thru town Friday night with the Forbis horses, which had been in the Riggs and Thornberry pastures. They were taking them back to the Forbis range.

Walter Martin and Hiram Stephenson returned Tuesday from Pecos, where they had been to ship the Livingston steers. Mr. Martin says that reports reached Pecos while there that the McKinzie cattle had been caught between two washouts between Baird and Abilene.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

Atascosa County

M. T. Hall of Atascosa county, who is up with his family, says that conditions down his way are about as near ideal as they have been in a long time. We have had a few showers all along that livened up the grass a bit and enabled crops to make a good stand, and the heavy rains Sunday fixed everything in good shape for some time to come. The steers I have on hand now will get a good finish on them during the next six weeks or two months, and I hope market conditions will be as satisfactory then as they are now.—San Antonio Express.

Crockett County

Copious showers have been falling

at intervals for the past week or more, and all that section of country extending from San Angelo southward far below Ozona and to the east and west over a considerable scope of country is thoroughly drenched.

The range, which in many places was in good shape, is well watered and grass will be good for many months to come.

Dirt tanks are all filled to overflowing and stock water will be here in abundance for a long time.

Last year the rains over this section were rather light and as a consequence the grass and water was a little short, especially the water. The recent rains, however, will dispel for a good while any fears on that score and it will be some time before the cry, "No water," will be heard.

The ranchmen are very much pleased over the bright future that is now made possible and every one seems to be an optimist. Those having planted feed stuff are now assured of large crops and good prices are almost sure to be realized.

The rains have left but little to be desired in the way of natural conditions and it is now left for man to put forth his efforts, and when he does he will garner a bounteous harvest.—Ozona Kicker.

Menard County

Sunday a herd of three and four-year-old steers, belonging to Ellis Bros. and George Bradford, passed thru to Brady.

A herd of 350 threes belonging to L. S. Shuler and W. P. Bevans passed thru Monday. These steers had been sold to L. L. Russell at \$23.25, and were being delivered at Brady.

W. T. Burnam's herd of about 1,200 threes and fours passed thru Monday for delivery at Brady. These steers had been owned jointly by Mr. Burnam and E. Clutes, but Mr. Burnam had disposed of his interest in them to Mr. Clutes.

A herd of 1,400 cows belonging to Frank Clutes passed thru Friday. They will be taken to the "territory."

John B. Callan went to Brady on Wednesday to ship out 1,300 threes and fours, which he bought from Frank Wilhelm about three weeks ago. These steers were shipped to Oklahoma.

A lunch of 490 cows bought from C. C. Yaws by Mr. Haines at \$12.50 passed thru Friday.—Menardville Messenger.

Tom Green County

Smith Brothers of Sherwood sold to Hartgroves of Paint Rock 200 cows at prices ranging from \$14 to \$16. J. S. Dabney sold 300 cows to Childress & Todd at private terms. Sam Allen sold about 100 head of cows to Childress & Todd.

C. W. Scudday of Sterling county has sold to H. C. Weathered and Preston A. Weathered of Waxahachie the Scudday ranch and cattle for a consideration of about \$40,000. The land is located in Sterling county and comprises fourteen sections. The cattle number more than 300 head. Mr. Scudday took in part payment some Runnels county land and vendor lien notes. L. H. Brightman was attorney in the case and D. Rasbury, formerly of Sterling City, brought about the trade.—San Angelo Standard.

Crockett County

Two herds of Val Verde vattle passed thru town the first of last week en route for San Angelo.

Byrd Phillips is reported to have sold for the Dan Reed estate a bunch of horses. It is understood that the mares sold for \$33 around.

A. F. Crowley of Fort Worth sold to T. A. Kincaid of this place sixty-six sections, known as the Hat ranch. The consideration was, in all, between eight and ten thousand dollars.

V. F. Tankersly, a stockman of Knickerbocker, sold last week to Childress & Todd at \$14, 200 cows. These were shipped to the territory.—Ozona Kicker.

AUCTION SALE

Thirty Head of Hereford Cattle Sold at Brady Last Saturday

BRADY, Texas.—An auction sale of registered Hereford cattle was held here Saturday, April 19. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, stockmen were here from several counties to attend the sale. The cattle offered were from herds at Coleman, Jonah, Georgetown and Fort Smith, Ark. Thirty-two bulls were sold at prices ranging from \$65 to \$225, most of them bringing above \$100. Four cows were sold, two bringing \$150 each, one \$250 and one \$280. Bald faces among stock cattle are becoming quite common in this country, and there is a strong movement toward breeding high grades and thorobreds among the stockmen of this country.

Trading at San Angelo

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—J. M. Cox and J. O. O'Danile have purchased the

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Judge Sam H. Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, has returned from Washington, where he took the leading part in a fight before the congressional committee and the interstate commerce commission for a reduction of rates on cattle shipments, together with a restitution of overcharges dating from August 29, 1906. This fight was entirely successful and Mr. Cowan is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his success.

The concessions granted by the commission means a great deal for the state. Besides a restitution of about \$200,000 in overcharges, it means a reduction of shipping charges of from \$300,000 to \$500,000 annually.

Stephen Franklin, brand inspector for the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association at the St. Joseph yards, has returned from Cheyenne, Wyo., where he attended the annual meeting of the Wyoming stockmen. He reported a large attendance of stockmen at the convention and an interesting meeting. "The public land question" was the chief topic of the discussions," said Mr. Franklin. "The leasing plan was indorsed, despite the strong fight waged against it by the sheepmen. The cattlemen were almost unanimous in approving of the leasing policy. The past winter was the mildest in years and stock came thru in fine shape in that part of the country. However, more snow would have been a good thing as it is now pretty dry in that section. In the irrigated sections farmers are obliged to water their land before planting—something never before required.—St. Joseph Journal.

A strong fight is being made in some parts of England in favor of abolishing private slaughtering houses and allowing only public abattoirs, on the ground that the public slaughtering institutions can be better maintained with respect to cleanliness and rigid inspection. The question is a mooted one over there for the reason that it is admitted that the public slaughtering houses are not regarded as paying institutions. Many meetings have been held in the past few months to protest and to discuss the situation without definite results. In this country a large part of the slaughtering is done in the big packing houses, a class of institution almost unknown abroad, and which have the complete inspection and the sanitary features about which complaint is made in England. But the English fight will doubtless come up in this country some time in reference to strictly local slaughtering for trade within state lines.—Drovers' Telegram.

Texas Panhandle cattle are moving into Kansas now at a lively rate, and advices from that state indicate that there will be more Texas stuff up there this year than for several years past. Billy Heelsell of Vinita, Okla., has just unloaded 100 four-year-old steers at Rosalia last Thursday and S. P. Ben-

Hume cattle, numbering 1,584 head of high-grade Herefords and Durhams, at the following figures: Cows, \$20; 2-year-old heifers, \$15.50; yearlings, \$16; 2-year-old steers, \$23; thirteen registered bulls, \$100. The same parties have purchased 3,200 head of mutton sheep and 1,400 head of yearling sheep from T. A. Kincaid of Crockett county at \$3.25 per head. The mutton will be shipped to Kansas City and the yearlings pastured.

Shipped from Lampasas

LAMPASAS, Texas.—J. F. White has just completed the shipment of 1,400 steers, which go to the Osage country for pasture. His cattle were in prime condition, as in addition to the ordinary facilities for raising food cattle, he has a dipping vat, and thus keeps his stock clear of ticks.

Kendall County Sheriff Dead

A phone message received here yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock stated that Sheriff George Zoeller of Kendall county had just died from a pistol wound. The message said that he was found in the jail shot thru the head, and in an unconscious condition. His pistol, it was said, was lying by him, and the indications were that he had committed suicide.

Later it was found that it was not known whether the shooting was accidental or suicidal. Sheriff Zoeller never regained consciousness after he was found, and died about noon.

An examining trial is being held in which an effort will be made to find out how the shooting occurred and if possible the cause.

Sheriff Zoeller was well and favorably known here.—Bandera Enterprise.

nett of Fort Worth unloaded 2,000 spayed heifers at the same place, and W. M. Sansom of Bovine unloaded 1,500 fours at Hamilton and DeGraff on Friday.

Broome, Farr & Lee sold to J. M. Odem one car, or about thirty head, of three-year-old mules, at \$90 around. The mules were delivered at the San Angelo stock pens Thursday afternoon and will be shipped by the buyer as soon as the Santa Fe begins shipping again. This is a fine bunch of young mules and is well worth the price paid.—San Angelo Standard.

Cargill Returns

From Chicago

Plans for Enlargement of Armour Plant Now Complete

William Cargill, general manager of the Armour plant, returned Monday morning from Chicago, where he was in conference with the officials of the Armour company. Plans have not yet been made, Mr. Cargill says, for the extensive improvements recently announced by J. Ogden Armour.

Work will begin at once, however, on an enlargement of the refrigerating department of the Fort Worth plant. A new ice machine and new boilers will be installed. This work will be taken up at once.

It is generally believed the enlargement of the refrigerating plant is the finest step in the contemplated improvements announced by Mr. Armour in a dispatch to The Telegram.

HORSES

Management of Brood Mares

Farmers who practice haphazard methods in the breeding and subsequent management of his mares may expect haphazard results—to have "luck" in securing healthy, thrifty, well formed and true type colts we must proceed intelligently in the selection of both sire and dam, proper mating and general management. Professor Cosar Ewart of Scotland, who has made an extended and exhaustive study of horse breeding, suggests the following rules for the breeding and management of mares:

1. Mares which have been indoors during the winter, and which are to run at grass during the summer, should be acclimated to the change before being served. This is well understood by horsemen, who generally follow the above suggestion, which provides for the mares getting accustomed to the change in food, temperature and surroundings. It is well known by all practical horsemen that digestive troubles are quite serious in their effects on the pregnant female.

2. When any signs of being in season are detected in the mare she should be removed from mares believed to be already in foal.

3. Mares, more especially excitable ones, should be served in the evening and kept shut up apart from other mares and geldings over night, and should, until all signs of heat have disappeared, be kept from any chance of teasing by other horses. In the case of a valuable mare, it would pay the breeder to retain a competent veterinarian to tide over the excited periods when a calmative, both constitutional (such as chloral or opium) and uterine (as black hawk), might with benefit be prescribed.

4. Each mare when bred should be carefully watched from week to week, and every ninth or tenth day be tried until the critical period (end of seventh week) be passed.

5. Mares in poor condition should not be bred, but be gotten into condition by the addition of grain to the daily ration.

6. For at least two months after service the mares should be neither excited, overheated nor chilled, neither overfed nor stinted from their usual allowance, and any drugging except under professional advice, should be at all times sternly deprecated.

Bavaria's chief manufacturing center is Nuremberg, which, with the adjoining city of Furth, now has a population of nearly 400,000.

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Grow Your Own Seeds

For some years farmers have been in the habit of importing certain kinds of seeds from Europe under the delusion that they are better than seeds grown in this country. Experiments have proved, however, that we can raise almost anything that Europe can, and generally better if the time and attention is given that is required.

An effort is being made by the department of agriculture to induce the growing of more seeds at home, reducing the necessity for sending money abroad and at the same time widening the field for American growers. It is true there are some seeds which we do not yet know how to grow in the best manner. Not long ago the best seeds were grown in Germany; now the United States produces nearly all the seed it requires, and better than the German seed. There has been recently a considerable demand for good seed of rape and hairy vetch seed for forage crop planting. This is high-priced seed and much of it has to be imported. Heretofore it has not been thought possible to grow good cauliflower seed in the United States and large amounts are imported from Germany; but a few years ago a section was discovered in the state of Washington, where excellent seed of this vegetable can be produced. It is the belief of the department of agriculture that the climate, soil and agricultural conditions generally of the United States are so varied and diversified that experiments in all directions under scientific methods will develop the fact that there is some section somewhere in the country which will be found suitable to the perfection of nearly all if not all the seeds for which such large sums of money are now sent abroad.

Expense of Marketing Crops

The expense of hauling crops to market is estimated at \$80,000,000 in addition to railway transportation charges. The government has recently conducted an extensive investigation of the cost of marketing crops with a view to promoting agricultural economy. The expense is so great that much valuable land remote from transportation facilities is practically valueless for cultivation and can only be profitably utilized in live stock husbandry, as cattle, sheep and horses can be driven cheaply to remote railways, where the expense of hauling field crops would eliminate all profits in agricultural products.

Wheat, oats, corn, barley and flax cannot profitably be produced from remote transportation facilities. Corn is the leading cereal and costs 9 per cent of the crop to haul it to market, and the cost of hauling it to the elevators is a heavy tax on the industry. Wheat costs around 5 cents a bushel to market, and potatoes nominally the same. Tobacco and cotton are among the least expensive agricultural products to market, owing to their high value per pound. Wool averages the longest haul, owing to a large percentage of the crop being produced on the ranges remote from railway transportation, and costs an average of 70 cents per hundred pounds to deliver to market, the average haul of wool being forty miles.

The expense of marketing farm crops falls on the producer, whether he hires his products hauled or takes them personally. The farmer's time and team have a per day value when occupied with operations on the farm and have an equal value when devoted to marketing agricultural products.

The government investigation was conducted with the object of discovering methods of delivering crops to market at reduced cost. If the expense could be cheapened one-tenth it would save farmers \$8,000,000 annually.

The only practical method suggested by the government experts was to improve the roads of the country, to cheapen the expense of moving crops to market. With better public thoroughfares the farmer could double the capacity of his load and reduce the cost of marketing proportionately. Like railways which the government subsidized with enormous grants of public lands, the improvement of the roads of the country should command national and state appropriations and not burden the local authorities with the cost of betterments.—Drover's Journal.

Farm Mechanics

Disk Harrows—The disk harrow may be considered as the most important tillage tool for grain farming. There is no other tool that will conserve more moisture by using it on stubble, after harvest, and before plowing time than this. It may be used as a cultivator for summer fallowing. On ground where small grains are to follow such

crops as beets or potatoes the use of this tool will often make plowing unnecessary.

The 16-inch disk is of proper size for ordinary farm work. This size of disk pulls somewhat heavier than the larger sizes, but pulverizes enough better to justify its use. The 16-inch disk penetrates the soil deeper than the larger one, because it has less bearing-up surface; it revolves faster, thus pulverizing the soil better.

For hardness and ease of operation each gang of the disk should be controlled by an individual lever. All bearings should be well protected from dust and dirt and so constructed as to be easily oiled. Each disk should be provided with a satisfactory foot lever cleaner.

Experiments have proved the fact that the disk harrow is an excellent tool for thickening a thin stand of alfalfa. The disk is set almost straight, in which condition it is run over the field about twice, just as the alfalfa is beginning to grow in the spring, the second disking being done at right angles to the first. The disk cuts or splits the crown of the alfalfa plant and caused it to throw out more shoots, thus thickening the stand.

Disk Plows—The 24-inch disk plow can safely be recommended as being superior to any other size. The smaller size pulls easier, but it does not pulverize the soil so well.

Do not try to cut a furrow wider than eight or ten inches with a disk. The wider the furrow the deeper will corrugations be and the poorer will be the work. It is better to use two 24-inch plows, each cutting eight inches in width, than to use a single 28 or 30 inch plow, cutting sixteen inches.

The disk plow is capable of handling ground that has become too dry and hard for the mold-board plow. It is of somewhat lighter draft, does not require sharpening so often, cuts thru trash better and does not clog so easily.

The mold-board plow must be recommended as able to do the best work in all places where the moisture conditions are favorable. In nearly all irrigated and humid sections this type of plow is much better than the disk. The disk can be recommended for dry and hard conditions of soil.—H. M. Bainer, Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College.

More Cattle and Better

Panhandle Stockmen Co-operate for Benefits

AMARILLO, Texas, April 25.—With the adjournment of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association here Thursday, stockmen realize what a power they are in this section, and that the more live stock they raise for market, the more that power will expand and profits grow.

The association members are keeping in close touch with each other's interests and are resolved to act in cooperation for all legislation and other benefits needed. Stock raisers declare they will try to double the amount of cattle marketed from this section, which will result in forcing railroads to accede to their demand for better service, will result in enlargement of Fort Worth packing houses and allied interests and cause farmers to raise more crops, especially corn.

Efforts will be made to raise the choicest of cattle. Efforts will be made to keep them free from all disease. The organization voted to meet in Roswell, N.M., after electing officers as follows: George Slaughter, Roswell, N.M., president; P. B. Fuqua, Amarillo, first vice president; A. J. Norton, Quanah, second vice president; Lee Bivins, Amarillo, treasurer; E. H. Brainard, Canadian, secretary. Delegations from nearly every town in the Panhandle attended. The association will hold its next convention the first Tuesday in April, 1909. The organization is determined to cut out all politics, work in harmony and bring railroads and other interests to terms, and, as a consequence, not only the cattlemen but the Panhandle and all Texas will reap the benefits. "More and better cattle" is the slogan adopted.

Roswell Gets the Cattlemen

Amarillo Had Most Votes, But Some Were Counted Out

AMARILLO, Texas, April 23.—Amarillo was today chosen as the meeting place for the 1910 convention of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association by a vote of 79 to 70, but in a contest which followed a recount was called for and the votes of members who had not paid their dues were thrown out and Roswell was named as the place for the next convention.

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, George M. Slaughter of Roswell, N. M.; first vice president, A. J. Norton of Quanah; treasurer, Lee Bivens of Amarillo; secretary, E. H. Brainard, of Canadian, re-elected. The usual speech-making and complimentary references occurred while the nominations were in progress.

Thomas S. Bugbee, who voluntarily retired from the presidency today, has been in office nine years, or since the organization of the association.

Secretary Ed H. Brainard, who was re-elected, has been in office for a like period. During that time the association has grown from a membership of twenty-nine to more than 500.

Fifty-five new names were added to the membership rolls today, as follows: S. A. and C. M. Bull, Fred J. Bowen, J. M. Lanier, L. W. McPhaul, N. Bell, Coble Brothers, G. A. Pursley, A. M. James, W. R. Matsler, S. E. Best, James Fryer, L. H. Myers, E. F. Brown, W. L. Smith, George S. Williams, E. F. Connell, H. G. Cherry, R. E. Baird, E. H. Harlan, Roy Sanson, J. P. Crawford, J. C. Hooper, J. B. Earhart, W. M. Shufeldt, H. Atkins, William Todd, W. E. Davis, Walker Huff, T. A. Babb, G. W. McMillen, C. Brooks, H. A. Beauchamp, J. P. Collier, E. E. Coffey, J. H. Avery, Thomas Montgomery, C. T. Herring, F. M. Hill, J. C. Geary, H. P. Seewald, James A. Graham, E. D. Harrell, Walter Sullivan, L. M. Marshall, Gus B. Coots; Z. T. Burkett, W. J. Luna, W. A. Johnson, W. A. Godair, J. E. and J. W. Rhea, George W. Medley, W. G. Urton, E. K. Warren & Son.

Resolutions Adopted

The report of the committee on resolutions was heard and the following adopted:

A resolution of condolence respecting the death of Sol B. Owens, a member of the association, who was shot and killed since the last meeting. The resolution expressed regret that Mr. Owens had been called to the great and final round-up of mankind and commended "the manly courage of his noble boy who so gravely defended his father, but cautioned him to avoid in future all recollections of such scenes which would end to make him careless of his own safety and future good name, recognizing that such occurrences forced on one so young are often the turning point to his own future destruction."

Other resolutions were adopted as follows:

That the by-laws be amended, making the time of the annual meetings the first Thursday in April; that the by-laws be amended to increase the executive committee to twelve members.

Commending the state sanitary board for efficient work and requesting a more liberal appropriation, endorsing Secretary Wilson's administration of the agricultural department and Dr. Helvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry; also the United States animal and meat inspection laws.

Commending the Agricultural and Mechanical College in fostering and stimulating the live stock industry and the Thirtieth legislature for liberal appropriations therefor.

Requesting the legislature to make proper appropriation to meet the requirements of the state live stock sanitary commission in "the emergency now confronting the cattle owners of the Panhandle on account of scabies, which now threatens to exclude its entire surplusage of cattle except those for immediate slaughter, and that a copy of this resolution be sent Governor Campbell and Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the live stock sanitary board."

State Rangers Commended

The last resolution adopted was one commending the state rangers for protecting stockmen's interests as well as the entire state and reducing the amount of cow and horse stealing and

Crowley Back From Dakota

Cattle Raisers' Secretary Given a Cordial Reception

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association returned Saturday from an extensive trip thru the northwest, covering over 19,000 miles. He attended the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association meeting at Rapid City, S. D.; a reunion of wool growers and cattle raisers at Belle Fourche, S. D., and the Montana Stock Growers' Association at Miles City, Mont.

Secretary Crowley addressed all the meetings which he attended on behalf of the Texas Association. At a number of the conventions resolutions were adopted in line with the action of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at San Antonio.

Secretary Crowley declares he was warmly welcomed as the representative of the Texas association and met many Texans in the northern range country.

Cattle are being bought extensively for finishing on these ranges, 1s and 2s being taken north from Texas. The country he finds largely a finishing and not a producing one.

other crimes, and beseeching the legislature to "retain the efficient services of the rangers and make proper appropriations to sustain their services, that property, lives and homes may be protected in the future."

Soon after opening this morning the convention heard an address on scabies by Colonel Albert Dean of the sanitary department of the United States bureau of animal industry, with headquarters at Kansas City. Colonel Dean described the parasite which causes scabies, saying it required sixty of them to measure an inch, and stated that the disease was undoubtedly spread by one animal coming in contact with another, but was not spontaneous. "Everything that now exists in this world must come from something just like it that's gone before. The idea that scabies originates among poor cattle is erroneous. The oil of fat cattle, however, may destroy the parasite." He described the United States law of 1905 effective quarantine regulations, which, he said, applies to the Panhandle and various other sections where scabies exist. He favored the inspection plan for cattle on the ranges. When cattle are inspected just prior to shipment, he said, and the diseased ones culled out, as high as 75 per cent of these shipped often developed scabies after reaching other pastures. Sixty-five of the cattle inspected on ranches last year by his department, he said, had scabies. This year only 54 per cent had been found to be affected. The decrease was very gratifying, but not satisfactory. He asked individual cattlemen to organize in each county and appoint suitable men to make inspections, aided by the United States department.

"If," he said, "the state will agree to keep infected cattle on the ranches, I will say that whenever we find that the greater portion of the ranches in the county are free from the disease I will recommend the department of agriculture that all restrictions be taken off that particular county."

Hospitable at Amarillo

Attorney Willis of Canadian made a brief address, expressing the thanks of the visitors for the magnificent manner in which they had been entertained by the people of Amarillo.

President Slaughter announced that the selection of the place of meeting for 1909 was next in order of business.

Amarillo was nominated by Judge J. M. Browing of Amarillo, who is on the Forty-seventh district court bench. Roswell was nominated by J. F. Hinkle of that city.

"Forty per cent of the people of the Pecos Valley are Texans," he said, "and we are as much a portion of the plains country as you are."

Following the adjournment of the convention the new executive committee held a meeting. The new committee appointed this morning consists of T. S. Bugbe, Clarendon; G. A. Sachse, Vega, Texas; W. C. Isaacs, Dalhart; W. M. Harrell, Amarillo; C. T. Word, Canyon; W. B. Slaughter, Dalhart; T. J. Richards, Paducah, Texas; J. F. Sneed, Amarillo; J. F. Hinkle, Roswell, N. M.; J. E. Rhea, Bovina; R. M. Clayton, Lubbock; C. K. Warren, Bovina.

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Factories for Wichita Falls

Foundry, Bottling Works and Brick Plant Secured

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 25.—

The machinery for the iron foundry has arrived and J. C. T. Christensen has a force of men already employed in erecting buildings and placing the machinery in place. Work on this new enterprise will be pushed, and should the weather stay favorable the foundry will be in operation within a short time. Mr. Christensen's contract with the Board of Trade calls for the employment of not less than thirty men, and to remain in operation for at least five years.

Machinery for the new bottling works has begun to arrive and Mr. W. L. Dillard, the promoter, states that it will be installed as fast as possible, and that he expects to be ready for the summer season in a short time.

With a \$60,000 brick and tile plant, a \$24,000 sewer system, a \$10,000 opera house, a new city hall, an iron foundry and machine shop, a wholesale furniture and coffin company (which will be the North Texas Furniture and Coffin

Company, of Fort Worth, Texas,) a four-story brick hotel and a new fire wagon and two pair of fire horses, the next pertinent question The Telegram question editor will want will be: "Why is Wichita Falls?" and the answer is evident. All of the above enterprises are now under construction with the exception of the brick plant, the sewer system and the city hall.

PARIS, Texas, April 24.—Twenty-five residences, practically the eastern half of Deport, a town twenty miles southeast of Paris, were destroyed by a hurricane about 6 o'clock last night, the cotton mill, Baptist and Presbyterian churches suffering a like fate.

W. R. Isbell, a druggist, was crushed to death in his residence when it collapsed, his wife and four children saving themselves by running to the stormhouse.

Others known to be injured, tho not fatally, are Captain George I. Terrell and wife, G. G. Baughn, E. R. Sullivan, wife and son. All these have broken arms or legs and painful bruises.

The storm came up the valley from the southwest, cutting a path several hundred yards wide. It did not last long and there was little if any electricity. It swept away structures in its path as if they were houses of cards. The town is divided by a creek and the heavy rain overflowed it and retarded the work of helping the injured by those who escaped.

The Society for the Destruction of Vermin is an English organization, with the object of warring on the rats in that country.

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SHEEP

Tape worms in lambs may cause very serious losses in certain seasons, and especially on marsh lands, says W. P. Gilbert of Canada.

The tape worm (*moniezia expansa*) is one of the largest known and may reach ten feet in length. In cattle the same tape worm some times reaches a length of more than 100 feet. The worms are found in the small intestines and may be so numerous as to completely block the bowel, causing obstruction.

Lambs may be affected at a very early age and when only a few weeks old may have an incredible number of these parasites in the intestines.

Symptoms of Tape Worm

Symptoms—At first there is a paleness of the visible mucous membranes, the fleece is brittle and the animal becomes weak and thin and its growth is arrested. The lamb then suffers from attacks of abdominal pain, has a troublesome diarrhoea and dies from debility and exhaustion. In some cases death occurs while the lamb is yet strong and in fair condition, when some part of the intestines may be seen to be invaginated (intussusception of bowel), causing obstruction and death.

No one at present knows the life history of these destructive parasites, and altho many attempts have been made to trace out the whole life cycle from the egg to the adult worm no one has succeeded.

Life History Unknown

If the life history of the tape worm could be discovered it is possible that some light might be thrown on the way in which lambs become badly infested so early in life and better means could be devised for the prevention of tape worm disease.

As is well known, a lamb when only 2 months old may have in its intestines sufficient tape worms to fill a pint pot and many of the worms so well grown that it is certain that the lamb must have been infested soon after birth.

It is thought that the young tape worms exist in some form in the grass and that the lambs while picking and nibbling at the blades of grass, as they do very early in life, take the parasites into their mouths and swallow them.

Altho I have not been able to try any feeding experiments, I have been able to try the effect of certain preventive measures upon a large number of lambs which were living upon land

well known to produce tape worm disease annually.

Treatment for Tape Worms

The treatment adopted was as follows:

As soon after birth as was possible the lambs were induced to eat daily from troughs a small amount of dry food.

The ewes as well as the lambs were allowed free access to the troughs, but as soon as the lambs had learned to feed the troughs were surrounded by hurdles so arranged that only the lambs could pass thru them.

When the lambs had been educated to the use of the trough the following mixture was added to the dry food already allowed:

Finely ground linseed cake and finely ground peameal, one bushels of each. Finely ground common salt and finely ground linseed, four pounds of each.

Finely ground sulphate of iron, one pound.

These ingredients were carefully mixed so that the salt and iron were evenly distributed.

At first a quarter of a pint of this mixture was allowed for each lamb, afterward gradually increasing the amount to half a pint daily.

The mixture was given day by day to all the lambs and its use was continued until autumn. This year only twenty-four died, against sixty the year before.

There is no doubt that tape worms were present in the lambs the next year, but few were seriously affected and the loss was slight. I can only attribute the remarkable decrease in the number of deaths to the treatment adopted.

Benefit from Dry Food

I believe the lambs derived great benefit from the supplies of dry manger food given at this early age when they were exposed to the attacks of the parasites. It is only in very young lambs that any serious loss ever occurs from tape worm disease; when lambs are 6 months old they can stand the invasion of the parasites without being seriously affected. By giving dry, nourishing food as early as possible the lambs are better able to withstand the debilitating effect of the invasion when it occurs.

The salt and sulphate of iron are given as tonics, helping to maintain the strength and vitality of the lambs, but it is possible that some good effects may be derived from the vermifugal action of the drugs.

Killing Young Worms

It is not likely that either the salt or the iron would have any effect on the full grown tape worm, but I do imagine that it is possible that the presence of the drugs even in minute quantities in the intestinal canal of the lamb may act as a deterrent to the young tape worms which have only just gained entrance and which are anxious to fix their suckers to the mucus membrane. In this way I suggest that it is possible for the lamb to escape infection, or at least be saved from an extensive invasion.

It is easy to advise that lambs when weaned should not be put upon old and sheep-soiled pasture, but such advice would be useless in many districts. Other measures must be tried, and first I would suggest the importance of allowing lambs dry food as soon as they will eat it, especially when they are living on pasture which is likely to cause husk. Even if nothing more is done the lambs will be better able to withstand the ravages of the parasites later on.

Give Salt Daily

Also I would suggest the daily administration of common salt with the dry food. If, as nearly all authorities agree, the young thread worms reach the lungs by way of the stomach, the presence of a small amount of salt in the food will be sufficient to destroy the worms and so prevent them from reaching the lungs.

The salt must be given regularly and continuously during summer and autumn. It is useless to give it for a few days only.

I have known excellent results to follow this treatment even in bad seasons.

Then when husk makes its appearance the diseased lambs should be separated from the healthy and those already affected should be placed upon the driest ground possible, so that moist ground may not be contaminated by the coughed-up embryos.

Wherever possible moist land should be improved by drainage and those marshy patches which are likely to harbor the parasites may be dressed with crushed rock, 5 or 6 cwt. to the acre.

All rough grass should be cut down



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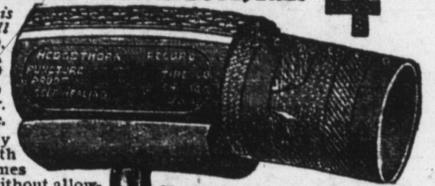
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Recalls Early Day on Plains

Col. W. G. Ross Reviews Fight Pioneers Won

HEREFORD, Texas, April 25.—From the time the Red Man was supreme on the vast Texas plains until today when hustling, up-to-date towns dot sections uncivilized thirty years ago, the story of progress reads like fiction. And all of the stages of advancement have passed under the eye of Colonel W. G. Ross, president of the Panhandle Short Line, an old-timer, Indian fighter and progressive citizen.

When Colonel Ross roamed the plains in this state thirty years ago he faced death in many terrifying forms—days without food, days without water, massacre by Indians, highwaymen and wild animals.

And on those very sites where wild nature and civilization battled for mastery now stands Hereford, Plainview, Childress, Wichita Falls, Henrietta and other growing cities—and only thirty years ago.

In those days, says Colonel Ross, bandits were continually holding up stage coaches and many travelers met death. Often, however, traveler and robber would battle to death.

"We were forced to go a hundred miles for water," said the old plainsman, "and to reach a grocery store we sometimes went 150 miles." Then he grew reminescent and continued:

Hunt for Copper in 1875

"In the spring of 1875 I was in Henrietta, Texas, when a train of three wagons came along bound for the head of Little Wichita river, the party going to mine copper. As work was scarce about Henrietta, I decided to make the journey with them into the west.

"The personnel of the party was one McNorton, boss; Jim Southerland, Steve France, Jim Padic, Henry Ut, Dan Doud, Jake Houston and myself. We were all 'tenderfeet,' but were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. Game was plentiful and all went well until we reached a point north of

in the autumn, as these patches may afford shelter to the young worms during the winter.

where old Archer City had stood, near where we had expected to gather in the red metal in large quantities. We found copper in small quantities but not enough to pay.

Kills First Buffalo

"Our boss told of a mound on Big Washita that was solid metal and we went there with no better success. On our way to this place we found a gun and pistol where the Indians had killed two men, but overlooked the arms. Our boss, who claimed to know the whole country, urged us to go on to Croton creek, where copper could be shoveled up by the scoopful.

"On the way I killed my first buffalo. At Croton we found the same disappointment as at our previous stopping places.

"Here trouble began, for we struck gyp water, having been out six weeks, our provisions gave out. Three of the boys took sick and after a week on meat straight, we then went for three more days without even meat. At this time we were in the northeast part of Double mountain country on the Brazos river.

Goes to Staked Plains

"After fasting for three days we killed three small ducks and had a feast. The next day we found a camp and got some provisions. This was the last day for me with that outfit. I joined a hunting party and again turned west and got my first view of the Staked Plains that is now becoming the great farming country of Texas.

"It is indeed marvelous to note the change that has come about in the past few years and altho I have seen the country in its incipency, when it was but one vast bald spot upon the United States, and have watched its progress, first as a child, step by step, then of late years with the rapid stride, as the railroads came the towns and the communities built up, and on to this good day of prosperity, of the fine farms, beautiful homes, thriving towns, a happy and contented people, with sunshine and peace abounding on every side, it is a change that an old roamer of the Plains never dreamed of."

Chateaubriand's literary earnings were \$110,000.

A fellow may think of a girl every minute, but, really, second thoughts are best.

A girl can't always tell whether a fellow is in love with her or whether he is a mighty good actor.

Tommy—Pop, what is a martyr? Tommy's Pop—A martyr, my son, is a man who lives up to his wife's expectations of him.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

WHERE THE MONEY WAS

INFORMATION to the country at large about the true causes of the financial stringency last fall, a stringency which has not wholly removed itself, is beginning to percolate thru in unexpected quarters.

For instance the president of the National Bank of Kentucky (Louisville) was a witness before the banking and currency committee of the house the other day and was explaining how the banks of Louisville met their depositors' demands tho they were compelled to suspend currency payment on checks sent them for collection. Asked where the Louisville banks got their money he said they bought it in New York and Philadelphia.

"These two cities were the only cities that had money for sale," he said. "St. Louis and Chicago sold no money, but Philadelphia and New York could supply interior banks at 4 per cent premium."

"Did you pay this premium to New York banks, at the same time that these New York banks held your reserve deposits and refused to return them?" Representative Gillespie asked.

"We did," replied Mr Fenley. "It was our understanding that New York and Philadelphia banks having money for sale had imported considerable sums in gold and the premium charged us represented the cost of the importation."

This is interesting. While the banks of the country were clamoring to their depositors "Jon't hoard," the bankers of New York and Philadelphia had been doing that very thing.

Perhaps that explains to some extent

why merchants could not get credit to purchase goods and manufacturers were denied credit to purchase material.

Senator LaFollette's charge that the whole panic was inspired and manipulated by a group of Eastern financiers sounded rather hazy when it was made but a little more evidence like that of the Louisville banker and it will not sound so improbable.

ONLY A PART OF THE PROFITS

NEWSPAPER comment on the answer of the government to that appeal from that \$29,000,000 fine of the Standard Oil Company, that the fine is only equal to three years' profits of the company, is calculated to leave an erroneous impression. Whether inadvertently or because of a misunderstanding this is spoken of in a way to permit the inference that it refers to the profits of the whole Standard Oil Company.

As a matter of fact, the fine does not equal a single year's profits of the complete Standard Oil organization. The dividends of the company run from \$40,000,000 to \$48,000,000 annually, and in connection with a mooted increase of capitalization it was recently dwelt upon that the great corporation has a large accumulation of profits amounting to hundreds of millions in addition to the dividends that have been paid. Probably the \$29,000,000 fine may be conservatively reckoned at less than six months' profits of the entire Standard Oil Company.

The statement of "three years' profits" evidently refers to that branch of the Standard named the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which is the defendant on which this fine is imposed. The assertion is wholly inadequate with regard to the profits of the controlling concern.

GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

THERE is considerable encouragement for those interested in the cause of education to note two important movements in Texas this spring, one to secure \$100,000 for the Texas Christian university and the other to secure a quarter million endowment of the Baptist Southwestern Theological seminary and also to move the latter institution to Fort Worth.

The Christian university endowment campaign was begun in Dallas Sunday and the work is under direction of Chalmers McPherson, formerly of Fort Worth. The campaign to secure the location of the Baptist Theological seminary in Fort Worth was begun several weeks ago, and work for increasing the endowment fund will commence at the end of the present school year.

Signs of growth in denominational schools have been apparent in Texas for the past several years. During 1907 several new institutions were located in West Texas and the Panhandle, and all of them are growing.

The cause of education in America has ever been advanced most actively by denominational effort, and it is an encouraging sign of healthy religious conditions when any denomination becomes active in demanding more schools or better equipment for those it already has.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, 1906, 1908

On January 6 the supreme court declared the employers' liability act, which was approved June 11, 1906, to be void. On April 22, but little more than three months after this decision,

the new employers' liability law was approved by the President. What is the new law which now controls us? In some respects it is less inclusive—and therefore more proof against the constitution; in others it is more drastic than the old. Speaking for the court, in a five to four decision in which five separate opinions were handed down, Justice White declared that as the law of 1906 was addressed to all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and imposed a liability upon them in favor of any of their employes "without qualification or restriction as to the business in which the carriers or their employes may be engaged at the time of the injury," it was void. This defect has been thought to be repaired by the terms of the new statute, which limit its application to "every common carrier by railroad while engaged in commerce between any of the several states or territories."

The old law applies to all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce; the new applies only to railroads thus engaged. The old law left it to be understood that where the contributory negligence of the employe was gross he might not recover; the new law omits this implication and provides that "the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe." Under the old law the employe must have begun his action within one year; under the new he has two years. Under the old law the fact that the carrier's violation of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of such employe did not deprive the carrier of the privilege of showing contributory negligence on the part of the employe, whereas the new law absolutely deprives the carrier of that privilege in such circumstances.

The law may not be without its legal flaws. Some of them may prove so important as to wreck it entirely. But its speedy adoption, the tremendous majorities it received in congress, and the body of public opinion behind it are facts which should convince any fair observer that legislation of this type has come to stay. Those who oppose it would do well to make the best of it. An interstate and international consensus has approved its general character. Georgia in 1856 and Iowa in 1862 abolished the "fellow servant rule" as applied to railways, and from that time on state after state has altered its laws in regard to this general subject matter. The bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor has just published a bulletin on employers' liability in which it is shown that practically every foreign country of any importance—twenty-two in number—has enacted liability legislation, while in none of them does ordinary negligence on the part of the employe work a forfeiture of his rights.

Secretary Cortelyou at Auburn, N. Y., made a speech containing a platitude for every paragraph. George Bruce evidently wants to be considered safe and sane.

STEERS AT \$6

FORT WORTH market again breaks another record with \$6 a hundred for grass steers, a price paid Monday for a car load shipped in from Kinney county. The steers averaged their owner more than \$75 apiece, a price that would have

made the old-time Texas cowman's eyes bulge in astonishment.

A South Texas cowman has made \$4,000 since the first of April buying cattle in the southern part of the state and shipping them to Fort Worth where the advance in price gave him a handsome profit.

The high prices are due to a cattle shortage, one of those shortages which was apparent to even the amateurs several months ago. The packing house people were even frank enough to say last December that cattle in Texas would be scarce, but a good many Texas papers took the statement as a bear joke. The facts were simply as stated, cattle were scarce and their number has not increased.

The few cattlemen who have steers on hand are profiting at the expense of those who cleaned out their herds early in 1907, rushing off cows and calves to market at a rate never before witnessed in the history of the state. That tremendous calf slaughter of 1907, which gave the Fort Worth packing houses a new record in the United States, will be felt by buyers of Texas beef for several years to come.

Incidentally with the price of \$6 for grass steers, some people may be interested why cattle fed nothing but grass bring such a price. Three dollars used to be considered good money for grass cattle.

The packers are learning new things about the meat business all the time and one of the things they have learned is that strictly grass-fed Texas steers come nearer equalling the famous corn fed beeves of the Mississippi valley than any other meat they can purchase. Grass fed meat kills out better, cures better, keeps better and tastes better than any cotton seed fed meat which can be found and therefore grass stuff is in demand.

The time is coming when Texas will produce its own corn fed meat and that will surpass even the grass fed product, but at present the grassers are at a premium and the man who owns a bunch this spring is lucky.

Some Simple Recipes

Fruit Cake—One pound best butter, one pound granulated sugar, one pound flour, one and one-half pounds of citron, cut fine, two pounds seeded raisins, two pounds cleaned currants, one dozen eggs, one nutmeg grated, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves and cinnamon and 5 cents' worth of rose water. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, then eggs, then fruit and spices, last the flour in handfuls. Bake in moderate oven three or four hours. Half the quantity takes half the time to bake and makes quite a good-sized cake. Put it in a tin box and pour a glassful of whisky or brandy over it, then turn the cake upside down every day for a week. Put it away in a cool, dry place until needed; the longer it is kept the better it is.

Spice Cake Without Eggs—One cup raisins, seeded and chopped, dredged with a little flour; one cup sugar, two and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful every kind of spices except ginger, one cup thick sour milk, one teaspoonful baking soda mixed in milk, four tablespoonfuls melted butter or lard, pinch of salt, sift spices with flour to get them thoroly blended. Add the ingredients in the order named.

Apple Catchup—Stew the apples and strain them, use them instead of tomatoes, with the same spices, onions, celery, cinnamon, red pepper, cloves, salt and vinegar. In making catchup make use of every bit of jelly or preserves of any kind. Never use allspice, as it makes the catchup dark.

Pointed Paragraphs

The successful manicurist has plenty of business on hand.

A lazy man will not work himself so long as he can work others.

The fact that some men are self-made is stamped on the wrapper.

MAKE YOURSELF AGREEABLE

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Do you realize how absolutely necessary it is that you make yourself agreeable?

I know that there are times when it seems impossible and the effort too great. But make it.

None of us can afford to have moods. They are a form of self-indulgence that no one can afford to cultivate.

Things may not be going to suit you. You may have to do many things you hate, and you may be unable to do many things that you would much like to do. But don't take it out on your friends. They are not to blame for the shortcomings in your life.

If you can't have the best that life affords, make up your mind to take the next best and to be cheerful over it.

Let the World See You Smile

As long as possible, turn a smiling face to the world.

I know a young woman who thinks she has cause for unhappiness and discontent. In her heart she has a right to mourn as much as she pleases, but she has not the right to impose her moods upon her friends, and that is just what she is doing. The result is that they are getting exceedingly weary of her.

There is just one thing that people will not tolerate, and that is, being bored.

As long as you have something to give out in the way of sympathy, sweetness or entertainment, you will be welcomed on all sides; but just as sure as you become morose and peevish you will be shunned.

Unhappiness makes us introspective, and we think of no one but our-

selves and of nothing but our woes.

It Might Be Much Worse

And, after all, the day always comes when we look with sane eyes upon our troubles and realize that they might have been much worse.

To be alive and healthy should make a great deal of happiness, and yet we are not thankful for those two great blessings.

Look about you and see how many

there are much less fortunate than you.

Make all the friends you can, and hold them by gentleness and kindness.

Never think that you can afford to act as you please, for you cannot. We all hold the responsibility of making ourselves as agreeable as possible to those about us.

If you shirk that responsibility you are guilty of a grave wrong.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The Fireless Stove or Hay Cooker

The fireless cooker has been used for many years in Norway and in Germany. But for some reason this little stove has not been used in the United States until quite recently.

One of these boxes was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867, and attracted considerable attention. In the last few years in Berlin and other European cities, lecturers are showing the practical value of the hay box.

These fireless cookers may be bought, made of either metal or wood. But a box may be made at home quite easily.

The hay box will make housekeeping very much easier. It is used by many people just to keep cooked food warm. The principle of the fireless stove is to keep or retain the heat once developed by contact with the fire.

Almost any kind of a box or old trunk may be used for the hay box, even old valises are sometimes used. Old salt, sugar or flour bags (denim bags are desirable) are filled with hay, sawdust or excelsior, or anything which is a non-conductor of heat. The wood should not be too thin, and if there are cracks in the box, it should be lined with a piece of heavy canvas or denim. One of the filled bags is

laid on the bottom of the trunk, the others are then filled in, leaving a space in the center; into this space the sauce-pan, containing hot oatmeal, stew, soup, or whatever it may be, is placed, one or two cushions or sacks are put over it, the top cover is put on, and the box is put away for several hours.

There are a great many advantages in using the fireless cooker. Science teaches us that many foods are better if cooked just below the boiling point. So in this way the cost of fuel can be reduced, time and work are saved; there is no burning, no kitchen odors, no sticky or black pots to wash.

A pot of boiling water may be placed in the fireless cooker and will be kept hot for several hours, so that it is invaluable in case of sickness, or in summer where people do not like to keep up the fire. A pot of beans, or stew, rice, or other food may be placed in the cooker, the cooker placed in a wagon, and after several hours the food will be found hot. So this is very desirable for picnics.

This method of cooking is particularly desirable for making soups, for cooking tough fowls and for making all kinds of tough meats tender. People who use cereals cooked in this way think it develops the flavor and makes them digestible, also very delicious.

Every housekeeper should make a fireless cooker for her own comfort. There is a great strain, both physical and mental, in standing many hours over a hot stove on a hot summer day. With the hay box there is no danger of things drying up or of boiling over. After the food is once put into it, there is no responsibility for the future meal, until the food is taken out. Many housekeepers who do their own work, find that the fireless cooker is a treasure. It is also invaluable for those who are doing light housekeeping or who live in a small flat. It is indispensable in the camp in summer.

There are many mothers who have to be away from home all day. To such it will prove a blessing. A nourishing meal may be prepared in the morning and will be ready for the children when they return from school at noon.

Meats and cereals, if left in the fireless stove longer than necessary to cook them properly, will not suffer from standing. The fireless cooker will not do everything. It cannot be used for roasting meat.

It is desirable, if hay is used, to change it every month. The hay can be easily sterilized. Put some hot water in a wash boiler, have in it a rack and place on it a slip filled with hay, cover and steam thirty minutes. All meats must be heated thru, then boiled for from fifteen to thirty minutes and placed in the fireless stove.

All cereals, such as oatmeal, cream of wheat, must be first brought to the boiling point, boiled ten minutes, then placed in the cooker.

If a dish is taken out before the contents are thoroughly cooked, it must be brought again to the boiling point before replacing in the fireless cooker. The cushions must be thoroly and carefully packed around the hot utensils so that the air does not come in contact with the sauce-pan. All foods must be at the boiling point before placing in the fireless stove.

If a large box is used for a cooker, it may be divided into three compartments. An excellent box is made from one lined with wool covered with felt. The writer has used an old trunk lined with thick paper and filled with hay.

If possible, use granite palls in cooking. MARY F. RAUSCH, Head of Domestic Science Department, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Improve Roads

The improvement of country roads is chiefly an economical question, relating principally to the waste of effort in hauling over bad roads, the

saving in money, time and energy in hauling over good roads and the difference in the cost of maintaining good and bad ones, said a speaker at a good roads convention.

A good road economizes time and force in transportation between the farms and the market, reduces wear on horses, harness and vehicles, increases the value of real estate contiguous to the roads and brings prices for farm products, because they can be marketed at less expense. Rural homes are sought after along good roads. Wagon highways are the greatest arteries of commerce. Civilization is judged by the condition of the roads. No tax is as great on the taxpayer as bad roads. A bad road is a heavy tax on those who use it, and the worse the road the heavier the tax. Bad roads cause a decay of agriculture. They impose the greatest of all burdens on the farmer. Bad roads cause people to gather in the cities. Bad roads wear out the horses very rapidly, thus detracting very largely from the profits of the farm.

The man with the hoe—the farmer—wants good roads so that he may bring his produce to market and his family and himself to the neighboring town with less expenditure of time, wear and tear and trouble. In sections of the country where the farmer has good roads he would not lose them for more than their cost and go back to the old system of having to haul thru the mud and over the stones. He finds that the value of his property is increased and he can haul two—yes, three—times greater loads in less time to market and that he is richer and better because of the good road which connects his property with the neighboring town.

This cost of hauling is a heavy tax on the farmers, much of which could be saved. The amount paid out which could be avoided by good roads is absolutely lost. The farmers are unable to recover it in any way. It is a part of their expense which they must deduct from the gross returns on the sale of their products, and the only way that it can be avoided is by the construction of roads that would enable farmers to haul heavier loads in less time.

Narrow tires and mud roads should speedily be sent hand in hand, as it were, "glimmering thru the dream of things that were."

Remove Wall Paper.

An excellent way to remove wall paper when desiring to repaper is to make a thin paste from flour and water, and go over the paper with a brush or cloth, wetting every part. Allow this to remain for a while, after which the paper may be taken off easily in neat strips, thus avoiding much extra work otherwise necessary.

To Clean Carpets.

Use two ounces each of salsoda and borax, one cake of white soap dissolved in a large bucketful of boiling soft water. Let stand until cool, then add two ounces of sulphuric acid. Scrub the dusted carpet on the floor with the warm fluid and wipe dry with a clean cloth. This will destroy moths and clean and brighten the carpet beautifully.



1936

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, Paris Pattern No. 1936

All Seams Allowed.

A favorite form of embellishment for a shirt waist is the narrow stitched box plait, and this latest development lends itself especially to the lighter woolen and silk materials, such as challis, voile, surah and taffetas silk, as well as to linen, pique and madras. In Nattier blue voile it is a neat and pretty style. There are three narrow box plaits down the front, three stitched to bust depth on the shoulder, and two down the back. It would be a good model for Scotch flannel or gingham, or it might be utilized for albatross or Panama cloth. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2360

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT WAIST, Paris Pattern No. 2360

All Seams Allowed.

This jaunty shirt waist developed in heavy white linen, is made on strictly tailor-made lines. Four small tucks on either shoulder stitched nearly to the bust line, and the long tuck either side of the center closing gives ample fullness to the front. The back has a box plait formed by two outward-turning tucks and the three-quarter length sleeves are the newest shape. A neck and front band in one, thru which is slipped a small tie of embroidery edging, completes the front, and a removable chemisette of the same or a contrasting material completes the model. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide; 1/2 yard 20 or 27 inches wide, or 3/4 yard 36 or 42 inches wide, extra, for chemisette, and 3/8 yard of edging 3 1/2 inches wide to trim.

These patterns will be mailed to any woman reader of The Stockman-Journal for 10c stamps. Address Fashion Department, Texas Stockman-Journal.



2362

LADIES' DART-FITTED OPEN DRAWERS.

Paris Pattern No. 2362

All Seams Allowed.

Nainsook, jaconet, Persian lawn, batiste and thin cambric are all suitable materials for this model. They are particularly good for stout figures, as there is absolutely no fullness about the waist and hips. The ruffles may be made straight or cut circular, according to taste; and if the former are used they should be made of the material finished with edging. The pattern is in 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the drawers with circular ruffles require 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 3 yards of seam binding; the drawers with straight ruffles require 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 42 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards of edging to trim.



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

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

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

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

Schlitz beer is both good and good for you.

Nine people in ten would be better for drinking it.

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

*Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.
To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.*

Schlitz

Phone 13
The Casey-Swasey Co.
9th and Jones Sts., Fort Worth

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

TO PUT ROBY LAND ON MARKET

W. C. Blankett of Stamford
Gets Property

ROBY, Texas, April 25.—E. T. Roy of Memphis, Tenn., and Thomas S. Owens of Cleveland, Miss., son and son-in-law respectively of D. C. Roby, spent two days in town. They were here looking after the interests of the Roby estate. While here they sold all their holdings including lands and town lots to W. C. Blankett of Stamford. As soon as the land is sur-

veyed and title passed, the entire lot will be put on the market at reasonable rate.

GRADING NEW ROAD

Steel for Lamesa-Stanton Line Purchased

LAMESA, Tex., April 25.—The grading outfit has resumed work on the road from Stanton to Lamesa, and work will be pushed until the grade is completed. President O'Donnell says sufficient steel has been contracted for to build the road to Lamesa.

It isn't because food is obstinate that it doesn't agree with some people. No man of prominence likes to have his name used when it comes to forgery.

When jealousy gets busy love takes a vacation.

BABE LOSES EYE

Falls and Spout of Oil Can Penetrates Optic

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 25.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Foster, who reside two miles this side of Iowa Park, while playing with a coal oil can, fell and stuck the spout of the can in her left eye, destroying the sight. The parents of the child brought her to town and placed her under the care of Dr. DuVal, but nothing could be done that would restore sight.

ROTAN, Texas, April 25.—Plans for a water works system for Rotan will be made public in a few days. A first-class system will be installed soon and the promoters will begin work of installing about May 1.

MERKEL WILL MAKE OWN ICE

New Plant Will Begin Operations in May

MERKEL, Texas, April 25.—The Merkel light plant is moving a part of its machinery to a new location at the ice factory building east of town and as soon as machinery is installed a day circuit will be furnished. The new ice factory will be ready for business about May 1.

Live Stock in Georgia

We are not in the habit of considering Georgia as a cattle and stock-breeding state, writes W. E. Curtis, the Chicago correspondent, but it is rapidly advancing in the number of cattle, sheep, dairies and similar industries, and is already second only to Missouri as a mule raiser. E. M. Hafer, assistant commissioner of immigration, insists that there are no better pastures in the world than may be found in Georgia. He says in Georgia the cattleman is eight hundred miles nearer the eastern market and can put his cattle in New York, where they are as good as gold bullion in the United States mint, as cheaply as the western ranchman can put his cattle into Omaha. Thirdly, the Georgia climate allows the cattle to feed out all the year and ranchmen can ship every day, winter and summer, for the stock will not freeze or starve or die on the road, because they can reach the Baltimore and New York markets in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

Mr. Hafer has been telling me about Benjamin W. Hunt, a native of New York, who came to Georgia a young man in 1876 and settled at Eatonton. Mr. Hunt is a banker and the president of a cotton mill, and notwithstanding his burdensome routine of daily business has found time to experiment in many lines for the development of the south as a breeder of fine cattle and horses, a fruit grower and a cotton planter. He was the first man in the world to successfully immunize cattle against Texas fever, and had not the United States government taken up the demonstration, his own discoveries would have saved the south millions of dollars. His scientific studies and observations at the Pasteur Institute in Paris have aided him greatly and his advice is sought not only in Georgia, but throughout the entire south in regard to cattle breeding and animal diseases.

"Mr. Hunt is president of the Georgia Stock Breeders' Association, and president of the Tunis Sheep Breeders' Association of America," Mr. Hafer explained. "He was the first to recognize the importance of African sheep for the south and imports and breeds them. He also imports and breeds horses from the best stock obtainable. Mr. Hunt says that the success of stock breeding in the south is now assured, and the difficulties are being rapidly removed. Tuberculosis is unknown among native cattle. He has been but two cases in twenty-seven years. Both of them were brought to Georgia from northern states. Intelligent public opinion is rapidly emancipating the stock breeding portion of Georgia from the 'tick,' and soon now we will be shipping as freely north as south, from Georgia as from Canada; and with cheap productive lands well suited to pastures, our mild winters that economize stabling, and with plenty of nutritious hay, how can the live stock industry prove other than successful in Georgia?"

W. J. Bridges of Spalding county is another successful cattleman who began by buying a few native cows and steers, fattening them and selling them to the local butchers. Now he ships fat cattle by the car load to Cincinnati, to Buffalo and to Armour & Co. in Chicago.

Georgia is fifth in the production of swine among the states of the union and her annual product is valued at between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Mr. Hunt says that the climate and pasturage are ideal for sheep breeding. The spring lambs arrive in January and February and sell for high prices in the northern cities. He thinks the Asiatic and African flat-tailed sheep make the best mutton.

The Angora goat industry is becoming quiet important also, and owes its introduction to Dr. James B. Davis of South Carolina, who, in 1846, was sent to Turkey by President Polk in response to a request from the sultan for the advice of a man who understood cotton culture. Dr. Davis brought nine Angoras with him when he returned to the United States and from him Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta secured two pairs. By 1854 Colonel Peters had crossed his goats with so much success that nearly every herd of Angoras in this country may be traced to them.

The Georgia mule has been the butt of many a joke, but he is a source of untold riches to his native habitat. As a horse and mule market combined, Atlanta stands second in the world. Strictly as a mule market she stands

third, St. Louis and Kansas City ranking her.

Scott Hudson of Lexington, Ky., realizing the importance of Atlanta as a stock market center, moved there some two years ago. He still retains his stock farm near Lexington, but transacts his sales here in Atlanta. Recently he closed a deal for 200 thoroughbreds, with pedigrees as long as your arm, among which were winners, both flat racers and jumpers, and shipped the entire number to London via New Orleans.

The sales of mules in Atlanta will average twenty-five car loads, about 450 to 500 head, per day, during a season lasting about seven months. When it is recalled that a good pair of mules will bring \$400 to \$500, one can readily figure the amount of money in this important industry. The Atlanta market includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi and a part of Tennessee, together with some of the tropical islands.

For farm use and all kinds of heavy work the mule excels all other animals. He is admirably adapted to warm weather, such as would be too severe for the horse or ox; hence his popularity in the south. The mule is long lived and more hardy than the horse and can work for a much longer period. He thrives with less care, is not subject to as many diseases and when sick is more easily cured. A well-bred mule, with an equal amount of attention, will out-last two horses. He is steadier on his draught and less likely to waste his strength. He is not easily frightened, and therefore less liable to run away than the horse. His skin is tough and he is not so much annoyed by flies. The expense of shoeing him is about one-third that required for a horse, because his hoof is hard, more horny and slower of growth. The largest and best mules are the offspring of blooded mares, having as a sire an active and spirited jack not less than fifteen hands high.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 25.—Miss Charlotte Doran, daughter of Denver Dispatcher W. F. Doran and wife, and James Robert Thomson, vice president of the American Securities Company of Houston, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Crescent Lake addition in this city, the Rev. Father Dolje officiating.

The marriage was in the nature of a surprise to the bride's many friends here and the wedding was a very quiet affair, only a few intimate friends and relatives being present.

The couple left for the Gulf coast, where they will spend a short honeymoon, after which they will be at home in Houston.

ABILENE, Texas, April 25.—A serious accident occurred here yesterday in which a baseball player was the victim. The teams of the West Texas Business College and the Childer's Christian Institute of this city crossed bats on the diamond of the latter and during the fifth inning S. K. Moran, who was playing first for the business college, had his right leg broken between the knee and ankle by a runner of the opposing team who was making for the base and whose foot struck Moran's leg. Young Moran was immediately taken to Alexander's sanitarium, where he received attention. He is a son of Rev. H. R. Moran of the Baptist church at Eastland.

LONDON, April 25.—The voices of all distinguished Englishmen will henceforth be preserved for posterity. The British Museum has organized a department of gramophone records. For fifty years these records are to remain undisturbed.

Statesmen, prelates, actors, artists and singers of first-rate rank will have their voices stored up for this period, after which the records may be put upon gramophones for the benefit of future generations. Only persons whose reputations are expected to stand the test of time are honored and so far they number only seven.

SAN ANTONIO SPRING CARNIVAL, April 20 to 25, 1908.

Six days of the grandest entertainment ever given. Among the leading features are THE GRAND NOCTURNAL PARADE, KNIGHTS OF OMALA, APRIL 20; THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS, APRIL 24; MUSIC FESTIVAL, APRIL 23-24; THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY participating with 70 pieces and 200 trained voices. Every day, Military Parades, Sham Battles, Balloon Ascensions and everything making for a good time. Low Excursion Rates. For particulars see I. & G. N. R. R. Agent.

A LAZY LIVER

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over-work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver complaint," or torpid liver, by its wonderful control over the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system of poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the deflection of other organs.

Symptoms. If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bitter or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, or biliousness, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver, or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

Of Golden Seal root, which is one of the prominent ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says: "Very useful as a stomachic (stomach) tonic and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric (stomach) catarrh and headaches accompanying same."

Dr. Grover Coe, of New York, says: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator) it has few equals." Dr. Coe also advises it for affections of the spleen and other abdominal viscera generally, and for scrofulous and glandular diseases, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea, constipation, also in several affections peculiar to women, and in all chronic derangements of the liver, also for chronic inflammation of bladder, for which Dr. Coe says "it is one of the most reliable agents of cure."

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, author of the AMERICAN DISPENSARY, gives it a prominent place among medicinal agents, reiterates all the foregoing writers have said about it, as does also Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder says: "It stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched. * * * the consequent improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results." Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation to its general effect upon the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic, useful in all debilitated states * * *"

Prof. F. M. Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal root: "It is a most superior remedy in catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), chronic constipation, general debility, in convalescence from protracted fevers, in prostrating night-sweats. It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb." (This agent, Golden Seal root, is an important ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for woman's weaknesses, as well as of the "Golden Medical Discovery.") Dr. Ellingwood continues, "in all catarrhal conditions it is useful."

Much more, did space permit, could be quoted from prominent authorities as to the wonderful curative properties possessed by Golden Seal root.

We want to assure the reader that "Golden Medical Discovery" can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for Golden Seal root in the cure of all the various diseases as set forth in the above brief extracts, for its most prominent and important ingredient is Golden Seal root. This agent is, however, strongly reinforced, and its curative action greatly enhanced by the addition, in just the right proportion of Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure glycerine. All of these are happily and harmoniously blended into a most perfect pharmaceutical compound, now favorably known throughout most of the civilized countries of the world. Bear in mind that each and every ingredient entering into the "Discovery" has received the endorsement of the leading medical men of our land, who extol each article named above in the highest terms. What other medicine put up for sale through druggists can show any such professional endorsement? For dyspepsia, liver troubles, all chronic catarrhal affections of whatever name or nature, lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, the "Discovery" can be relied upon as a sovereign remedy.

A little book of extracts treating of all the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, being extracts from standard medical works, of the different schools of practice will be mailed free to any one asking (by postal card or letter), for the same, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and giving the writer's full post-office address plainly written.

Don't accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

STAMFORD, Texas, April 25.—There is a great deal of interest in the sugar beet industry in this section. Farmers have planted considerable seed and others will do so. Correspondence has been in progress between the commercial club of this city and a well known sugar beet refinery company in Rocky Ford, Colo., with a view of locating a refinery here. While the matter has never come to a business basis, there is much encouragement being given and there are several refineries that are watching the progress of the sugar beet industry in Central West Texas. Demonstrations prove that the soil is adapted to the growth of the beet and it is now a question of how much the land will produce and at what cost.

HEREFORD, Texas, April 25.—W. B. Clements of Cedar Hill, Texas, has moved his broom factory from that point to Hereford, and will install machinery as soon as a suitable building can be secured. Mr. Clements, who is blind, is an expert broom maker and can turn out four dozen brooms per day. His brother, H. B. Clements, is looking out a location and will assist him in getting the business started.

As soon as the new crop of broom corn is in, the factory will be enlarged and additional men put to work.

For the lack of straw, the plant will be handicapped for a season. If the farmers will each put in a few acres this year, the factory can be supplied. Some have already agreed to plant from 5 to 10 acres.

PLAINVIEW, Texas, April 25.—Packard Brothers of Colorado Springs, Colo., have submitted to the Plainview Commercial Club a proposition looking to the erection of a broom factory in this city. The terms will be accepted by the local organization and the matter will then be put up to the Colorado men for action. It is understood that similar propositions have been submitted by them to other towns in the Panhandle.

The company asks for a lot with a well, located near the railway tracks, and this has already been secured. In addition to this they ask that the business men of the city enter into a contract to use only their brooms. This, too, will be conceded, and blank contracts to this effect are now being circulated.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

For Sale

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

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

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

RED POLLED

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

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Herd headed by Duchess-Masterpiece 106352, a son of Masterpiece 77000 and a grandson of Premier Longfellow 68600, the world's grand champion boar. Where can you find better breeding? Also a breeder of exhibition. B. B. Red Games.

W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, Texas.

BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS,

Coleman, Texas.
BREEDERS OF REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE—We have several cars of high-grade bulls for sale. These bulls are out of our best cows, and by some of the best imported and American Breed Bulls that money can buy.

The **STOCKMAN-JOURNAL** is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



These **ADVERTISERS** offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. **L. S. McDOWELL, Big Springs, Texas.**

At the recent suffrage hearing in Boston President Huntington of the University of Boston mentioned that the young women of the university

Localizing Cattle Breeds

Localizing cattle breeds means the farmers of certain localities giving their attention principally to one breed, rather than to many. The advantages of this apply more to the breeders of cattle for breeding purposes than to the men that breed cattle for the slaughter house, says the National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The common practice is just the opposite. The man that is going into the breeding of cattle says to himself that since his neighbors have one kind of cattle, he will take another. He imagines that some circumstance may arise in which the buyer that comes into his neighborhood will not want the cattle his neighbors have but will prefer another kind. He thinks that by having the neighborhood supplied with a variety of cattle the sales and profits will be greater. But experience has shown that in this he is mistaken.

We will assume that all the farmers of a neighborhood are raising purebred Shorthorns. The more numerous the breeds and the better the quality the more will buyers be attracted to the locality. A buyer of breeding cattle figures in this way: "The United States is a large country and it will be impossible for me to hunt up all the purebred Shorthorn herds in it. My time is limited, and traveling expenses are heavy. I will go to a few localities, in each of which are located many herds."

He avoids all the detached herds and goes to the neighborhood where the most are to be found. It will require a great deal of persuasion and probably free railroad fare to persuade him to visit a section of the country where there is but a single herd.

Where many herds of a breed are to be found in one locality, it is possible to have the service of better bulls than otherwise. Bulls of great quality are

scarce and cost a great deal of money. When the herds are small, the breeders cannot generally afford to use an expensive bull. The herd of the beginner in cattle breeding is usually small, and it is only by locating in a neighborhood where there are good bulls that he can even buy the services of a first-class male. This is a point of great importance to the man that is ambitious to progress.

In such a neighborhood the comparison of stock is also easier. In a locality where there are many herds of a single breed, a few animals of great excellence are sure to be found. These act as a standard for all, and all the breeders instinctively breed toward the best specimens. There is a spirit of emulation that has a good influence over the breeders and which tends to a steady improvement of the cattle.

Shipping facilities are better in such a place, and this helps in sending cattle out and in, and in the shipping in of feed. The railroads always do more for a locality in which interests are grouped than for localities in which no particular industry predominates. The shippers of animals can always get the best accommodations for their stock and can secure the lowest possible rates.

In such localities we find co-operation extensively practiced, both in buying and selling. Competition is reduced to a small point, for no one community can produce enough cattle to affect the prices obtainable.

In the cattle raising business the man who tries to "go it alone" is at a great disadvantage. By holding aloof from other breeders he has nothing to gain and everything to lose. Concerted efforts yield the best results to all.

Cheaper to Dehorn Cattle

Nebraska Experiment Station Reports on Various Rations

LINCOLN, Neb.—That it is a profitable practice to dehorn feeding cattle is the conclusion reached by the Nebraska station after a series of tests on growing cattle in western Nebraska. Other conclusions drawn from the tests are that summer gains are secured at small cost in the state; alfalfa hay produces much larger and cheaper gains than prairie hay or cane hay when each is fed alone to cattle; a ration of one-half alfalfa and one-half prairie hay or one-half alfalfa and one-half cane hay gives approximately the same gains as a full ration of alfalfa; yearling steers will not hold their weight during the winter on prairie hay or cane hay alone, but will make a fair gain on a ration of one-half of either of these and one-half alfalfa.

A Mixed Forage Ration

For wintering cattle it is more profitable to feed a mixed forage ration than to feed any single kind of forage. Considering steers worth 40 cents per hundred more in the spring than in the fall previous they will pay a good profit on food consumed when this ration consists of alfalfa hay, or one-half alfalfa hay and one-half either prairie hay or cane. When either prairie hay or cane is fed alone it makes a small loss at the price charged in this experiment for hay and cane.

Issues a Bulletin

The results are issued in bulletin form known as No. 105, in which are given full details of the experiments.

Experiment No. 1 gives the results of dehorning one-half of a herd of 150 2-year-old steers. These were weighed April 1, 1904. They were weighed again May 1 and run in the substation canyon pasture until December 1, seven months. During the month of April they were kept in a pasture in the South Platte valley by the owner. All steers lost in weight because of lack of feed. Those dehorned lost eight pounds more per steer than those not dehorned. During the remainder of the summer they lacked thirteen pounds of gaining as much as those not dehorned. During the eight months after dehorning there was a difference of twenty-one pounds in favor of those not dehorned. The difference in price of dehorned steers for feeders still made dehorning profitable.

Experiment No. 2 gives the results of wintering 100 steer calves in five lots of twenty steers each on the three main forage crops of western Nebraska, viz., alfalfa, prairie hay and cane (or sorghum hay), with two pounds of grain per calf daily. The results show that during the four months of the experiment alfalfa produced twice as large gains as prairie hay and three times as large gains as cane, but that a ration of one-half alfalfa and one-half prairie hay, or one-half alfalfa and one-half cane, gave almost as large gains as alfalfa alone. The cheaper gains came from alfalfa and from alfalfa with prairie hay or cane.

Experiment No. 3 gives the results of a similar test with the same steers as yearlings. No grain was fed. Prairie hay and cane, each fed alone, did not prove a maintenance ration. Alfalfa and rations containing alfalfa showed substantial gains. Each steer on the average was fed one and one-fourth tons of forage in four months.

Summer Gains Cheap

The results of all the tests indicate that summer gains are made quite cheaply in western Nebraska, but that winter gains are costly. Where cattle are run in good native pastures at 25 cents per head per month, the cost of gains during six months from May 1 to November 1 is between 50 cents and 75 cents per 100 pounds.

The summer gains must be secured so cheaply that they will cover the cost of winter feed as well as the cost of pasturage.

The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by writing to the Nebraska experiment station.

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POULTRY

Poultry Diseases

Extracts from Kansas experiment station bulletins:

Many poultry books give innumerable diseases and lists of remedies concerning which the farm poultryman needs no knowledge whatever. There is very little definitely known on the subject of poultry diseases.

Poultry ailments are assignable to one of the three following causes, or a combination of these: First, hereditary or inborn weakness; second, unfavorable conditions of food, surroundings, etc.; third, germs or animal parasites.

A great many chickens die while yet within the shell, or during the growing process, there being no assignable reason save that of inherited weakness. To this class of troubles the only remedy is to breed from better stock. It is as much the trait of some birds to produce infertile eggs or chicks of low vitality as it is for others to produce vigorous offspring.

The prevention of the second class of ailments has been discussed under the general head of "Feeding."

The third class of ailments belongs to the group of contagious diseases. It is now believed that most common diseases are caused by microscopic germs known as bacteria. These germs in some manner gain entrance to the body of an animal, and, growing within the tissues, give off poisonous substances known as toxins, which produce the symptoms of disease. The ability to withstand disease germs varies with the particular animal and with the kind of disease. As a general rule, it may be stated that disease germs cannot live in the body of a perfectly vigorous and healthy animal. It is only when the vitality is at a low ebb, owing to unfavorable conditions or inherited weakness, that disease germs enter into the body and produce disease.

The bacteria which cause disease, like other living organisms, may be killed by poisoning. Such poisons are known as disinfectants. If it were possible to kill the bacteria within the animal, the curing of disease would be a simple matter, were it not for the fact that the common chemical poisons that kill germs kill the animal also. The only thing that can be relied on to kill disease germs within an animal is a counter-poison developed by the animal and known as anti-toxin. Such anti-toxins can be produced, artificially, and are used to combat certain diseases, as diphtheria and smallpox in human beings and blackleg in cattle. Such a method of combating poultry diseases has as yet not been developed. The only available method of fighting contagious diseases of poultry is to destroy the disease germs before they enter the fowls and to remedy the causes which made the chickens susceptible to the disease.

Contagious diseases of poultry may be grouped into two general classes: First, those highly contagious; second, those contracted by fowls that are in a weakened condition. To the first class belong the severe epidemics, of which chicken cholera is the most representative.

Fowl Manure Is Great Stuff

At the home of the writer (South Jersey) every alternate poultry yard—each house having a front and back run—is early in the season planted to some vegetable crop and later in the season rye is sown for early spring green food.

The finest kinds of vegetables are raised and no manure at all is used save the droppings of the fowls.

This manure during a season is dropped about the run by the fowls and subsequently scratched into the earth by them. When it is time to plant the ground is given a coat of manure fresh from the dropping boards, and this is then plowed into the soil. This is all the fertilizer the soil receives.

In the early part of the year the lawn is quite thickly scattered with this hen manure; the subsequent snows and rains soon wash it to the roots of the grass, the result being a fine, velvety lawn.

Never place the fresh manure about the roots of the plants, as it is too strong. It is useful for mulching for roses and fruit trees when mixed with an equal bulk of road dust or sifted coal ashes. For plants in pots use one part to twenty of soil. It is a valuable fertilizer.

It should be spread thinly to dry, and may then be crumbled and scattered over the soil at the rate of about two ounces to the square yard. In the kitchen garden it may be incorporated with an equal quantity of soil and the mixture applied at the

rate of two pecks per rod (thirty and one-quarter square yards).

As a liquid manure, a peck should be put in twenty-five to thirty gallons of water and applied copiously once or twice a week after the plants are established and growing freely, but not when just inserted.

Lice and Mites

The parasites referred to as chicken lice include many different species, but in habits they may be classed as body lice and roost mites. The first, or true bird lice, live on the body of the chicken and eat the feathers and skin. The roost mite is similar to a spider and differs in habits from the body louse in that it sucks the blood of the chicken and does not remain on the body of the fowl except at night.

Lice—Body lice are to be found upon almost all chickens, as well as on many other kinds of birds. Their presence in small numbers on matured fowls is not a serious matter. When body lice are abundant on sitting hens they go from the hen to the newly-hatched chickens and often cause the death of the chicks. The successful methods of destroying body lice are three in number: (1) The provision of dust or earth wallows in which the active hens will get rid of lice. These dust baths should be especially provided for yarded chickens and during the winter. Dry earth can be stored for this purpose. Sitting hens should have access to dust baths. (2) The second method by which body lice may be destroyed is the use of insect powder. The pyrethrum powder is considered the best for this purpose, but is expensive and difficult to procure in the pure state. Tobacco dust is also used. Insect powder is applied by holding the hen by the feet and working the dust thoroly into the feathers, especially the fluff. The use of insect powder should be confined to sitting hens and fancy stock, as the cost and labor of applying it is too great for use upon the common chicken. (3) The third method is suitable for young chickens, and consists of applying some oil and grease on the head and under the wings. Do not grease the chick all over. With vigorous chickens and correct management the natural dust bath is all that is needed to combat the lice.

Mites

The roost mite is probably the cause of more loss to farm poultry raisers than any other pest or disease. The great difficulty in destroying mites on many farms is that chickens are allowed to roost in too many places. If the chicken house proper is the only building infested with mites, the difficulty of destroying them is not great. Plainness in the interior furnishings of the chicken house is also a great advantage when it comes to fighting mites. The mites in the daytime are to be found lodged in the cracks near the roosting places of the chickens. They can be killed with various liquids, the best in point of cheapness being boiling water. Give the chicken house a thoroly cleaning and scald by throwing dippers of hot water in all places where the mites can find lodgment. Hot water destroys the eggs as well as the mites. Whitewash is a good remedy, as it buries both mites and eggs beneath a coating of lime from which they cannot emerge. A solution of carbolic acid in kerosene, at the rate of a pint of acid to a gallon of oil, is an effective lice paint. Another substance much used for destroying the insects or mites, carbon disulphid. This is a liquid which evaporates readily, the vapor destroying the insects or mites, carbon disulphid, or other fumigating agents are not effective in the average chicken house because the house cannot be tightly closed. The liquid lice killers on the market are generally very effective, killing the mites by contact, and also by vapor, as does carbon disulphid.

Chicken Cholera

True European fowl cholera has been identified in this country. Other diseases similar in symptoms and effect are confused with this. As the treatment should be simple, the identification of the diseases is not essential.

Yellow or greenish-colored droppings, listless attitude, refusal of food and great thirst are the more readily observed symptoms. The disease runs a rapid course, death resulting in about three days. The death rate is very high. The disease is spread by droppings and dead birds, and thru feed and water. To stamp out the disease, kill and burn or bury all sick chickens, and disinfect the premises frequently and thoroly. A spray made of one-half gallon of carbolic acid, one-half gallon of phenol, and twenty gallons of water may be used. Corrosive sublimate, one part, in 2,000 parts of water should be used in the drinking water. This is not to cure sick birds, but to prevent the disease from spreading

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by means of the drinking vessels. Food should be given in troughs arranged so that the chickens could not infect the food with their feet. All this work must be done thoroly, and even then considerable loss can be expected before the disease is stamped out. If cholera has a good start in flock of chickens, it will often be better to dispose of the entire flock than to combat the disease.

Roup

This disease is a representative of that class of diseases which, while being caused by bacteria, can be considered more of a disease of condition than of contagion. Roup may be caused by a number of different bacteria which are commonly found in the air and soil. When chickens catch cold these germs find lodgment in the nasal passages and roup ensues. The first symptoms of roup are those of an ordinary cold, but as the disease progresses a cheesy secretion appears in the head and throat. A wheezing or rattling sound is often produced by the breathing. The face and eyes swell, and in severe cases the chickens become blind. The most certain way of identifying roup is a characteristic sickening odor. The disease may last a week or a year. Birds occasionally recover, but are generally useless after having had roup.

Sick birds should be removed and destroyed, but the time usually spent in doctoring sick birds and disinfecting houses can in this case be better employed in finding and remedying the cause of the disease. Such causes may be looked for as inherited weakness, exposures to drafts, dampness, or to a sudden change in temperature. Fall and winter are the season of roup, while it is poorly housed and poorly bred flocks that most commonly suffer from this disease. Flocks that have become thoroly roup should be disposed of and more vigorous birds secured. The curtain-front house has proved to be the most practical scheme to reduce the extent of the disease.

PARIS, Texas, April 24.—Today's reports from Deport say that forty houses were destroyed, thirty persons injured, one killed and property damaged to the extent of \$100,000 by last night's cyclone. Norman Hill, a negro suburb near Clarksville, is in ruins, all of the thirty houses being wrecked. Almost a year ago, May 6, 1907, Deport was visited by a disastrous cyclone.

HOWE, Texas, April 24.—A heavy rain and hailstorm between here and Van Alstyne occurred yesterday afternoon. The hailstones were unusually large. It is feared the loss will amount to a great deal as concerns crops that had attained a good growth.

It is said the hailstones killed lots of poultry and in a few instances young live stock.

MERKEL, Texas, April 27.—The first thru train for a week arrived about an hour later yesterday evening from Fort Worth. Since Friday week Merkel has been practically cut off from the outside world on the east on account of high waters and washouts. Since last Monday one train a day each way has been operated as far east as Baird and Cisco. Apparently the greatest inconvenience experienced by the people of Merkel has been lack of newspapers.

SWINE

Dr. L. L. Lewis of the Oklahoma station says: "This is a parasite disease and is contagious, spreading rapidly among pigs. The cause of the disease is a small parasite similar in some respects to that of mange, but is much more difficult to treat successfully. The disease first shows itself by a contraction or wrinkling of the skin of the nose or face. This is often accompanied by slight swelling. The pig rubs its nose, snuffles and shows in various ways that the diseased spots irritate and burn. Gradually these diseased spots break out as small sores, occasionally cloughing out to form ulcers of considerable size. These sores or ulcers may occur on any part of the head and occasionally they will extend over the sides and under part of the body. Since the disease is contagious and spreads easily, all pigs showing any signs of the trouble should be separated from the healthy ones. The following preparations should be applied to the diseased spots: A mixture of carbolic acid and lard in the proportion of one of acid to eight of lard may be applied to the diseased spots before sloughing occurs. For open sores or sloughs used iodine one part and vaseline six parts. Apply this ointment once every two or three days. A tobacco solution, tobacco one part and water twenty parts, may be made by steeping the tobacco for ten or twenty hours in warm water. This may be applied to the ulcers instead of the iodine and vaseline. The disease is generally stubborn to treat and several applications of any of the above remedies may be required to effect a cure."

ABILENE, Texas, April 27.—A wreck occurred on the Texas & Pacific railroad about four miles west of Clyde, caused by breaking of a car wheel of a westbound freight. No one was injured. Five cars were derailed, three of them being smashed badly and two being thrown across the track. Two of the wrecked cars were loaded with beer, much of which ran to waste. One car contained immigrant goods, and two were loaded with coal.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3318 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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WANTED—400 cattle to pasture in best grazing section of Kansas pasture; watered by springs. Write or wire me. J. Hilvey, Latham, Kan.

The Common Sense Hog

(By F. D. Coburn, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.)

Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine breeding offers as much satisfaction and profit as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not dictated solely by reward in money. The compensations of swine raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

Intelligence Needed in Breeding

Intelligence used in his breeding and care have raised the hog from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like other wild beasts, to that of a benefactor, furnishing a wide variety of meat products among the most toothsome known to the epicure, and others essential to the best tables, to commerce and the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging with propriety to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth, and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard.

Breeding is a business and should be conducted on that basis. Whether supplied with unlimited capital or restricted to a few hogs and meager facilities the breeder has excellent opportunity to exercise his business sense, and swine raising will pay him well, therefore. The man who is careless or indolent may have as much or more ill "luck" in raising hogs as in any other similar undertaking. However, the author's observation has been that it has taken persistent and skillful mismanagement to lose money in hog raising with prices as they have been for thirty years past, barring, of course, some epidemic as the so-called cholera. There is no branch of farming or stock husbandry which, conducted with a reasonable amount of fair horse sense and stayed with systematically, one year with another, will do better by its proprietor and more successfully keep the wolf and

sheep from his door than the rearing of well-bred swine. This, if he is satisfied with reasonable gains and such substantial growth as pertains to the better class of farming and those who farm. If the experience of the best men is worth anything, if their observations and bookkeeping have any value as standpoints from which to judge, there is sure money in wisely bred, wisely fed hogs, and there has always been, at any price for which they have been sold two years in succession within the observation of men now in active life.

The Efforts of the Breeder

No man in whom there was not born a pleasure in the handling and care of animals should have anything to do with live stock husbandry. His efforts will not advance the development of any breed, nor is he likely even to prove the shipper of any market-toppers. The shiftless, careless man whose study is principally to discover a plan for avoiding work, to whom feeding is a drudgery and cleanliness and exercise are too unimportant for special attention, may make a reputation, but it will be one that is unenviable and unsalable. If he cannot interest himself in his work and enjoy results attained by systematic and persistent effort he will more than likely find swine raising too difficult for his capacity.

Perhaps the most important characteristic the breeder should possess is love for his work. The breeder who is not willing to be more than a mere owner and marketer of his swine is not likely to make any large gains. He must be their friend as well; one whose steps they learn to recognize and whom they will not object to as a visitor. He should be their family physician, alert to ward off any of the maladies that swine are heir to, and willing if needed, to get up in the middle of a winter's night to see that the new pigs are given the right warmth and care. He is their landlord, and they will not pay the rent if he fails to furnish proper foods, decent housing, and exercise grounds. It is in his hands in large measure to stunt their growth and make scrubs from pure-breds, or, to bring his hogs toward that perfection which shall give him an enviable reputation, alike at the market, in the show yard, on the farms, and with the agricultural press.

The "Best Breed"

It is frequently said there is no "best breed," but that is not quite true. There is a best breed for every man, but, inasmuch as there are many types and classes of men, it is but natural that there are various breeds and types of swine. Each possesses some characteristics marketable or ornamental, to recommend it, but one man's tastes may be another's dislike. The beginner should choose a breed

with characteristics appealing to his individual liking, but preferably after study of the arguments set forth by the champions of various breeds. Black, red or white color, length of ear, dish of face, and other features depend in their rating upon the individual breeder's personal taste, and it is well for him to be sure his choice suits him. Having made his choice he should then so far as able procure the best of its kind, stick to the breed, and aim to make the stock he raises better than its ancestors.

Keep in Mind the Common-Sense Hog

After all, swine breeders, with all their breeding and feeding, their study of types, families and pedigrees, should keep in mind the common-sense hog, that the practical every day farmer, who cares more about types than breeds, and more about form than pedigree, needs, must have, and in the end will have. Fundamentally, the farmer, as a rule, does not care whether the hog wears red, white or black hair; whether it has swirls and cowlicks, or combs its hair straight. What he wants first is an animal with constitution, and any system of breeding, whether inbreeding or outbreeding, whether straight, crooked or otherwise, that enfeebles the constitution is the kind of breeding the farmer does not want in his herd. To closely inbreed or line-breed merely for the development of some particular unimportant marketing, curl in the tail, or droop of ear, at the same time weakening the constitution or dwarfing the size, is to tread on dangerous ground.

The farmer does not care, either, for hogs "bred in the purple." He is not particular whether the great grand sire of his stock sold for one, three or five thousand dollars. His chief interest is in this: What breed or type of hogs, for the care and feed it is practicable for me in my situation to give them, will yield the largest return in pork and money? He is furthermore interested in having hogs as nearly immune from disease as possible, and to this end he wants those with vigorous constitutions; pigs that will fight each other for the best teat before they are a day old, even if doing so leads to the vice of stealing later. He does not hold his pigs amenable to the code of morals announced in the sermon on the Mount. The common-sense hog must be a greedy fellow, and more or less of a rustler on occasion. He must not be an animated lard keg, a gob of fat, nor a fastidious loafer, to be fed on dainties. He must not be delicate or a mincing eater, but growthy, vigorous, healthy, and as good a looker as possible consistent with the sterling swine virtues mentioned. Breeders of any breed can produce this type if they will.

The hog is the most plastic of all farm animals. In his wild state he is of unflinching gameness, a resolute fighter, fleet as a race horse and almost as cunning as a fox. Our ancestors transformed him into a domestic animal, and adapted him to their use, by breeding, selection, and feeding. The intelligent breeder can make from an animal so plastic about

what he pleases, and the farmers have a right to demand that usefulness be the aim of every breeder and the reason for every purchase. All admire a good looking hog, and there is no reason why good looks should not go with the highest usefulness, but neither good looks nor fancy breeding should stand for a moment in the way of the hog that combines vigor of constitution, growthiness, and reasonably early maturity with a form pleasing to the eye. When we come to the final test of beauty, "pretty is as pretty does." The prettiest hog, after all, is the one that is most profitable; the one that makes the most and best pounds of gain from a hundred pounds of the most inexpensive dry matter; the one that makes the largest contribution toward providing for the family necessities; toward meeting the interest on the mortgage, and to paying the mortgage itself; for the addition to the house, the new carpet, the piano or organ, the new dresses for the girls, or their education at school. If the breeders of any breed depart from this practical hog they make a mistake, for sooner or later the common-sense farmer will demand the common-sense hog, and will waive any preference he may have for particular color of hair, curl of tail, or droop of ear. If breeders of any breed depart from this for any considerable length of time farmers may say little about it, but they will buy some other breed that more nearly meets their requirements.

START NEW WICHITA FALLS BUSINESS HOUSE

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 25.—The contract for the erection of the Kemp & Kell building has been let and work began this morning clearing the ground for the foundation. The entire lot of brick for the building has arrived, and is rapidly being placed on the ground. The entire ground floor will be occupied by the postoffice, the government having recently taken a ten-year lease on the first floor. With free delivery on June 15, and a new postoffice on July 1, Wichita Falls will begin to look city-like.

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Weekly Review Livestock Market

General

The marked falling off shown in cattle receipts by the above figures is largely attributable to crippled railroad service on account of high water and floods, much stock having been necessarily held in pens at loading points for several days and service on all lines being to a greater or lesser extent interfered with. The week's receipts include about 2,300 cattle going thru to pasture, as compared with 16,000 thru cattle for the preceding week. Despite the floods, almost impassable country roads and a declining market, hog receipts show a decrease of but about 1,600 head. Sheep receipts have been the largest for any week since May, 1905.

Beef Steers

All conditions have been more favorable to the selling side of the steer market this week than last, receipts having shown a considerable falling off. Northern markets having been lightly supplied, and the demand somewhat improved since the close of the Lenten season, altho the market is still sensitive and there is danger of an oversupply next week, of cattle that have been tied up in transit and at shipping points by the high waters and consequent impaired railroad service. At the close of the week's trading, the market on the best heavy fed cattle stands in a notch 15c to 20c higher than a week ago, the medium to good kinds of fed and grass beefs are generally considered 35c to 50c higher and the common to fair grades are variously quoted from 15c to 35c up as compared with the close of last week. Much of the advance was made on a comparatively small Monday steer supply of fifty-three carloads, the Friday was decidedly the high day of the week on all medium to good grades. Buyers for S. & S., Cudahy and Morris have been in the trade for cattle for shipment to northern points, enlivening the competition. Sales of the week included on Monday an eighteen-car train of Lasiter caked beefs at \$4.85 to \$5.25, the \$5.25 steers not being as good as steers at that price from the same herd last week, and the \$4.85 end, averaging 1,044, looking a full quarter higher to many traders. Late Thursday a load of fat, but rather coarse, 1,627-pound Oklahoma corn-fed beefs reached \$6.65, or \$108.19 per head, the most money ever paid for a load of steers on this market, not barring show cattle. No very desirable heavy meal-fed cattle have been received. A medium to right good class of 950 to 1,027-pound grass steers sold Friday at \$4.50 to \$5.10, and a very ordinary light class of killers at \$3.65 to \$4.10.

Stockers and Feeders

A fair quota of the receipts of thin and light-fleshed steers and she stuff has sold to pasture men this week at prices showing slight strength over last week's closing. No very desirable feeders have been offered. Fair-qualified thin southern bred steers weighing around 750 to 850 pounds sold from \$3.30 to \$3.60; a string of 450 to 575-pound Mexicans at \$12 to \$15 per head, thin steer yearlings from \$2.25 to \$2.50, and a yearling of thin Mexican cows as stockers at \$2.20.

Butcher Stock

The cow market has shown good tone thruout the week, with prices at the close of Thursday's trading standing fully a quarter higher on the medium to best grades, and around 10c to 15c higher on the canner and cutter classes than at last week's wind-up. Good cows have been scarce. Odd fat beefy cows have sold up to \$4.25, good butcher grass cows in car lots around \$3.40 to \$3.75, a medium class from \$2.85 to \$3.25, cutter grades largely from \$2.50 to \$2.80 and the bulk of the canners from \$2 to \$2.25, with a few odd skates down around \$1.50 to \$1.75. Nelson Morris has been a good competitor for the cheap grades for shipment and pasture men have been in the market for thin young stuff.

On very light receipts the bull market has advanced 10c to 15c this week, a gain that anything like liberal supplies would likely dissipate.

Calves

Strong competition from outside packers has forced calf values to a higher level this week, and to a point relatively higher than any of the northern markets. Thursday's sales stood a full quarter above last week's closing, Cudahy getting the bulk of the small supply available and paying \$5 to \$5.10 for choice light vealers and up to \$4.75 for some 245-pound calves. With enlarged receipts, which it is felt will materialize in the very near future, the market is practically sure to decline unless northern markets should

show a substantial advance. Well-fleshed yearlings have also sold strong to higher.

Hogs

The marketing of hogs has held up well this week despite unsatisfactory conditions, both as to the downward course of values and as to the difficulties encountered by shippers in getting stock to loading points, and when on the cars, to market. Light runs north failed to stem the downward trend of prices. Locally, values have been hammered by packers fully as much as elsewhere, and from Monday noon to Thursday morning there was no semblance of activity to the trading. Fort Worth opened Monday a strong 5c higher and the bulk of the run on that day sold that way, but northern markets surprised the trade by closing lower, and the trade here wound up weak with Saturday. Tuesday, prices dropped 15c to 20c as compared with Monday's best time, while a big dime opening loss on Wednesday was stretched to a 15c to 20c drop by the close, good smooth medium packing weight Oklahomas selling late that day at \$5.37 1/2 as against \$5.55 Tuesday and \$5.70 to \$5.75 on Monday morning. On Thursday the trade showed some improvement, the bulk selling steady to strong as compared with the low time Wednesday, and some good heavies 5c to 10c higher at the close, a late top of 10c higher being made. On Friday prices ruled fully 5c to 10c higher than Thursday's opening and the close today was on about the same basis as Friday, leaving the market about 25c lower than last Saturday. Packers are discriminating sharply against rough heavy and unfinished and common light stock and pretty fair pigs sell as low as \$4; good ones around \$4.25 and cold-blooded oil looking hogs weighing around 140 to 160, from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Choice 225 to 300-pound hogs command the top prices, but any big flabby sows or rough stags in a load are taken as cause for discrimination.

Sheep

The sheep market continues on the down grade, sales on Thursday of good clipped wethers at \$4.50 to \$4.65 being 25c to 50c lower than a week ago and around 75c to \$1 under the high time late in March, when very good heavy clipped grass wethers reached \$5.75. The trade has been dull all week and a large share of the offerings forwarded. Five doubles of medium 76 to 78-pound clipped ewes sold Tuesday at \$4.10 to \$4.30. No good lambs have been offered to test prices.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday .. N.	\$5.25	\$4.15@4.85
Tuesday ..	5.00	4.65@4.90
Wednesday ..	5.50	4.00@4.70
Thursday ..	6.65	3.80@4.25
Friday ..	5.25	3.80@5.10
Cows and Heifers—		
Saturday ..	6.35	5.15@5.25
Monday ..	3.00	2.50@3.00
Tuesday ..	3.25	2.50@3.00
Wednesday ..	3.75	2.20@3.00
Thursday ..	3.75	2.60@3.25
Friday ..	3.60	2.50@3.25
Saturday ..	3.15	2.10@2.70
Calves—		
Monday ..	3.75	3.00@3.75
Tuesday ..	4.50	3.00@4.00
Wednesday ..	4.60	2.30@4.60
Thursday ..	5.10	3.25@5.00
Saturday ..	4.25	4.25
Hogs—		
Monday ..	\$5.70	\$5.50 @5.70
Tuesday ..	5.55	5.40 @5.50
Wednesday ..	5.45	5.25 @5.40
Thursday ..	5.37 1/2	5.25 @5.35
Friday ..	5.50	5.30 @5.45
Saturday ..	5.50	5.25 @5.50

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Ctl.	Civs.	Hogs	Shp.	H&M
Monday ..	3,200	74	2,579	6,973	1
Tuesday ..	804	62	2,319	1,455	25
Wednesday ..	3,657	161	3,114	493	18
Thursday ..	1,409	230	1,439	249	31
Friday ..	1,837	10	1,916	.....	18
Saturday ..	800	200	725	.....	33

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1907 and 1906:

	1908.	1907	1906.
Cattle	215,460	221,453	185,053
Calves	26,433	35,621	20,211
Hogs	240,409	252,274	267,005
Sheep	42,826	27,478	24,007
H. & M.	4,615	8,178	6,664

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for the week compared with last week and a year ago are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week ..	11,700	750	12,100	9,170
Last week ..	27,998	1,567	13,720	10,475
Year ago ..	21,823	2,041	14,382	4,765

Horses—This week, 170 head; last week, 152; year ago, 121.

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TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	3,000
Calves	100
Hogs	1,600
Sheep	615
Horses and mules	86

Not more than 3,000 cattle were in today. The run was disappointingly small, as it was thought that the cattle held back by the high water would be rushed in. It is apparent that the number so held back is not as large as was expected, as trains are now moving freely, and anything that has been detained can now get to market. Of the 3,000 cattle in, about 1,200 were billed thru, leaving only 1,800 on the market.

Beef Steers

Only twenty carloads, about 550 head, of steers were in for the day's trade. This was but about one-sixth as many as we had yesterday. Nothing of choice quality was on the market, and a large proportion were of green stuff, grass and meal fed, and of poor killing quality. The best of the supply sold to better advantage than on Monday, but the common stuff moved slowly, packers being unwilling to concede the advance demanded. They sold at last at steady to strong figures with Monday's decline. The best price was \$5.50, paid for some fair fed steers, and \$5 was paid for a few loads of meal-on-grass stuff.

Stockers and Feeders

The supply of stocker and feeder stuff was scant, as packers took everything available for willing. No quotable change was noted on the few sales made.

Butcher Cows

Cows were in comparatively liberal supply, about half the total cattle receipts being of that class. Nearly everything was to be found from a few tippy fed cows to old shelly canners. There was, however, a large proportion of good butcher cows. A brisk demand for everything that packers could use to advantage made an active trade at strong prices, with some sales higher. Canners were not better than steady.

Calves

One load of calves and a number of small bunches in mixed loads made up a light supply. No change is quoted in prices. The common sorts found slow sale, but the more desirable lots sold to a good demand.

Hogs

A light run of hogs was the feature of the market today, not more than 1,700 being on sale. This was the lightest Tuesday supply for nearly three months. The quality was below the average, with not a tippy load among the offerings. Reports came from northern markets of light receipts, only 10,000 at Chicago, and sellers were encouraged to ask for something better than they had been getting, but packers would do no better than offer steady prices. After some delay, trading was begun at full steady prices, and the supply was cleaned up on an active movement. The top price was \$5.40, paid for a load of Oklahomas, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Sheep

Receipts of sheep were 500 head. The sales pointed to a steady market. Among them were 289 head of fall clipped wethers and ewes at \$4.50, and a few fair to good clipped sheep and lambs at \$5.

TUESDAY'S SALES

Steers			Cows		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25...	1,029	\$5.50	25...	1,058	\$5.50
52...	896	3.85	26...	908	3.85
26...	891	3.85	27...	852	3.60
26...	936	4.00	26...	906	3.50
25...	1,022	4.50	24...	1,082	4.25
43...	1,052	5.00	24...	1,018	5.00
15...	1,008	4.25	22...	1,023	4.15

1...	1,230	4.50	5...	796	2.85
6...	878	2.25	10...	885	2.75
12...	844	3.25	15...	813	3.25
12...	815	2.60	7...	807	3.50
4...	845	2.85	29...	744	2.75
24...	771	2.20	6...	841	3.61
7...	778	2.90	122...	643	2.35
4...	812	2.00	19...	751	3.20
4...	837	3.00	3...	700	1.21
1...	1,180	5.00	7...	792	3.60
6...	733	2.50	17...	863	3.40
1...	1,110	4.60	1...	1,200	4.75
4...	1,025	4.25	12...	851	3.53
5...	832	2.50	7...	812	2.50
5...	940	3.70	10...	755	2.35
5...	752	2.85	27...	898	3.50
24...	684	3.10			

Stockers

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6...	603	\$3.15	14...	662	\$3.23
13...	417	2.85			

Calves

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6...	371	\$2.75	6...	151	\$4.25
4...	355	3.40	9...	274	3.65
65...	198	4.25	12...	265	3.00

Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
31...	156	\$5.00	121...	149	\$5.00
95...	157	5.05	7...	198	5.30
7...	172	5.20	6...	155	5.25
56...	212	5.30	96...	204	5.25
63...	153	5.10	16...	131	5.10
81...	232	5.35	73...	218	5.30
66...	256	5.40			

Sheep

	Ave. Wt.	Price.
27 clipped sheep and lbs.	81	\$5.00
34 clipped wethers	103	5.00
87 clipped mixed sheep ..	88	4.50
1 buck	110	4.00
1 buck	140	4.00
289 fall clipped w. & e.	89	4.50
25 cull sheep	73	4.00

NEW YORK, April 28.—Notice day, disquieting rumors and a falling off in the spot demand were the factors that controlled the price movement of cotton today, and all were tendencies to force a further recession in values.

First sales were made from 11 to 17 points below the finals of yesterday, and there was not enough support to cause the loss to be regained and held.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January ..	8.29	8.33	8.19	8.21-22
April .....	.....	.....	.....	8.04-10
May	8.08	8.16	8.03	8.08-10
June .....	.....	.....	.....	8.15-17
July	8.26	8.31	8.20	8.20-21
August .....	.....	.....	.....	8.18-20
September ..	.....	.....	.....	8.12-14
October ..	8.22	8.30	8.17	8.17-18
December ..	8.22	8.31	8.17	8.20-21

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—In the present battered and demoralized state of the markets the collapse in Liverpool, where futures are 5 down when due 2 to 3 higher, and spot prices 10 lower, with small sales, could not but assert itself in full force here. The sharp break in New York May on relatively small tenders also favored bears and opening trades in our market were at a decline of about 15c points. Liverpool cabled: "Short time extending, becoming important."

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January ..	.....	.....	.....	8.26-28
May	8.61	8.62	8.52	8.54
June .....	.....	.....	.....	8.50
July	8.53	8.59	8.46	8.48-49
August	8.45
October ..	8.27	8.30	8.22	8.22-23
December ..	8.25	8.30	8.22	8.24-25

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Famous Author of Peck's Bad Boy

Studies Prohibition In the South!

Former Governor of Wisconsin George W. Peck, Begins Remarkable Tour—Takes Up Kentucky Situation First

BY GEORGE W. PECK.

(Former governor of Wisconsin, famous author of "Peck's Bad Boy," is traveling in the south studying the prohibition question for The Telegram and the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—The opportunity comes to every man who is in his right mind to occasionally visit dear Old Kentucky, and he usually begins to do Kentucky by doing Louisville, and it must be said that too many of us never get beyond Louisville, and they get all that would come to them in the whole state right here in this little old town.

If he knows many people who live here, he does not want to get away, and if he does not know a soul in town, they find him before he has wandered far, and they soon make him feel that he is a long lost relative who has come into his own.

If a man takes one drink of ten-year-old whisky, he wants to stay, and the next citizen who treats him, will give him a twelve-year-old brand of whisky, and he wants to buy a home here, and when the third citizen springs the fourteen-year-old kind, right out of the wood, that has never seen a drop of water since it left the distillery, he picks out a business block that he wants to buy, and when the sixteen-year-old brand strikes his vitals, he gets an option on the whole town, and they carry him to bed, and he dreams of a moonshine heaven, where all the angels are Kentucky girls.

That is what they tell me.

Only Whisky Is Older

I have been coming to Louisville occasionally for a quarter of a century, and nothing about the old town seems to have grown any older except the whisky. Every year the same whisky is a year or two older, and that brand that your host has bragged about a dozen years ago, when it was eight years old, has become so precious that a smell of the cork is worth twice the price of admission, and if you will drink it without water you are his friend, but if you put one drop of water in a glass, the host feels that you have run a knife into him and he does not like you any more.

The practice that has been in vogue of every man having whisky a year older than that of his neighbor has gone out, as a compromise has been effected and all whisky is now sixteen years old everywhere, and if a man wants to claim greater excellence for his particular beverage, he tells you in a reminiscent way that it is "quite old, sah," and leaves you to guess its birthday after it is in you.

But everything is not old in Kentucky. The ladies are all as young as they were years ago, and they look it, for your true Kentucky girl is never any older than she was when you first knew her, and the her hair may become gray, or even white as snow, her cheeks are red as cherries, her eyes sparkle like diamonds, she dances like a fairy, rides the horse like a West Point cadet, and will tell you in confidence that her mother's hair turned gray before she was thirty.

Women Younger

It is a fine provision of nature that a beautiful woman never grows old, whatever else may happen in Kentucky. But while a Kentuckian is honest in everything else, I have sometimes had my doubts about him when it comes to talking about horses. Every man's horse is the best, and the youngest, until you meet another man with a horse. Sixteen years ago I was looking for a saddle horse here, and a man showed me a fine saddle horse, head and tail up, with all the gaits, a perfect beauty, and only 7 years old.

I knew that all horses in Kentucky were either 2 years old, or 3 years old, or below 7, but I did not buy that horse, the Joe Blackburn and Colonel Watterson told me I could take the word of that man on a mess of bibles, for he came of one of the best families

in Kentucky. Do you know, yesterday I saw that same man riding that same horse and when he reined up in front of a store, the proprietor said if any gentleman from the north wanted a perfect saddle horse, there was a bargain. I looked at the horse, spoke to the owner, and asked him the age of the horse. He thought a moment, expectorated thru a mustache that had grown gray riding that horse, petted the proud animal on the neck, and said, "coming 7-year-old this spring." Sixteen and 7 are 23, and yet the horse didn't look it.

City Is Prosperous

Louisville is prosperous and the whole state ought to be, with its fine climate, rich soil and good people. While there are snow banks along Lake Michigan and the winds are wicked, and the winter overcoat is still in evidence, here the trees are in blossom, the fields are blooming, and the people on the street are overcoatless and perspiring.

But dear old Kentucky is not as lappy as she should be. Down the state the night riders are trying in the best manner they know how to down the tobacco trust, by burning their neighbors' tobacco, killing and whipping many who want to sell their tobacco for the price the trust offers, and get out of the tobacco business, and go away somewhere that they can have a quiet life.

The condition is not cheerful, and our "Old Kentucky Home" is having troubles of her own. Judges are charging grand juries that they must get a move on and stop night riding, murder, incendiarism and anarchy; giving opinions from the bench that times are in worse condition than they were during the war; the governor is trying to stop the trouble, without calling out troops, knowing that a million troops could not prevent a man with a parlor match from setting fire to a tobacco warehouse.

On Bad Terms

It is a sad case for neighbors in such a grand state to be on such terms with each other that families feel that not only their property is liable to be burned any night, but to go to bed feeling that they may be killed before morning. Raising tobacco or any farm product is no easy business, but when crops are planted and tended all the year and when ready for market, are destroyed in an hour, it is no wonder the farmers feel like hitching up the old team, loading in the family and going away from their homes before it is too late.

We of the north can hardly realize such a condition, with our communities so "chummy" that they visit together and never think that a neighbor would do them the least harm. The road that leads away from home is going to be the sorrowful road that many good families of southern states will take if the fighting of one trust, is to set neighbors by ears, and yet many people will apologize for the fighters against the American Tobacco Company.

Finds a Dry Advocate Who Thinks They Bathe in Beer in Milwaukee—Some Disadvantages of Being Dry

They say the farmers are ground down by the trust, and when they buy a two-ounce bag of tobacco for 15 cents, made largely of stems of their own tobacco, that they have sold for 10 cents a pound, they get hot under the collar, and who can blame them for becoming heated?

Prohibition Wave

Then, the ever present prohibition wave is making the people tired, and there you are. It is over thirty years since the first town in Kentucky, the town of Mayfield, went dry, and they tell me there has never been a day during all those years when a man could not get a drink in Mayfield, but a pious politician started the Mayfield dryness, and the ball has been rolling ever since, until now there are only thirteen counties in the state that are not dry.

Farmers who formerly raised corn and sold it to the distillers, in many parts of the state, quit raising corn, except what was needed for home consumption by moonshiners, and started raising tobacco, and now that it is smoked up by the night riders, there is gloom and despair, and revenge on too many faces. Every county that is dry gets liquor somewhere, and men that I have talked with today say there is more drunkenness in many dry towns in the country than there is in dear old Louisville, which is about as wet as any place you can find, except Sundays.

On Sunday, they say, you can't get a drink to save you, but I shall be in Tennessee next Sunday, where it is dry some, but not so all-fired dry. I talked with a man today who had lived in a dry town in this state for two years, and he said he would not go thru the experience again for a million. He believes in personal liberty, takes a drink if he feels like it, as we do in Milwaukee, and when the fight was on, he voted "wet," and talked some on the subject, perhaps too much. But when the "dry season" actually came he lived up to it, tho he had a bottle or two in the house. He says the whole dry party became spies on him and other former wets, and acted like hired sleuths, and he was a marked man.

The dry town was divided as much as a town was ever during secession days, and his dry enemies would shadow him, looking in his windows at night, his wife was ostracized and his children were insulted at school. He said he tried to be jolly and spoke

pleasantly to the neighbors, and every time he made an advance to any citizen it was thought he was drunk.

It seems to him that his dry neighbors wanted to quarrel and fight with him, and he wouldn't have it, so he pulled up and moved out, and the people who saw him off on the train acted as tho disappointed because they had not thought to give him a coat of tar and feathers.

This man says there will be a great exodus from "dry" and "night-ridden communities," and he cannot see who will take the places of those who will go away from home to enjoy a quiet life. It is certain that in many dry localities, where liquor is freely shipped from other states, and there is more drunkenness than in cities where it is easy to get liquor without violating the law, a change is coming.

Already many excitable and revengeful dries are beginning to say that they don't know but they would favor letting beer in, because, as they remember beer, you can't get very drunk on beer unless you go about it with that purpose in view, and drink all that is in sight. Within a year, a man who travels over this state tells me he would not be surprised to see plenty of dry counties and towns loosen up and let the amber beverage have a show for its money.

I met a member of the legislature, a dry man for sure, and he pitied me when he knew I was from Milwaukee, as he had heard people bathed in beer outside and in, and he asked me if we didn't have trouble finding enough sober men to transact the business of the city.

I thought he was joking and I told him we kept a certain number of men in jail, and let out a regular detail of sober men every morning to transact the business, and he said, "I should think you would have to," and when I found that he was dead earnest and sorry for us, I told him we had a thousand or more saloons open night and day the year round, and we had a less percentage of drunkenness than any dry community in the United States.

He looked queer at me and got up to go, said he was glad to have met me, and I saw him whispering to the hotel clerk, and after he had gone the clerk told me he did not want to help along any row, but that legislator told him the bald-headed man from Milwaukee was probably the biggest liar on the face of God's green earth. There you are, and now I am going down to Chattanooga, Tenn., where everybody in dry old Tennessee is getting rich sending liquor to dear old Georgia, which is so dry that it can only get liquor thru a mail order house in an adjoining state.

As I look things over here and listen to the reports of trouble everywhere in the state, from the mountains where feuds grow and the graveyards yawn, and the moonshine distiller has his ready Winchester on the hair trigger, to the homes of the victims of night riders, where smoke fills the air, to the dry counties where the only drink lawful to get is a patent medicine for the liver, or the lungs or the stomach or the blood or the rheumatism, all of which will make the patient as drunk as tho he drank vanilla extract or alcohol, I think of the inspiring words that the girl at the ribbon counter of a department store said to her chum, "Ain't it awful, Mabel?"



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