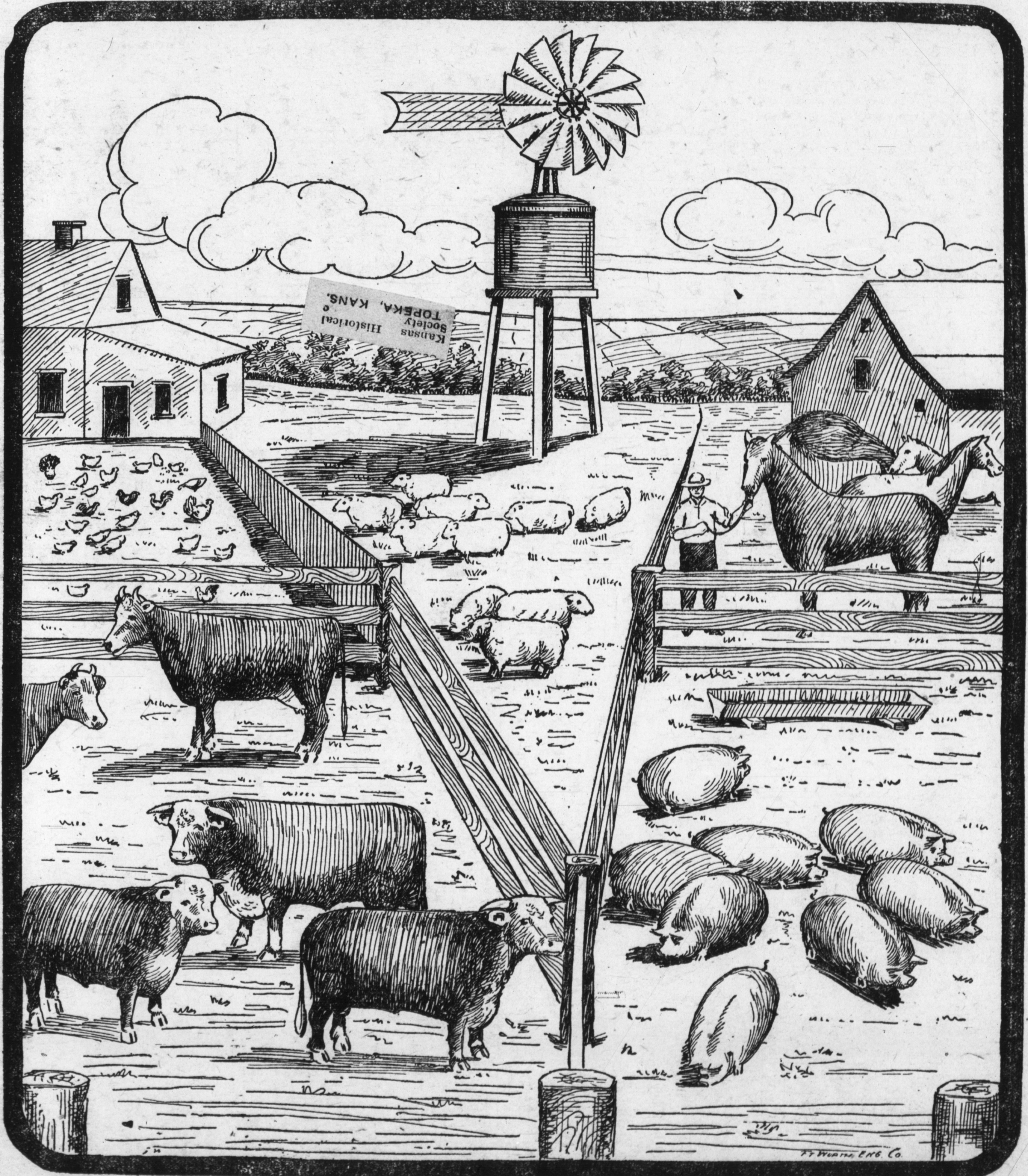


The Texas STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 28

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 27, 1908

NO. 1



All North Texas Swept By Disastrous Floods

Dallas Monday struggled in the worst flood that city has known. Hundreds of homes in the lowlands along the Trinity river there have been submerged and then washed away.

A big five-room house, swept from its foundations by the flood, crashed into the Texas and Pacific steel bridge at Dallas Monday morning and tore away part of it, cutting off the last rail service with that city.

District Manager Jack Henderson of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, reports that he had 20 men at work on a cable on the bridge when the accident happened, but he believes that they escaped.

The floods in Texas have claimed twelve lives since Saturday.

A large number of persons are marooned on the Texas and Pacific railroad track near Dallas. Heroic efforts are being made to rescue them.

One report from Dallas says that eight have been drowned there. This is not confirmed.

The flood crest has passed Fort Worth. Both the Clear and West Forks are falling rapidly.

Aside from the damage done at the stock yards and to the railroads, the cost of the flood to Fort Worth will not be great. A number of homes in the bottoms and on the east side have been flooded, but the total damage in this respect will be under \$20,000.

The damage to railroads has been heavy and a large number of sheep at the stock yards were lost. As the flood came on Saturday night, when there were few cattle in the yards, the loss in this respect was not great.

The damage in this vicinity to truck gardens will foot up considerable.

Ten lives were lost in Texas floods according to reports received from thruout Texas and ten thousand persons have been driven from their homes.

The Trinity river at Dallas rose higher Sunday and Monday than during the April flood. Great damage has

The Trinity river at Dallas rose higher Sunday than during the April flood, inundating lowlands and driving hundreds of families from their homes. Great damage has been done. Oak Cliff water station is surrounded by water and was forced to shut down. Stores of dynamite in West Dallas were submerged, causing a loss of \$25,000. The flood is the worst in the city's history and there is great suffering among the poor.

Denton, Cooke, Wichita and Grayson counties report many miles of railroad track under water and several towns are isolated.

Central Texas suffered along the Brazos river. A large part of Waco is under water and hundreds of families fled from their homes.

Between Wichita Falls and Abilene cloudbursts destroyed railroad tracks, crops and farm property.

In Oklahoma, Lawton, Shawnee and Ardmore report several lives lost and big property damage.

Reports received from north and west Texas say that streams are falling after ruining thousands of acres of crops. Farmers alone will suffer \$1,000,000 loss. The damage was most severe along the Denver railroad.

Leaving devastation and ruin in its wake, the Trinity river has been receding rapidly since Sunday afternoon. Monday afternoon it is again almost within its banks.

Seven people are known to have lost their lives in the treacherous waters. The high tide Sunday eclipsed all former flood records.

Many feats of courage and bravery are told of those who spent the greater part of Sunday in the work of rescuing victims of the flood, many of whom were isolated upon the roof of their houses or hanging frantically to limbs of trees above the rushing, surging waters.

The body of one man, that of Andrew Welch, who was swept from the rear of his saloon in North Fort Worth Saturday night, was located by the rescuing party Monday morning. The lifeless remains were discovered not 300 yards from the dead man's place of business, lodged against the low branches of a tree.

Justice Bratton held an inquest over the body about 10 o'clock and later it was removed to the parlors of the North Fort Worth Undertaking Company.

The body of a man thought to be Frank Popel of Riverside, who was swept from an awning at the Hereford saloon, is said to be lodged against a wire fence just south and east of the packing houses and near where the body of Welch was recovered.

Rescuers are now working in the

water in an effort to reach the supposed victim in a boat.

Get Boats at Parks

Boats from Lake Como, White City and Lake Erie were brought into commission Sunday and hundreds of men risked the rising waters in an effort to rescue or relieve victims, many of whom were clinging desperately to trees or lodged on the tops of houses which were floating about in the water.

Carl Thompson, a boy of 15, rescued two women and three men near Douglas Park Sunday morning. Seeing the party surrounded by deep water that was still rising about them, he secured a boat and made his way thru the drifting wreckage to the party. All got away safely in the boat.

Rainfall Breaks Record

Fort Worth has already had as much rain this year, within .23 of an inch, as the average rainfall for an entire year during the thirteen years' averages have been kept for this section by the weather bureau and the army post.

Average yearly rainfall has been 26.66 inches. May has already had 10.67 inches, making it the rainiest month on record.

The record breaks that of last April, 9.63 inches. The Saturday and Sunday rainfall also established a new record. From the beginning of the storm at 4:20 o'clock Saturday afternoon to the end at 11:30 Sunday morning a total of seven inches of rain fell.

This puts the fall since Jan. 1 just

TEXAS & PACIFIC—No trains east; Dallas bridge over the Trinity river out; trains west run as far as Millsap.

COTTON BELT—Trains being detoured over the Houston & Texas Central; yard terminals in Fort Worth under water.

FORT WORTH & DENVER—No trains running between Fort Worth and Wichita Falls.

ROCK ISLAND—No trains running to the north since Saturday night; big gang making repairs at viaduct at foot of Seventh street.

FRISCO—No trains north to Carrolton; effort will be made to reach this city via Sherman and Dallas, a detour of 150 miles.

KATY—Katy Flyer, northbound, stopped at Fort Worth and turned back south.

I. & G. N.—Trains running.

H. & T. C.—Trains running.

16.79 inches ahead of the average rainfall to this time of year.

Fort Worth seems to have been the rain center, tho the flood center will come in the country into which the Fort Worth territory drains. The high water in the Clear Fork passing here Sunday and causing the serious flood at Dallas Monday was caused by the Fort Worth rain and a Weatherford rain of six inches Saturday night and Sunday morning. Waxahachie had a four-inch rainfall Sunday.

Never in the history of Fort Worth have the railroads so suffered from floods, washouts and storm conditions as now. The downpour of Saturday night with the resultant high waters practically isolated this city from the rest of the world for the time being, so far as train service is concerned.

Not a railroad to the north, east or west could move trains either into or out of the city all day Sunday and some of them are still out Monday. "It is the worst storm in the history of railroading in the state," was the sentiment voiced by every official of every railroad Monday morning. There was no difference of opinion.

"I think \$1,000,000 loss is a conservative estimate of the damage done to railroads of Texas," said Attorney General Yoakum of the Frisco-Rock Island lines to The Telegram. "If Noah were alive it would make him reminiscent."

One train load of passengers is held up at Carrolton. The Frisco officers have been caring for them at the expense of the road. There seems to be no immediate way of bringing them to Fort Worth, their destination, except by a detour around by way of Sherman and Dallas, a distance of 150 miles out of the way.

The company at first hesitated to do this, as they are interstate passengers and the commerce commission says passengers must be carried over the route designated and not by longer routes. However, Attorney General Yoakum discovered a clause in the laws regulating this subject, making an exception of this ruling in case of "calamity and visitation," and on these grounds immediately ordered the detour made.

The Texas and Pacific bridge over the Trinity near Dallas is useless and repairs cannot be made until the water goes down. A house carried down stream by the raging waters struck the piers of the bridge in mid stream, loosening the foundation and letting four "bents" go down with a large amount of frame work.

The track Monday morning was still holding and hanging suspended above the river. All efforts to move trains over this division were discontinued. Much track is covered with water in the vicinity of Dallas.

At Big Elm on the Texas and Pacific for some distance the water is so high that it is over the tops of telegraph poles. Joint track of the Texas and Pacific and Katy is completely washed away in spots. A number of people were reported marooned on a high section of Texas and Pacific railroad grade near Dallas and every effort to reach them had failed up to a late hour.

BIG LOSS IN DALLAS

Water Ruins Dynamite Stored in Magazine

DALLAS, Texas, May 25.—Will Allen estimated this morning that he had sustained a loss of probably \$25,000 in damage to the stores contained in his powder magazine in West Dallas. The water rose so rapidly that he was unable to get the immense store of fireworks, dynamite, etc., away. Teams were ordered from Dallas, but by the time they were ready it was impossible to cross the pike.

To warn West Dallas citizens and

others living in the lowlands, L. Q. Langston exploded giant bombs at a point about a mile west of the Commerce street bridge.

Dorsa Brothers are said to have sustained a heavy loss in having about 120 acres of a truck farm located about a mile west of the Commerce street bridge submerged.

\$500,000 DAMAGE

Shawnee, Okla., Is Isolated Except by Wire

SHAWNEE, Okla., May 25.—Half a million dollars damage has been done by high water in Pottawatomie county, and Shawnee is now isolated from the world except by wire. The Canadian river is out of its banks, a mile wide, and rushing like a millrace. County bridges are washed out on all streams in the county and railroad bridges so weakened that no trains have been out or in since Saturday morning.

A large section of the Katy track between Shawnee and Oklahoma City is washed out. Passenger trains on all roads are tied up here, with no prospect for marooned passengers to get out for twelve hours. The water is higher than for ten years.

CYCLONE HITS NEWARK

Cotton Warehouse Is Destroyed and Debris Scattered

NEWARK, Texas, May 25.—A terrific cyclone about fifty yards in width, struck a part of this town Saturday. The first object to be struck was the cotton warehouse, which was torn into shreds. Parts of this building were strewn over an area of one mile, and in falling, damaged glass fronts and roofs. The cyclone traveled a little north of east, after striking the warehouse, destroying Hudson's blacksmith shop, a pool hall and one wall of the concrete drug store, occupied by Harrison & Helm. The bank building, which adjoins the drug store, was damaged.

R. A. Hudson's residence was moved fifteen feet from its foundation, and many other buildings were moved from foundations.

HORSEMAN NEARLY DROWNS

Animal Catches on Wire Fence While Forging Brazos

WEATHERFORD, Texas, May 25.—While attempting to ford the Brazos at a point fourteen miles from this city, Hal White, 21 years of age, and his horse became entangled in a submerged wire fence. White succeeded in reaching a small knoll in midstream, where he remained for several hours before being rescued by his father, H. S. White, who made a record-breaking run in an automobile from this city to the scene of the accident. Young White is in a serious condition from exposure, and injuries inflicted by the barb wire. His horse was drowned.

EAST WACO FLOODED

Brazos Reaches 35-Foot Stage, Breaking Record

WACO, Texas, May 25.—An unprecedented rise of the Brazos river placed the gauge reading at 35.8 at 10 o'clock last night. This is ten inches above the record of high water. All of the East Waco business section and many residences are submerged and no traffic or pedestrians are allowed to cross the bridges. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas bridge is only two feet above the water and the trains are crossing on the Cotton Belt bridge.

Roadmaster Himpkin of the Cotton Belt had his arm broken in an attempt to fortify the abutments of the Cotton Belt bridge.

LEON RIVER RISING

Gatesville Suffers Overflow Four times in Thirty-Two Days

GATESVILLE, Texas, May 25.—The Leon river is rising and the report from Ada above here is that another overflow is coming. This is the fourth overflow in thirty-two days, which is unprecedented in the memory of the oldest citizen. The railroad track between here and Oglesby has been washed away twice during this time.

Brazos Twenty-five Feet Deep

BRAZOS, Tex., May 25.—The Brazos river at this place is running like a millrace, is twenty-five feet deep and within a few feet of the stringers of the Texas and Pacific railroad bridge, the stage being the highest known since 1876. All tributaries are out of their banks, much farm land is under water and railroad traffic in this part of Texas is at a standstill.

Judging Fat Cattle

BY W. J. KENNEDY.

(This is the fourth of a series of articles for the Stockman-Journal written by W. J. Kennedy, professor of animal husbandry at the Iowa state agricultural college, and probably the best authority on farm animals in the United States. If you don't have time to read this article now, clip it out and put it away. It will come in handy when you're getting ready an exhibit for the next fat stock show.—Ed.)

Judging Fat Cattle

Fat cattle are intended to furnish food for man. The consumer desires tender flesh, the butcher seeks to supply the needs of consumers and chooses animals for slaughter which will nearest fulfill their needs. The producer is guided, therefore, by the demands of the consumer, made known thru the butcher.

To correctly understand the judging of fat cattle it is necessary to understand the skeleton of an ox and the relation of the muscular parts to the same.

Stripped of all coverings of skin, flesh and membranes, the skeleton of the ox appears to consist (not attempting to describe it with technical accuracy) of a mass of large bones, which shape the head, a vertebral column consisting of many separate bones (vertebra), a bony box formed by the ribs, and known as the thorax, and the fore and hind limbs.

The vertebral column supports the head and thorax and in turn is supported by the limbs. From the upper side of the vertebral column a number of bones of varying length project upward. These are known as the spinous processes, and it is to these that many of the muscles of the body are attached. The large space enclosed by the ribs contains the vital organs of the body, and it is readily seen that the size of this body cavity, or space for the vital organs, is dependent upon the degree of arch and the length of the ribs. Large, vigorous vital organs are desired in all animals, and hence generous size of this body cavity is sought for. A point deserving of special notice is the fact that the bones are proportional in all parts of the body. So true is this that it is possible to determine, by measuring any one bone in the body, the size and length of the others. If the bones of the legs, or of the head, are large and coarse, all the bones of the body are the same. This explains the objection butchers have to an animal coarse in the head or limbs.

Over this bony framework the muscles which protect the vital organs and which enable the animal to perform the functions of life—breathing, eating, moving, etc.—are distributed. The hindquarters have many large, powerful muscles, extending from the hips to the hocks; the loin has large muscles on its upper or external face and some smaller ones on the internal face, and along the vertebral column, in the angle formed by the spinous processes and ribs are several pairs of muscular formations which bend the back downward or to one side. These extend from about the region of the loin to the first three large spinous processes of the back, while a portion of one pair of these muscles extends into the neck.

The muscles of the fore limbs are such as the animal needs to move with; and while similar in many respects to the muscles of the hindquarters, they are not so extensive. The region of the neck also has some very large powerful muscles.

Careful investigation has shown that those muscles which are most used are coarsest in fiber and toughest for human consumption. On the other hand those least used are finest in fiber and most tender. Thus it is that the muscles of the neck are coarse, tough and undesirable for food. Those of the fore limbs are but slightly less so, while those of the hindquarters, back and loin, furnish the most tender cuts.

The foregoing explains the reason for the high value placed on the cuts from the back, loin and hindquarters. In the city markets the carcass is divided into certain parts, as shown in the accompanying chart, and the value of the parts above mentioned is triple that of the other portions of the body. Since these are the valuable portions, it is but natural that the butcher should seek for animals possessing a high proportion of valuable cuts. He finds this in animals that possess certain definite characteristics.

A broad back and long, wide hindquarters afford greater space for flesh carrying and greater muscular development is invariably associated with such form. The butcher is therefore able to estimate the amount of valuable meat present from the width of back and hindquarters and the filling of flesh in these parts. The forequar-

ters and lower parts of the body furnish less valuable meat; he therefore prefers to secure animals with a minimum development in these parts; coarse, heavy bone in the head and limbs means a corresponding development of bone and is usually associated with a heavy skin and coarse flesh thruout, and he therefore desires to secure animals fine in bone.

The above points are nicely illustrated by a specific example: Suppose a small packing house, which is killing an average of 25 beeves a day, pays \$6.40 per hundred for two 1,200 pound steers. These steers appear to be equally fat and nearly the same in their conformation and flesh covering. The only noticeable differences, we will say, consist in one steer being a trifle wider and thicker in the ribs and loin, less coarse in the shoulders and fuller in the twist than the other.

The two are killed and dress out 60 per cent each, or 720 pounds cold carcass weight per steer. The cold weight of the hide of each steer is 80 pounds, worth 7c per pound. The carcasses are cut into wholesale cuts and sold at the prices indicated in lecture 3 for No. 1 cuts, with the following result:

Steer No. 1		
	Wt. Cuts	Value
Kidney suet	16	\$.56
Loin trimmings	11	.38
Neck	7	.28
Triangle	28	.58
Shank	42	1.78
Plate	112	7.00
Chuck	144	11.16
Round and rump	167	15.45
Ribs	68	11.39
Loins	122	22.87
Total	718	\$71.45
Hide green but shrunken	80	5.60
Total		\$77.05

Steer No. 2		
	Wt. Cuts	Value
Kidney suet	16	\$.56
Loin trimmings	10	.35
Neck	7	.28
Triangle	26	.44
Shank	40	1.70
Plate	109	6.81
Round and rump	172	15.91
Chuck	141	10.94
Ribs	72	12.06
Loins	126	23.62
Total	718	\$72.67
Hide green but shrunken	80	5.60
Total		\$78.27

Each steer cost \$76.80. Figuring that the by-products pay for the cost of killing and handling the steers, we have net returns of 25c and \$1.47 for No. 1 and 2 respectively. The 25c margin will not be sufficient to guarantee the killer against loss and waste and leave a profit. The \$1.475 margin will, and yet leave a nice profit where 25 beeves are killed daily.

The steer with the broader, thicker back and loin, and the heavier, plumper twist, cuts slightly heavier cuts of high priced meat, and this makes the difference between doing business at a loss or at a comfortable profit. It also shows how close one's observation must be to detect the difference between two steers that are nearly equal, save for a slight difference in the high-priced cuts.

The figures given above correspond closely with actual killing tests and even greater differences are often noticed in steers that sell at the same price on foot and that dress out the same per cent in carcass weight.

In the above comparisons the cuts were so nearly equal as to sell at the same price. Attention has already been directed in lecture 3 to the fact that light, thin cuts are forced into lower grades, so that the difference is far greater than in the comparison just given. The per cent of weight in the various cuts does not vary greatly, even between such extremes as prime steers and inferior killing steers, but the rulings of the market force the cuts from the inferior steer down into No. 2 and No. 3 grade of meat and returns are very much less than the difference in per cent of cuts would indicate.

The differences discussed illustrate how all important the conformation of the body and the disposition of the flesh covering is in judging fat cattle.

Another point of special importance is the quality of the meat. As has already been stated, the fine grained meat is more tender than the coarse, and in addition to this the tenderness is influenced by the fat interspersed thru the muscular tissue. This gives choice beef the characteristic marbled appearance when cut, and it is evidenced in the living animal by the mellowness or springiness of the flesh under the hand.

To increase the weight of flesh and to give it the characteristic tenderness

desired is the purpose of fattening cattle and the more perfectly the fat is mixed with the lean, the more desirable it is. So marked a difference does fattening make in the edibility of the flesh that a cut from the chunk of a well fattened animal is more desirable than a porterhouse steak from one that is in thin condition.

In judging fat cattle then, the important considerations are (1) the proportion of valuable parts to the less valuable. This we consider under form, (2) The dressing percentage, or the relation between beef and offal, which we consider under both quality and condition; and last, condition—which considers the amount of quality and flesh present, with particular regard to the presence of fat, which gives a mellowness to the flesh of the living animal and a tenderness to the meat when the animal is slaughtered for beef. These three—form, condition and quality—are the stockman's trinity, and allpowerful factors in judging fat cattle.

In judging cattle it is well to follow some definite plan of procedure in order that the work may be done rapidly yet accurately and with justice to each exhibitor, or in order that the buyer may form a definite idea of the animal without loss of time.

The plan followed by many of the most successful judges is about as follows: The cattle are arranged in line. The judge then starts at one end of the line and works over each animal in turn. He approaches from the front and studies the animal critically, observing the general characteristics of the head, noting whether it is typical of the breed represented; he also notices the manner in which the shoulders join the body, the spring of rib, and the width of the animals in chest and thruout the body.

It very often happens that an animal appears wider in the chest than is really the case. This is usually due to prominent shoulders, and the careful judge always notices whether there is a slack heart girth back of the shoulders. Having completed the inspection from the front, he steps to one side—preferably ten or twelve feet away—and observes the straightness of the top and bottom lines, the low setness of body and the depth of chest and of body thruout, with particular reference to the depth thru the body from loin to flank. The length of rump, width of the hip and width of shoulder, spring of ribs, width of loin, and smoothness at hock points and width of rump are closely observed; also the width thru at the hips and thighs.

Besides observing the width in these parts, the degree to which the flesh fills out here is also noted; and the depth and filling of the twist should also be looked to.

After finishing the general survey of the animal, which should be a thorough one, calculated to give one a clear idea of the form, constitution and breed type of animal, the judge approaches the shoulder, feels the covering of the shoulder, notices its compactness on top, then feels the covering of crops, back and loin. He next observes the covering of the ribs and the filling of the flank, and while noticing the depth of flesh over these parts he also determines, by testing between the fingers and thumb the pliability and thickness of the skin and the softness of the hair. Good handling quality, as exemplified in sappy, pliable skin and fine silky hair, is important as an indication of the good thrift of the animal and also foretells its future progress.

In handling the animal the hand should be outspread and the flesh should appear firm yet mellow, to the touch in well fattened animals. The depth of the loin is best taken as shown in accompanying photograph.

Soft flabby places are sometimes found in animals that have been long on feed, and these indicate that only fat is present or that fat is not intermixed with sufficient muscular tissue to hold the firmness desired. This soft condition of flesh invariably reveals itself first at the foreflank, and later on the crops and center of the loins. Patchiness—rolls or lumps or fat on the ribs or more frequently at the tail head—is objectionable, as it indicates that the fat is not well distributed thru the muscles of those portions of the body. Bareness on the ribs or loin is a condition too often found, and a fault in either fat or breeding stock, as it reduces the proportionate amount of meat to carcass.

Having finished the inspection of the animal the judge steps back, makes a final brief survey, mentally sums up the animal's merits and deficiencies and then passes on to the next, to proceed in a similar manner. In this way he goes over the whole class of animals, tho there are invariably a number that are so evidently lacking in merit, as compared to the best, as to require but a brief examination.

Having inspected the entire class, the judge passes back up the line, sending those of superior merit to the

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The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, hang-on, chronic coughs, bronchial and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering hang-on coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (catarrhal inflammation of stomach). It is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of pyrosis (heartburn) and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

"Golden Medical Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood curing blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings and old sores, or ulcers.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet telling all about the native medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

head, and he now begins a more complete and careful comparison of the merits of each animal, until he has chosen the one which most nearly approaches his ideal. This one he sends to the head of the line; the rest he places in order of merit from the first down.

Breed type is a vexing question at times and it oftentimes happens that there are animals in a show ring that are of exceptional merit, yet of markedly different types. In such cases the judge must decide as to which type shall have the preference and place the rest accordingly, holding to his chosen type. It sometimes becomes necessary to break type, but this is rare and should never occur without ample reasons for such action.

In all work in judging cattle the judge goes about his work promptly, directly and with an eye to certain things. He never touches the animal save for a definite purpose. In judging breeding cattle the eye is trusted most and the hand least. In fat cattle the reverse is true.

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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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CHARLES ROGAN Attorney-at-Law Austin, - - Texas

DAIRYING

Care of Milk in the Home

Cleanliness and cold are essential in having wholesome milk. Milk absorbs impurities whenever it is exposed to the air or placed in unclean vessels. The amount or degree of this contamination depends on the cleanliness of the air and the utensils; even the air of a so-called clean room contains some impurities. The bacteria which gets into the milk from the air or vessels increases rapidly as long as the milk remains warm—50 deg. F. or above; they are dormant or increase slowly at lower temperatures.

Cleanliness and cold are impracticable if one would have good milk, although if it is consumed so soon after production that the bacteria in it do not have time to increase much—say two or three hours—the importance of cold is lessened.

If the producer and dealer have done their duty, there is daily left at the consumer's door a bottle of clean, cold, unadulterated milk. It may then become unfit for food, especially for babies, by improper treatment at home. This bad treatment consists (1) in placing it in unclean vessels, (2) in exposing it unnecessarily to the air, (3) in failure to keep it cool up to the time of using it.

The above expression, "a bottle of clean, cold, unadulterated milk," is used, because the best way of delivering milk is in bottles. Dipping milk from large cans and pouring it into customers' receptacles on the street—with all the incident exposure to air—not always the cleanest—is bad practice. Drawing milk from the faucet of a retailer's can is almost as bad as dipping milk; for the milk may be exposed to the street air a little less than by the dipping process. It is not kept thoroughly mixed and some customers will receive less than their proportion of cream.

If situated so that it is impossible to get bottled milk, do not set over night an uncovered vessel to collect thousands of bacteria from street dust before milk is put into it. Have the milk delivered personally to some member of the family if possible; if not, set out a bowl covered with a plate, or, better still, use a glass preserving jar in which nothing but milk is put; use the jars with glass tops, but omit the rubber band.

Take the milk into the house soon after delivery, particularly in hot weather. Sometimes milk delivered as early as 4 a. m. remains out of doors until 9 or 10 o'clock. This is wrong. If it is inconvenient to receive the milk as soon as it is delivered, provide a sheltered place in which the milk man can leave it. Never allow the sun to shine any length of time on the bottle of milk.

Put the milk in the refrigerator on receiving it and keep it there on ice when not using it. Milk cannot be properly kept without ice.

Keep milk in the original bottle until needed for consumption; do not pour it into a bowl or pitcher for storage; do not pour back into the bottle milk which has been exposed to the air.

Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap or an inverted tumbler as long as milk is in it and when not actually pouring from it; after opening the bottle and removing a part of the milk do not leave the bottle uncovered.

Milk deteriorates by exposure to the air of pantry, kitchen or nursery. Do not expose uncovered milk in a refrigerator containing food of any kind, not to mention strong smelling foods like fish, cabbage or onions. An excellent way of serving milk on the table from the sanitary standpoint, is in the original bottle; at all events pour out only what will be used at one meal.

When milk is received in a bowl instead of a bottle, observe the spirit of the above paragraphs. Keep the bowl covered as directed for the bottle. Expose uncovered milk to the air of any room as little as possible. Do not expose it at all in a refrigerator.

Keep the refrigerator clean and sweet. Personally inspect it at least once a week. See that the outlet for melted ice is kept open and that the space under the ice rack is clean. The place where food is kept should be scalded every week with sal-soda solution; a single drop of spilled milk or a small particle of other neglected food will contaminate a refrigerator in a few days.

As soon the milk bottle is empty, rinse it in lukewarm water until it appears clear and set it bottom side up to drain. Do not use it for any other purpose than holding milk. Never return filthy bottles.

All utensils with which milk comes in contact should be rinsed, washed

and scalded every time they are used. Do not wash in dish water or wipe with ordinary dish towel; boil in clean water and set away unwiped.

Why Milk Sours

The souring of milk is caused by the presence of bacteria. This is the keynote to the whole problem of keeping milk sweet. The more bacteria it contains the sooner it will sour, so the problem of the dairyman is to keep out the bacteria. Milk entirely free from these germs and kept in a cool place, securely sealed, would remain sweet indefinitely.

Milk contains about 4 per cent of sugar and it is the action of the bacteria upon this sugar that causes souring, or, in other words, the formation of lactic acid. The sugar is broken down and the milk, which is naturally slightly alkaline, is made acid and the casein in a state of partial solution is coagulated.

The souring of milk is more rapid when the temperature conditions are right for the development of the bacteria. Cold serves to check their action. That is why milk can be kept sweet longer if held at a temperature near the freezing point. All milk produced under ordinary conditions contains bacteria, of course in varying numbers, so that it is but natural for us to think of the souring of milk as one of its characteristics. In fact, should our milk remain sweet too long we invariably feel that some sort of preservative has been added to it. Then again, should it sour too soon we can feel assured that it has not been produced under as sanitary conditions as it should have been.

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to the production of milk that will remain sweet for the maximum length of time. There are so many ways for the germs to get into the milk that it is next to impossible to keep them out, especially under ordinary farm conditions. It is folly to argue that dairymen should produce milk entirely free of bacteria, but it is possible for them to reduce the number to a minimum.

Some of the ways these bacteria get into milk are with the dust that is stirred up every time feeding of hay is done while milking is in progress, with the particles of manure and dirt that scale off the cows' udder and sides during the milking, by unclean pails and other utensils, and hundreds of other ways often unthought of. The bacteria often get into the ends of the cows' teats and are milked into the pail that way. For this reason the first few squirts from each teat should be either milked on the ground, or, what is better, into a separate pail and fed to the hogs.

Dark, poorly ventilated stables are breeding places for germs of all kinds, and if milk is allowed to stand in an open pail in such surroundings they get into it and find an ideal place to multiply. Not only are these germs those that form acid, but they are often those that cause serious diseases of man, and they are carried from one person to another in that best of all disease carriers—milk.

Keep everything clean, get the milk from clean, healthy cows, handle it in a cleanly manner, cool it and put it in sterilized vessels, set in a cool place and the milk will not sour so quickly and will be a healthier product.

Famous for Cows

According to the New York Mail the little Norman Island of Jersey, lying in the British channel and not far from Cherbourg, but owing allegiance to the British flag, was not visited by a single American vessel last year. Yet it ought to be of interest to this country, because it is the home of the Jersey cow, the best butter producer in the world, and a prime favorite of this country, and it ought to be of special interest hereabout because it gave its name to one of our neighboring states back in 1664. Jersey has an area of forty-five square miles and a population of 52,576.

Altho no American ships visited Jersey last year, we have a consular agent located there, and his report is the text for these remarks. From it we learn that the island exported 446 Jersey cattle valued at \$67,761 to this country last year, as against 241 head valued at \$30,265 the preceding year. While it exports cattle, it prohibits their importation and likewise the importation of hay and straw from the continent—this is to prevent infection, for there is no indication of tuberculosis among Jersey cattle in their native habitat. In all, the Jerseyites exported 1,923 cattle in 1906.

Cotton Meal for Cows

John Michels and J. M. Burgess of the South Carolina station state that

YOU NEED THE BEST

THEREFORE CONSULT DR. J. H. TERRILL, 285 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.



DR. J. H. TERRILL

Who successfully treats and cures all forms of Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and women, and who from his long experience in the treatment of such diseases, is better capacitated to treat and cure you than others who have not made the treatment of such troubles as yours a special study.

Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Contracted Diseases, Varicocele in any of its forms permanently cured. A guarantee given in every case; no pain or loss of time from business.

Blood poison of a specific character permanently cured in the shortest time possible. All cases guaranteed.

Bladder and Kidney troubles under our system of treatment rapidly and permanently cured.

Structures cured without dilating or cutting; no detention from business.

Acute Private Diseases cured quickly, perfectly and permanently.

Rheumatism in all its forms is permanently cured by our system of treatment, and all Sexual Weaknesses, Lack of Development, no matter from what cause, if accepted for treatment, will be permanently cured. IF YOUR CASE IS ACCEPTED—A CURE IS GUARANTEED—IT COSTS YOU NOTHING FOR CONSULTATION OR EXAMINATION.

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Dr. J. H. Terrill, the most expert and reliable Specialist in Texas and the Entire Southwest, offers his latest book No. 15 on the Private Diseases of Men Absolutely FREE. It is the BEST BOOK ever published by a physician. Tells how to get WELL. How you can have your VITAL FORCES restored and diseases of men cured.

Sit right down and send for this book, and if you don't find it "head and shoulders" above any other book that you have ever read, bring the book to me and I will treat you absolutely FREE.

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"there is a prevailing belief that when cottonseed meal is fed for long periods in quantities exceeding four pounds per cow daily the health of the animals will be or less injuriously affected," but in a series of experiments which they report it was found that cottonseed meal may be fed in conjunction with good corn silage to the extent of from five to six pounds per cow daily without affecting the health of the animals. Indeed such a ration appeared to keep the cows in an unusually good state of health. A ration consisting of cottonseed meal and good corn silage was consumed by the cows with great relish, which was in no way lessened when the feeding of such a ration was continued for a period of five months.

These results are of special importance because cottonseed meal and corn silage form by far the cheapest dairy feeds available to dairy men in the south. It is stated that the cost of such a ration is only slightly more than half that of the common dairy ration now fed.

A Stock Shipping Decision

Judge Burgess of the Missouri supreme court, in a decision just handed down, says that a railroad cannot by law be compelled to furnish transportation for a shipper of live stock from the market back home. The case was one in which the state board of railway and warehouse commissioners filed suit to compel the Burlington route to furnish same to a shipper who, it had given free transportation to market with a shipment of cattle.

Judge Burgess did not give an opinion as to whether the road could be compelled to furnish free transportation from point of shipment to destination, as he said this question was

not involved in the proceedings. His decision reverses the lower court and dismisses the case.

He holds that section 1085 is violative of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States in so far as it requires railroad companies to furnish free transportation for return to stock shippers, and is therefore void because it deprives the carrier of his property without due process of law and is a denial of the equal protection of the law, in that it denies railroad companies the right to charge and exact payment of fare for the transportation of shippers of stock which they are allowed to charge shippers of other goods for the same kind of service.

Farmers Victim of Swindler

A smooth rogue is working a new kind of swindle among the farmers of Iowa and many of them have been nipped, says the Sioux City Record. A well dressed fellow came thru the country, stating that he was authorized to test cows for tuberculosis. Of course, the farmer, hearing so much about what is being done by the state in regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, thought it was all right and the fellow went ahead, supposedly making the test, with the result that the farmer was told a large number of his herd had reacted. He was told he need not kill them if he could find some one who would buy them and take them out of the state. In a day or two an elderly man came along wanting to buy cows, and, of course, the farmer wanted to sell these cows. They were promptly bought at about \$15 per head. After they had been taken away a little thinking on the part of the farmer convinced him that he had been the victim of a swindling game.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices **CAKE AND MEAL** Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

Heavy Receipts Of Spring Wool

San Angelo Reports Biggest Clip on Record

San Angelo.—The local wool commis-sion men are receiving what is con-sidered the heaviest clip of spring wool ever delivered to the warehouses in San Angelo at the present time. It is conservatively estimated that nearly a million pounds of fine wool have al-ready been stored and that there is several hundred thousand pounds on the road. The clip this year has been something very much out of the ordi-nary and is of the highest grade and best length.

The wool markets of the world at the present time are very much shot to pieces. Wool quotations on Texas wool show that the market is off from nine to ten cents over the prevailing mar-ket prices of last year, which was then in bad shape and this season it prom-ises to be even worse unless some un-foreseen improvement comes forth so again get conditions back to a normal condition. There is a very consid-erable amount of last fall's yield still stored here and in the East coming from this point. This wool is being held owing to low prices offered and the lack of demand for wool at almost any price.

While the price offered for wool is down sheepmen feel that wool will eventually go up to former prices, if not higher. Sheepmen are receiving fine prices for sheep and this helps to keep them in good spirits even tho wool prices are all smashed and low.

Sheep Man Abroad

Bob Campbell of San Angelo, Texas, who brought in today for Caruthers & Oglesby 1,000 grass wethers, left his home in Jackson county, Missouri, 25 years ago for the plains country, of that state, where he has spent most of the time in a wagon after herds of sheep. And most of these years he has slept in a blanket on the ground. "For one who likes outdoor life," said Mr. Campbell, "that is the place, and the occupation. We have the mess wagon with us and a few herders, and when night comes on we round up the sheep and sleep with them. The worst thing we have to contend with is the wolves. We have two kinds there, the coyote and the big gray wolves, the latter found as a rule in the broken districts, where there is some brush and small timber. This class of wolves is large enough to kill and carry off calves and prefer them to sheep, but take the sheep when calves are scarce. A re-ward of \$20 a scalp is paid for the large wolves, but they are pretty hard to get."—Kansas City Daily Drivers' Telegram.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

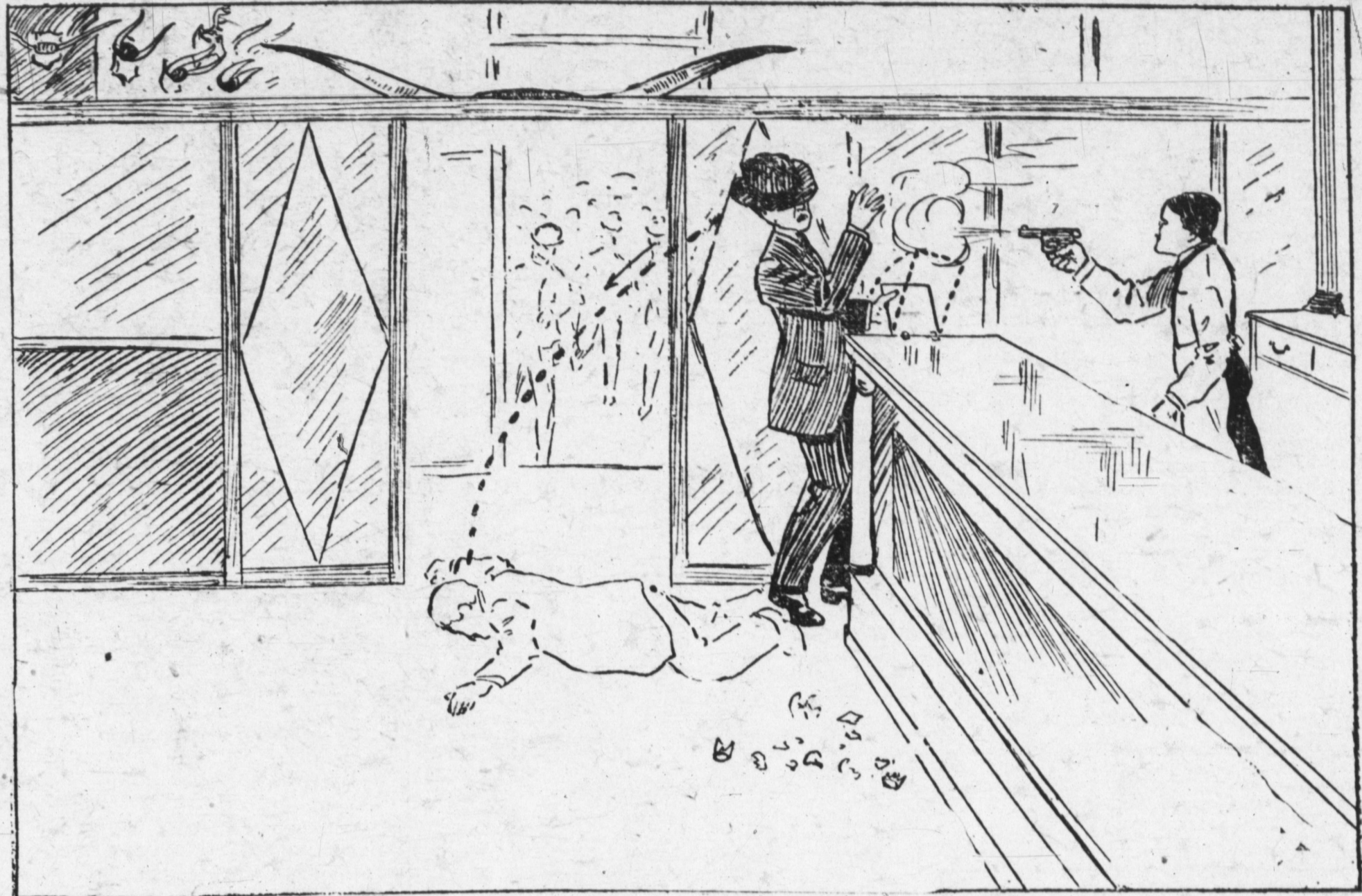
"What shall I eat?" is the daily in-quiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judg-ment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improp-erly prepared food. My personal expe-rience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Last Sum-mer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disap-peared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a per-fect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manu-factured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Sketch and Diagram Showing Killing of Hargrove



◆◆◆◆◆
● "I'm sorry—but I had it ●
● to do." — From Walter ●
● James' statement of the ●
● killing of Walker Hargrove. ●
◆◆◆◆◆

Walker K. Hargrove, survivor of a half dozen gun fights, was instantly killed Wednesday evening by Walter James, bartender in the Board of Trade saloon at Third and Main streets.

Various accounts of the affair indi-cate that Hargrove had an altercation with James following the breaking of some glasses and was starting to go behind the bar after James when shot.

One bullet, said to be the first, pen-etrated the brain. Three others fol-lowed in quick succession, lodging in the body. Hargrove fell and died soon afterward. A six-shooter was found on him, James surrendered to Detective Gen U. Bell and was re-leased on an agreed bond of \$5,000, after waiving a preliminary hearing before Justice Mabon.

Walter James' Statement

"I'm sorry, but I had it to do."
This was Walter James' statement, made to The Telegram Thursday.

Mr. James also said that he did not know John Wales, said to be a distant relative of his, who was shot by Har-grove at Bowie a year ago, and de-clared that had nothing whatever to do with Wednesday's shooting. Further questions were referred to his attor-ney, W. P. McLean Jr.

Mr. McLean declared that James' statement summed up the situation and authorized the further statement that Hargrove had started around the bar and had his pistol half drawn.

James, he announced, will request an indictment by the grand jury and an immediate trial in order that the matter may be completely settled as soon as possible.

James is a quiet man of small sta-ure and ordinary physique. His face is smooth shaven and cool, grayish-blue eyes look out from under light eyelashes. He has a forehead of more than ordinary height and light hair. He would not be picked as a man to make trouble, but his cool, self-con-tained manner shows his fearlessness.

The displaying an evident disincli-nation to discuss the details of the tragedy, he showed no trepidation as to the outcome and conversed quietly Thursday afternoon with his attorney and Assistant County Attorney Chas. Rowland within a foot of the spot where Hargrove's body fell. He shook hands cordially with Mr. Rowland and concurred in Mr. McLean's request for an indictment by the grand jury.

Wasn't Wearing Breastplate

Hargrove was believed to wear a breastplate. James had heard of this and the first shot struck him directly in the forehead. An automatic gun was used, the other shots striking Har-

grove before he fell. Deceased did not have on a breastplate when killed.

A negro porter in the saloon and John L. Scoggins, a real estate dealer, with an office adjoining the saloon, made statements indicating that James acted in self-defense. The statement of the negro is that there was a re-monstrance on James' part over the breaking of glasses by Hargrove, fol-lowed by sharp words, when Hargrove started inside the bar.

Mr. Scoggins says that he heard the breaking glass, the thought at once coming to him that glasses had been knocked from the bar. Four shots followed a little later in such rapid succession that they could scarcely be counted. He then started into the sa-loon, Hargrove was lying on the floor and James was behind the bar.

Saloon Belongs to Tom James

The saloon in which the shooting occurred belongs to Tom James. Rufe James, an uncle of Walter James, says that Hargrove had been ordered to stay away from the saloon earlier in the week. At that time he came to the saloon in an automobile and was told to stay out by Tom James. Har-grove is also said to have gone to the telephone back of the bar gate a few days ago and refused to leave until pushed into a chair at the cigar stand. Wednesday afternoon Walter James was heard to tell Hargrove, "Don't do that again."

Hargrove Funeral Friday

The funeral of Hargrove will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence, 408 Missouri avenue. In-terment will be in Oakwood cemetery. The funeral was postponed from Thursday afternoon to enable the at-tendance of a brother, Robert Har-grove, and Miss Lelia Hargrove of Kansas City. The dead man is also survived by his widow and two little children. He was in comfortable cir-cumstances and is said to leave an es-tate of over \$20,000.

Mrs. Hargrove was Miss Jeanette Pittman of North Fort Worth, a sister of Jack Pittman, a prominent grocer and butcher. They had been married only a few years. The older child is under 2 years of age and the other but an infant.

Came from East Texas

"It was his day" is the way a man who has on himself several bullet scars commented on Hargrove's death. He was born near Daingerfield, East Tex-as, in 1869. Henry Tackett is said to have been killed by Hargrove eighteen years ago at Tenth and Main streets, after severely wounding Hargrove.

Hargrove was the only one surviv-ing a pistol battle at Arlington in 1892. His father and brother, Harvey Spears and William Smith, all died in this encounter, following a dispute about horse trading. He was charged with murder, but was acquitted in 1895. Four years ago he was wounded in the arm in a fight at Bowie in which J. C. Waggoner was killed. His escape in this struggle without injuries in

the body led to the report that he wore a breastplate. He was also con-nected with an accidental homicide at Wichita Falls thru the discharge of a Winchester. This was a peculiar acci-dent, a guest in the hotel room above him being shot by the bullet, which penetrated the floor.

But little over a year ago Hargrove became engaged in a shooting affray at Bowie, in which Constable John Wales, a distant relative of Walter James by marriage, was wounded. An-other officer was also wounded, and after barricading himself in his house, Hargrove, who was wounded in the side, surrendered and came to Fort Worth.

In Many Altercations

He took offense easily and has re-cently been engaged in a number of altercations in this city. A short time ago he was bested by the crew of an Evans avenue car, after a dispute about stopping at a crossing. The night before the killing he made a gun play at the rathskeller at Tenth and Main streets. At that time he is said to have stepped in when a man threatened to strike another with a beer glass. It is said that Hargrove then wore two guns. He was recently heavily fined for carrying a pistol, but maintained that it was necessary for his safety to be armed. As a police deputy at Bowie he is said to have made a splendid officer.

Several years ago a man tried to shoot him at Bowie, firing at him from across the street and using a shotgun. The shot lodged in both of Hargrove's arms, but did little dam-age.

Still Taking Testimony

Justice Mabon was still taking tes-timony in the case Thursday after-noon. Witnesses summoned dropped in during the day and answered the questions asked. The negro porter who was the only eye witness to the scene beside the principals will sub-mit his testimony late Thursday aft-ernoon.

Walter James is about 30 years of age and exceptionally well liked. For a long time he resided at 802 West Belknap street, but has lately been living down town. He was formerly bartender at the Tennessee Liquor House at Houston and Weatherford streets.

Shipments from Taylor

TAYLOR, Texas, May 25.—One car-load of hogs and one of fat sheep were shipped Thursday from Taylor by Jas-son M. Forwood to the Houston mar-ket. In the latter car were ten head of sheep purchased of John B. Pumphrey, which averaged 161 pounds.

Shipments from Karnes City

KARNES CITY, Texas, May 25.—S. E. Crews shipped Thursday five car-loads of stock cattle to Kyle. W. D. McBride shipped two cars to Kerr-ville, where he has recently purchased a ranch.

Uniformity In Breeding

Professor Glover of the Colorado Agricultural College says that breeders in this country do not pay enough attention to uniformity, nor do they follow carefully enough the lines of methodical selection. He says:

"We are annually paying tribute to the genius and foresight of European stock breeders to the extent of several million dollars. We go to Scotland for the Clydesdale horse, to France for the Percheron and the French Coach, and to England for the Shire, etc. This in itself is not so bad, provided we make the best use of these breeds after we get them. No country on earth has better natural conditions for making and perfecting high-class breeds of live stock than this, and yet it is a fact that aside from the American trotting horse and a breed or two of pigs and chickens, we have never produced in the entire history of this country one single pure breed of live stock. The Yankee who enjoys the reputation the world over for his keen business instinct has in this respect gained the unenviable reputation of being the rankest kind of a sucker. We go across the water and pay thousands of dollars for pure-bred sires, bring them over here, and thoughtlessly mate them with mares of every known breed without ever a thought of purity of blood or the ultimate establishing of pure breeds at

home. All sorts of crosses have been made in this way and the result is that we have a heterogeneous mixture, lacking in uniformity, and a large percentage of them without merit. As a result again of this foolish practice we have a superabundance of horses without any particular qualities of excellence which go on the market at the lowest price in every market. Out of this heterogeneous collection of non-entities there are, of course, a few surprisingly good individuals; but the males should never be used for breeding purposes, as they lack in prepotency, or power to transmit their desirable characteristics to their offspring. The mares may be profitably bred, but always with the view of grading up by successive top crossing with pure-bred sires of the same breed. Five such crosses are supposed practically to obliterate the native blood, and according to some of the stud books, produce what is known as pure-bred horses. In general our farmers are quite particular about the breed and points of excellence of the horse used as sire, but the mistake has been in not persisting in using sires of one breed and of equal excellence until purity of blood, a greater degree of prepotency, and a uniform excellence of offspring are secured."

SHEEP

MAKING CAREFUL STUDY

What the Government Is Doing for the Sheep Industry

After making a careful study of the present system of breeding upon the range of the West and realizing the importance of the sheep industry, the government has taken up the study of breeding range sheep. The experiment was planned during the year 1906, and is being carried on in co-operation with the Wyoming experiment station at Laramie. The object of the experiment is the development of a type of sheep which shall be hardy on the range, stand flocking in large numbers, shear a good fleece of wool, be of fair size and have a good mutton form.

It was agreed by those conducting the experiment that the foundation stock should be of a large bodied, fine woolled type, the reason for such a decision being that fine wool sheep predominate over the entire range country, and are in fact the foundation of the range sheep industry. In order to secure the type of sheep desired in the experiment, fine wool blood must be used. Many of the fine wool ewes upon the range are deficient in size and in mutton form, and breeders who run fine wools have to use rams of the mutton breeds to produce lambs for the market. For crossing upon the fine wool ewes for market lambs we find a large number of Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire, Hampshire, Rambouillet and Oxford rams being used. The Rambouillet has been considered by many to be the ideal range sheep, and owing to this fact this breed has made wonderful progress during the last few years, and today many excellent flocks are found in the range states. Rambouillet rams have been in great demand for use on the ranges, and for several years the eastern breeders have enjoyed a good trade for their rams for the west.

The present breeding flock consists of 250 ewes and six rams. The ewes are mostly Rambouillet blood, a few however, being high grade Delaines. In selecting the foundation flock of ewes, a definite type was clearly kept in mind, and the ewes were selected from the leading range flocks in the state of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. Six pure-bred Rambouillet rams were selected for breeding upon the 250 ewes. These rams were of the best mutton type of Rambouillets that could be secured and were selected from the leading flocks of Ohio, Michigan and Washington.

The ewes at the beginning of the breeding season were carefully divided into six and each lot was mated with the ram thought best adapted to produce the type of lambs desired. Careful records are kept of the birth weight of all the lambs, the breeding and development. Samples are taken

of all the fleeces at shearing time, noting the length, quality and condition of wool. The sheep are running upon a range near Laramie and the experiment is being carried on under range conditions.—Professor E. T. Shaw, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Lamb Movement Delayed

The recent cold rainy spell gave the spring lamb crop both in the south and north a setback, and as a result the movement of such marketward has been delayed several weeks longer than expected not long ago, says the Weekly Live Stock Reporter. This has been an instance of "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Had there been the early shipments of lambs from those sections which were anticipated the trade would have been very badly crippled as the market is in a very treacherous condition now and consumptive demand at lower ebb than usual, the supplies coming forward are comparatively moderate.

No marked movement of spring lambs is looked for either from the northern or southern breeding grounds until after the first of June, by which time they will have the trade more to themselves, as the great bulk of the Colorado will have been sent to the shambles.

Buying at Fort Worth

Owing to the fact that no grass cattle have been going to Kansas City the past two months Kansas City packers have purchased at Fort Worth over 10,000 head of grass cattle, and shipped them to Kansas City for slaughter. It is natural to suppose that had Texas shippers seen fit to ship some of their cattle direct to Kansas City and saved packers there trouble and expense of buying at Fort Worth and reshipping, that they would buy them on a little higher basis than at Fort Worth. All packers in shipping out cars of dressed meats to their customers have to make them up of all grades and they must have a certain amount of Texas grass cattle in order to offer their trade a full assortment of the various kinds of dressed beef. No butcher wants all high-priced corn fed beef. They must have some of the lower-priced grades also. That is the reason Kansas City packers, who have no houses in Texas, have to buy cattle at Fort Worth. They would prefer to buy the cattle at Kansas City, and some Texas cattle shipped direct to that market would doubtless net the owner a nice margin over what they would bring him in Fort Worth. In forwarding from Fort Worth many shipments come thru to Kansas City without unloading, so South Texas shippers should get thru to Kansas City on one feed.

Belgium Cattle

According to information furnished by Consul General Henry W. Diederich of Antwerp, Belgium has an abundance of excellent pasturage, and the raising of cattle forms an important occupation of the people. He writes:

The country is noted for four of its breeds of cattle—the blue breed, the Flemish, the Ardenne and the Condroz. The blue cattle are raised in Brabant and Hainaut. They thrive best in the warmer climates or hilly countries, where the cold is not excessive. The cow gives 3,600 to 4,000 liters (1 liter,

Open Publicity

Insures a fair, square and honest deal. It characterises the policy of Dr. Pierce as relates to the composition of his time-proven and most popular medicines. Their ingredients are on each bottle-wrapper, attested under oath and printed in plain English. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine designed for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments and sold by druggists, the makers of which publish on each bottle-wrapper what the medicine contains.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, and no narcotics or other harmful or habit-forming drugs, as will be seen from its published ingredients. It contains only such native, medicinal roots as are most highly recommended by leading medical writers and practitioners of all the several schools of practice, for the cure of woman's delicate and peculiar ailments. It is safe for women to take in any condition of the system, as it assists Nature in restoring the healthful action of all the organs distinctly feminine.

Nature's own cure. In fact, "Favorite Prescription" is Nature's own cure for the many derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is advised for no other diseases.

If you are a weak, tired, nervous, over-worked, broken-down, pain-racked woman, either young, old or middle-aged, suffering from frequent headaches, backaches, dizziness or fainting spells, gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps see imaginary specks, or dark spots floating before the eyes, have dragging-down or heavy feeling in lower abdomen, or pelvic region, with, perhaps, pelvic catarrh, or other symptoms of functional or organic affections of the distinctly feminine organs, then you will make no mistake if you resort to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The most advanced medical science knows no better agents for the cure of all such diseases than are happily and harmoniously combined in this widely-famed "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce.

You can't afford to accept any secret nostrum of unknown composition and of questionable merit as a substitute for this professionally endorsed and time-tested remedy of known composition, simply that some unprincipled dealer may make a little larger profit. Don't expect it to perform miracles but give it a fair, persevering trial and it is not likely to disappoint you. It won't "dissolve tumors"—no medicine will. It will cure a larger percentage of all curable ailments which especially afflict womankind than any other medicine sold by druggists for that purpose.

As to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery it has a very large range of application, yet it is by no means recommended as a "Cure-All." It possesses marvelous alterative, or blood cleansing, properties and is at the same time a most invigorating tonic, or strength giver. It exerts a specific, cleansing, soothing and healing effect upon all the lining mucous membranes of the system; hence, its great curative value in all catarrhal affections, no matter where located.

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the passages two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid, while persisting in the use of the "Golden Medical Discovery"

for its blood cleansing and specific curative effects upon the diseased mucous membranes. It will cure a very large per cent. of all cases, even after they have reached the ulcerative, or chronic stage, and no matter of how many years' standing they may be. It is equally efficacious in affections of the mucous lining of the larynx, bronchia and respiratory organs in general, thus curing bronchitis, laryngitis and other affections giving rise to obstinate, hang-on-coughs. It is not so good in acute coughs following sudden colds, as in the lingering, chronic coughs. Nor must the "Golden Medical Discovery" be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that, but for all obstinate hang-on-coughs due to laryngeal or bronchial irritation and kindred affections, of the throat which, if neglected or badly treated, are likely to lead up to consumption, the "Discovery" can be relied upon to produce the best curative results.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is, from its tonic and specific curative control over mucous surfaces, especially efficacious in curing indigestion, dyspepsia, weak stomach and "Liver Complaint," or biliousness. Even ulceration of the stomach and bowels has in thousands of cases been cured by it; also obstinate chronic diarrhea.

In addition to all the foregoing, not the least valuable of the marvelously efficacious properties possessed by the "Discovery" is the unequalled regulating and strengthening effect exerted by it over the heart's action. It has made some wonderful cures of very pronounced valvular and other affections of that organ.

The reason why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures so wide a range of diseases is made plain in a booklet sent free on request mailed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. If interested, send for it.

The powerful alterative or blood purifying properties possessed by the "Discovery" will naturally suggest its use for the cure of blotches, pimples, eruptions; as eczema, salt-rheum, and other skin affections in all of which it has made remarkable cures; also in scrofulous sores and old, open ulcers, or eating sores. To heal the latter, use Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve as a local application, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to correct the blood and cleanse the system. A box will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifty-four cents in stamps. If your druggist don't have it in stock, address Dr. Pierce, as above.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. Easy to take as candy.

1,0567 quarts) of milk per annum, and 25 to 30 liters yields 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) of butter. The characteristics of the Flemish cattle are the same as those of the blue, save that the oxen are very strong and highly prized for field labor.

The Ardenne cattle are raised in the mountainous parts of Belgium and are of the greatest interest to American cattle breeders, because altho not so well developed as the preceding breeds, they are easily acclimatized. The cow gives 1,600 to 2,500 liters of milk per annum, and 26 to 29 liters of the milk yield 1 kilo of butter. The meat is in much demand for its fine flavor. The Condroz cattle combine the characteristics of the blue and Ardenne breeds. The cow gives 2,500 liters of milk per annum, of which 25 to 30 liters yield 1 kilo of butter.

In addition to pasturage Belgium cattle are freely fed on prepared fodder, according to approved formulas, and it has been proved that each animal gives a profit in proportion to the kinds and quantities thus fed to it.

Cattle Outlook in Canada

A Montreal correspondent of the London Meat Trades Journal writes:

"The outlook for the St. Lawrence cattle shipping season is not a cheerful one. The available supply of stock is estimated to be considerably below that of previous years, while in respect to condition it is admittedly below the average. The higher rates current for all classes of stock, together with the prospect of dearer freights, do not improve the situation.

"The question of developing a dressed meat trade is once more attracting attention and it is believed if the project could secure government assistance for a year or two a lucrative shipping business could be established."

LUBBOCK, Texas, May 23.—The famous Lubbock band, consisting of twenty pieces, is making arrangements to play at the state fair in Dallas the coming fall. A committee composed of J. J. Dillard, Judge H. C. Ferguson and Walter S. Posey was appointed to take charge of the matter. The local band is acknowledged the best in west Texas and the Panhandle and the big fair will be fortunate should these expert musicians play during the celebration.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
1200 feet and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students receive in reach of all satisfaction guaranteed, particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

The Cow Pea in Missouri

Experiments conducted at the Missouri agricultural college in the growing of cowpeas have been summarized by Charles H. Taylor, one of the students in agriculture. His summary may be of interest to Texas farmers:

"Cowpeas is a crop that the Missouri farmer will have to learn to grow and the sooner he learns it the better it will be for him. It is a leguminous crop that has the advantage of clover in several ways and works into the rotation of crops very nicely. A knowledge of the plant is sure to make it popular.

"Cowpeas will grow on most any kind of soil that is drained, but the best soil for them is a loam of medium fertility. They do well on a sandy soil and will make one to three tons of humus to pasture off or turn into that soil and increase its fertility. Sown on a stiff clay, they will come up and make a medium growth the first year, and the second year they will dig right down into that clay and loosen it up. Cowpeas and rye are the first things sown on the 'post oak flats' of South Missouri to get the land started on the road to fertility.

"Besides growing on most any soil, they are valuable from the fact that they are legumes and have the power of fixing (thru the agent of bacteria) the free nitrogen of the air, making it available as plant food. In this respect they rank close to clover and alfalfa, and have the additional advantage of being able to grow on land where no one would even think of sowing alfalfa. Like the other legumes they may need to have the soil inoculated with bacteria, and this may be done either by scattering dirt from a good cowpea field over the patch to be sown, or probably by scattering the manure of animals fed on cowpea hay. When inoculated, they will fix as much nitrogen in the soil in 60 to 110 days as clover will in eighteen months.

The Time to Plant

"Cowpeas will not grow in a cold soil, but will lie there and soon rot. For this reason they should not be planted until two or three weeks after corn planting time, and in central Missouri may be planted as late as July 15. Stir up a good seed bed and double the rows with a corn planter, put in shallow and sow five to eight quarts per acre. These will have to be cultivated two or three times, but you should not plow them while they are wet either from rain or dew, or the dirt will stick to them and they will rot. If you use the drill, sow three to five pecks per acre, putting them about 1 1/2 inches deep. They will need no further cultivation unless there comes a rain before they get thru the ground. In case of rain, harrow very lightly to break the crust, or most of them will fall to get thru.

"Cowpeas yield one to two and a half tons of hay per acre, worth about \$8 per ton. They make six to eighteen bushels of seed, worth about \$2 per bushel, and one or two tons of straw, worth \$5 per ton. The yield varies with the variety of pea sown, as well as with the land and season. They are one of the best paying crops.

"The leading varieties of upright peas are whippoorwill, new era and iron. They bear more seed, but make less hay. Clay, black and extra early blackeye are some good spreading peas. The upright are preferable for hogs, while the spreading are excellent for sheep and produce more organic matter to plow under.

"In size these peas run: Black, 100 per ounce; extra large blackeye, 101 per ounce; whippoorwill, 142 per ounce; new era, 172 per ounce; iron, 180 per ounce; clay, 194 per ounce.

"Now if you are buying peas for feed you can afford to pay as much for one variety as for another, but if you are buying for seed you can evidently pay more per bushel for the variety having the smaller seeds. Prices may not vary inversely as the size of the seed, but should not be radically off that scale. As a matter of fact, there is little difference in the price at present, and all of them are high. Whippoorwill are the best known and are the most in demand. They are somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.50 per bushel, while new eras are some 25 cents lower. On the basis of size of pea, if new era sells at \$2.25, we can afford to pay something like the following prices:

	Per Bu.
Black	\$1.30
Extra early blackeye	1.30
Whippoorwill	1.85
New era	2.25
Iron	2.35
Clay	2.55

"This leaves out the factor of variety difference and adaptability to specific purposes."

Oklahoma to Teach Farming

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 25.—Approval by Governor Haskell of senate bill No. 109 will give to Oklahoma a new department in its public school system—the teaching of the elements of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding and domestic science. The measure has been praised by Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture as one of the most admirable he has seen. Dr. Spillman, who came from the department in Washington to discuss the subject before the legislature, said that his visit was useless, as the bill contained all that he was prepared to propose.

William H. Murray, speaker of the house, was the pioneer of this legislation. He championed it in the constitutional convention and provided in the state constitution that these branches of education should be taught in the public schools of the state. The bill as passed bears the names of Senator Franklin, Representative Rainey and Representative Faulkner.

"The elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, stock feeding, building country roads and domestic science, including the elements of economics, shall be embraced in the branches taught in all the public schools of this state receiving any part of their support from this state," reads the bill, "and these branches shall be as thoroly studied and taught by observation, practical exercises and the use of text and reference books, and in the same manner as are other like required branches in said public schools."

The establishment of this department is a recognition of the importance of agriculture in Oklahoma. A state commission composed of the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state board of agriculture and the president of the agricultural and mechanical college is created to supervise this department. A chair of agriculture is added to the agricultural and mechanical college,

whose incumbent shall assist the state normal and common schools in the adoption of the most desirable methods of teaching. In each normal school a department of agriculture and industrial education shall give instruction to teachers. After July 1, 1909, no teacher may be employed in the public schools who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the above branches.

The bill establishes in each of the state supreme court districts an agricultural school of secondary grade, with a course of instruction leading to the agricultural and mechanical college and the normal schools. Each of these schools must be provided with eighty acres of land, without cost to the state, for use as experimental farms.

SOUTH TEXAS GOSSIP

W. W. Jones of Corpus Christi came up Monday morning and is in quite a cheerful mood as a result of the good rain last week which extended from Corpus Christi to Laredo, and laid over a while at his ranch in Starr county. He has shipped out a few steers, but now since the rain he hopes to have several trains of market toppers moved out in the near future.

Private advices received in the city from W. F. Gohlke of Marfa, receiver for the 100,000-acre Sanz ranch of Murphy & Walker, are to the effect that he has just delivered 875 steers, including 1s, 2s and 3s, to a Colorado buyer. He has recently sold 600 head of cows to local parties that will go on Presidio county ranches. He says that now the season is approaching for the summer rains out that way, the cowmen generally regard the outlook quite hopefully. Mr. Gohlke did not say in his letter whether he was breaking any of the broncho horses on the ranch, nor did he say how much damage had been done to his alabaster cheeks while he was cutting out these cattle in the hot sun. His friends in the city will be glad to see him back when his mission out west has been accomplished.

President Howard Bland of the Fair



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, freight prepaid, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle of a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderfully low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and COASTER-BRAKES, equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter of approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Association at Taylor is bending his efforts toward making this year's fair, to be held in Taylor July 2, 3 and 4, the most comprehensive yet held in Williamson county. The racing features will be up to the usual standard, and in addition the exhibit of live stock and agricultural products will be on a much larger scale than in any previous year.

John Dyer of Fort Worth came in Friday morning and will leave today for an expedition into the cattle territory tributary to San Antonio in order to get an exact count on the number of cattle yet to go to market this spring. He remembers what a scrape the cowboy promoter of Fort Worth got into once by going back to Fort Worth from a trip down here and stating that there were 500,000 head of aged steers that would go to market from down here that spring, so he will probably not give out the figures he secures.

W. P. McKinnon of Tobey is here for a few days before starting back to "Ole Virginny," where he will revel in persimmons for a month. He says the cattle down in Atascosa county are doing fine and that corn only wants more rain to enable the farmers to supply the needs of San Antonio at about 10 cents a bushel, but he has not closed any contracts at that price, contingent upon rain, for the very simple reason that the corn will be worth more than that just to arrange around in the reception room so it can be admired by the public.—San Antonio Express.

ABILENE, Texas, May 23.—Colonel W. M. Lacy is expecting his son, Lieutenant H. L. Lacy of the United States navy, to visit him May 25. The lieutenant is with the Pacific squadron, being assigned to the flagship Charleston. He was an officer on the gunboat Bennington in July, 1905, when a boiler of the ship exploded and killed 63 men, near San Diego, Cal. For his brave deeds after the terrible explosion he received letters of commendation from the high official of the squadron and from the navy department at Washington.

CHILDRESS, Texas, May 22.—Rebuilding of the Denver railroad shops, which burned down here last week, is under way, a large force of the road's employes heping in work of clearing debris and erecting the new buildings. A month will probably elapse before the shops can resume work where they left off. More than two hundred men will be given their former positions, altho the shops will not be enlarged to any great extent this year. The total loss from the conflagra-

tion is about \$100,000. The new black smith, machine and boiler shops will have every convenience and facility Vice President Keeler of the Denver road pleased all citizens when he announced no inducements would take the shops from Childress, that business here is always good, and that conditions meet with the approval of the line's officials.

HEREFORD, Texas, May 23.—C. B. Fullerton, whose family has been making Hereford their home for more than a year, came yesterday from the Panama canal zone where he has been in the constabulary department. His wife and children were happy to have him return after his long stay of more than a year. Mrs. Fullerton came here alone about a year ago, he having enlisted in the service at New York and had taken passage to begin his duties. They had selected Hereford as their home, because of the fact that he had ridden these plains as a cowboy several years ago and he knew that Mrs. Fullerton and the three children would be in good company and in safe hands, while he was away.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 23.—The owners of the electric street railway franchise are hurrying work. They have secured a shipment of trolley poles and will plant them along Chadbourne street from the Santa Fe depot to the Landan hotel. Bailey and Fuller will leave Monday or Tuesday for St. Louis and other cities to buy steel and other material.

The first track built will be the line from the depot south to the Landan hotel. One mile of track must be complete and in operation by Sept. 7. They will complete three miles of track before there is any halt.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

FOR WANT OF A COW

AND now it develops that the real reason that gallant old sea dog "Fighting Bob" Evans has been compelled to relinquish command of the magnificent Atlantic fleet and rheumatically drag his way overland back across the continent to a prosaic office berth in Washington, is nothing less than the fact that at a critical time during the voyage of the fleet around the Horn the admiral needed a cow and couldn't get one.

How are the mighty fallen. And yet the chronicling of it is simple. Forty years ago or so Admiral Evans, not an admiral then, was wounded in the leg. The wound healed, but it left a weak spot and there rheumatic gout found lodgment. Evans has been troubled with it for years but, always, heretofore he has been able to fight it off. When the gout came the admiral went on a simple diet of fresh milk and took nothing else until the gout left.

This time the gout came unawares. Like a cowardly enemy it waited until the admiral was far out at sea, far from the dairy fighting base which he had always so successfully used against it before. The gout came and it stayed. Condensed milk was tried, but the gout laughed at it, as the Spaniards at Santiago would have laughed at skyrocket instead of steel shell. The admiral grew worse, he fumed and fretted, lost weight and suffered intensely. There was no relief and finally at San Francisco he gave up the command and retired crippled and defeated.

One cannot but feel a sympathy for the admiral who was thus so vanquished, but at the same time one cannot but feel an increased admiration for the humble cow whose worth is sometimes forgotten when we read the stirring tales of the gallant men-of-war.

We may recall the magnificent part the mule played in winning San Juan, but who before ever heard of an admiral defeated because his bovine reinforcements could not reach him?

We recall the part Mrs. Stoessel's cows played at the defense of Port Arthur, and how they afterward developed in the general's court-martial to give mute evidence that Mrs. Stoessel knew of the surrender long enough in advance to sell them off at a handsome profit.

Also we may recall some of the other places where the cow has consciously or unconsciously taken the center of the stage. Who will forget the cow that kicked over the lamp that started the Chicago fire?

We are too apt to think only of the cow's commercial side. We will remember that the cow's milk and butter in the United States amounted in value to no less than \$800,000,000 last year, but the Evans incident demonstrates her importance in other spheres. It is true Admiral Cervera had a cow on his battleship and Admiral Cervera lost Santiago. Probably, however, she was only a Spanish cow. With an American bossy he might have been invincible.

Aside from admirals, battleships and fleets, the want of a cow has been seriously felt at many other times and places.

For want of cows Texas is buying butter from Kansas and Missouri, or eating oleomargarine. For want of cows hundreds of homes are doing without the simple luxury of milk and butter, except in the meagerest quantities.

For want of a cow many a household has been hard pushed to get groceries and food supplies when the cow's extra supply of butter would have bought them. For want of cows many a farm's soil has been worn out because it did not get proper fertilization. For want of cows many a farmer has not yet learned the profits in hogs and poultry which thrive on the otherwise waste skim milk. For want of cows Texas is today a million dollars poorer than she would have been had the present campaign for dairying been commenced ten years ago.

The want of a cow on Bob Evans' battleship was serious, for the admiral, and it could not be remedied. Texas can remedy its needs and is remedying them most rapidly.

Therefore a cheer, not loud enough to frighten her, but mild and emphatic enough to express deserved appreciation for the humble cow. May she live long and prosper.

THE HOG IN EUROPE

IN Europe, says a bulletin recently issued by the department of agriculture, hog raising is not a fad, nor a specialty, but a recognized necessity. Hogs are raised to consume the waste of the farm. In European countries the prodigal waste which characterizes agriculture in America would drive the farmers and the nations themselves into bankruptcy.

Therefore as a first aid to agricultural economy the hog is to be found on every farm in France, Germany and England. On the dairy farms hogs rise to more importance and become an auxiliary source of revenue.

The real secret of success in feeding for prime bacon, bacon which has not yet been equalled in America, is due to large amounts of skim milk and buttermilk fed with grain and meal.

What will make a bacon hog in Europe ought to make one in Texas. Texas can raise the grain and meal and a dairy of twenty cows can furnish skim milk and buttermilk enough for 100 hogs. Either industry alone, owing to cheapness of feed, is highly profitable in Texas, but when the two are combined the percentage of waste is so far eliminated that the profits from both are greatly increased. That is when hog raising is practiced on a dairy farm the cows can be charged up with no waste milk. On the other hand the milk necessary for feed can be

supplied from a dairy farm cheaper than anywhere else. Furthermore, milk as a feed for hogs can be replaced by nothing.

Texas needs more dairying and it needs more hogs. We are buying both butter and bacon from other states. Why not produce them at home?

If dairying is profitable on the Island of Guernsey, where pasture land is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 an acre, why cannot it be made profitable on land in Texas worth \$30 to \$50? If hog raising is a necessity to bring the required income from land in Germany worth \$250 an acre, why is it not a good investment on land in Texas worth \$25?

The fall of 1908 ought to see at least twenty-five new creameries started in the territory tributary to Fort Worth. That would require at least 8,000 cows. The skim milk from one good dairy cow will supply the necessary ration for four growing hogs. Thirty thousands hogs with such a start, would command top prices on the Fort Worth market and would last just six days.

There is but one way to get the dairying and hog raising idea started on a successful scale and that is by the forming of farmers' clubs. Truck growing started that way and it has been a wonderful success. Less than four months old the Arlington Truck Growers' Association has already shipped its first carload of potatoes to a foreign market. Less than six months old the Gainesville creamery has already shipped a ton of butter to New York and Cuba. Results come quickly in Texas.

Five years of systematic, intelligent work will result in government bureau writing about the hog in Texas, instead of the hog in Europe. When this state once gets started it will make the celebrated Westphalian hams look like boarding-house sausage.

But the time to start is now.

OUR DANGEROUS FLOWERS

ON THE heels of an announcement from the Arizona experiment station that the leaves of the oleander are extremely poisonous and quickly fatal to domestic animals, a Philadelphia cancer expert comes along with the startling statement that the hitherto undiscovered source of cancer may be traced directly to our modest friends the buttercups.

The Arizona station makes no charges against the oleander other than that the leaves of the delightful flowering shrub are full of powerful narcotics. It coldly presents the facts and allows people to draw their own conclusions. A horse fed ten oleander leaves died in thirty-six hours; a cow ate twelve leaves and died in thirty-six hours; a sheep ate one leaf and died in forty-eight hours. A horse fed three leaves a day for three or four days showed effects of the poison in a rising temperature and pulse. A week after the doses were discontinued the animal was fed ten leaves of the oleander and died in thirty-six hours.

This is uncomfortable information for those who may number the oleander among their favorite plants, but it is none the less valuable. Children are apt to taste the leaves of any plant that may strike their fancy, and doubtless many owners of oleanders little knew the menace they were harboring. If ten leaves of the plant will kill a horse it would almost warrant its being banished to conservatories where all the fallen leaves may be quickly destroyed, and where children will have no opportunity to taste them.

But the buttercup proposition sounds more remarkable. People do not eat buttercups, much as they like them. The Philadelphia scientist does not state whether or not they were used to provide the oleaginous portion of Nebuchadnezzar's diet when that ancient ruler adopted a strictly vegetarian diet, altho this has been sometimes rumored. But the doctor does say that cows who eat buttercups may communicate cancer thru their milk, truly an appalling possibility.

The doctor declares that the peculiar odor of the buttercup led him to his investigations. He analyzed the leaves and flowers and found therein sundry volatile acids which are known for their irritant properties. The doctor declares that a strong infusion of buttercup leaves would if introduced in the stomach, cause death. He recommends that buttercups be destroyed by application of "government whitewash" to the meadows where they grow. The whitewash, which is not of the Paul Morton variety, is made of lime and salt.

Thus science at one swoop puts the ban on two flowers, one of which at least has been a theme of poets for generations. Who would have suspected such dire possibilities inherent in the shrinking, golden-petalled little flowers which furnish so charming a contrast to the dark green sedgy meadows where they flourish?

Incidentally the statements of the Arizona station and the Philadelphia expert serve as reminders that after all we know very little about the things which are most common. Our knowledge of herbs and medicinal plants is mostly confined to senna, catnip, quinine, rhubarb and sassafras.

Burbank has proven to us that the once-despised cactus is useful, and may furnish food. It isn't more than a century since people were persuaded that tomatoes are not poisonous and began eating them. Many people yet are undecided whether or not strawberries are a safe fruit for general diet.

In time we may acquire a little more respect for the ancients who knew a great deal more about the qualities of plants and a great deal less about their culture than we do. After hearing of the buttercup and the oleander we will not be so quick to laugh at the old myths about the deadly foxglove and the fatal perfume of the jasmine.

But—will the violet's turn be next?

How quickly Americans forget is shown by the case of Admiral Evans. A week ago he was the focusing point for thousands of eyes at San Francisco, hailed as a hero on every hand. Then he retired from the navy and started back for Washington. His trip across the continent was scarcely even noted, at no place was he accorded any more attentions than a common tourist, and he slipped into Washington ill and broken in health, as quietly as if he had never been heard of. There was a time when "Fighting Bob's" name was on everybody's lips, but apparently people are talking about something else now.

The present session of congress has not been wholly worthless. Boss Aldrich has been made to realize that he is no longer boss, and Senator Foraker's eruptions on the Brownsville incident have finally been checked.

DALLAS, Texas, May 21.—Tom Kent, charged with the murder of Dick Beall, brother of Congressman Jack Beall, was today remanded to jail without bail by the examining court.

A Bit of Verse

IF I CAN LIVE

If I can live,
To make some pale face brighter, and
to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed
eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching
heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in pass-
ing by.

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious
strain,
My life, tho bare,
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear
and fair
To us of earth, will not have been in
vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's
alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and
shine;
And 'twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, she did her best for one of
Thine.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

LOVER'S LANE

(Elspeth Grahame.)

In my fancy the wind is sighing
Thru the ruffled hedgerows again,
And the wrath of my youth is crying
To me from that love-haunted lane.

I watch the lads silently wooing.
I hear the girls whisper again,
I think of their joying or ruing,
Whose love-time was lived in the
lane.

The days of those dreams are long
over,
And never will come back again—
Yet life's at no loss for a lover
To walk for all time in the lane!
—In the May Everybody's.

* * *

L'ENVOI

When earth's last picture is painted,
And the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded,
And the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest—and, faith, we shall need
it—
Lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen
Shall set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be
happy;
They shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league can-
vas
With brushes of comets' hair;
They shall find real saints to draw
from—
Magdalene, Peter and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting,
And never get tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money
And no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of working,
And each in his separate star
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it
For the God of Things as they are.
—Rudyard Kipling: "The Seven Seas."

Into each life some rain must fall,
So poets claim,
But when it spoils a game of ball
It is a shame.

Jealous? Why Of Course Not!

"You might tell me what's the trou-
ble," insisted the young man with the
frowning brow.

"There isn't anything," said the
young woman in pink, with the sweet
accent a woman uses when she is
ready to quarrel.

"Well, you're mad about something,"
said the young man. "I haven't done a
thing!"

"You have, too!" burst out the young
woman. "That's just the trouble! You
have done too much! You—you've
tried to do two things at once, which
is always fatal!"

"I'd like to know what you mean,"
cried the young man with the frown.

"I am telling you, if you'd only
listen!" said the young woman indig-
nantly. "You've mixed me all up, in-
terrupting! And it wouldn't have been
so bad if I could have borne it alone,
but other people saw and no girl likes
to be slighted before other people—"

"Mabel," said the young man, grasp-
ing one of her hands, "I seem to gather
that you're mad at me about some-
thing. I don't for the life of me know
what it is! Please—"

"You took me to the Smiths to call
last evening, didn't you?" demanded
the young woman. "And after we got
there you never paid any more atten-
tion to me than if I had been in the
Klondike. You talked the whole even-
ing to Gladys Jones. Tho, I must say,
how any human being could endure
her so long is more than I can guess.

"I'm sure I don't care how much or
how long you choose to hang around
Gladys—but it was the pointed way
you did it—over in the corner by your-
selves, as if you were having the best
time of your life."

"Weren't you talking to Howard as
if your life depended on it?" broke in
the young man. "I'd like to know what
else I could do."

"That was very different," said the
young woman in pink. "Did you expect
that I was going to sit gazing with
weeping eyes at the corner where you
sat engrossed with Gladys?"

"You slighted all the rest of the room
too, when it comes to that," persisted
the young man, sternly.

"That isn't the question at all!" said
the young woman. "I didn't mind you
talking to Gladys, not in the least. I
want you to do as you like, of course.
I suppose she seemed amusing and in-
teresting to you after you had been
with me, for I never pretended to be
clever. Still, I've heard people say she
was as stupid'as—as much. There is
no accounting for one's preferences, I
suppose."

"I'd like to know what's got into
you!" said the young man. "You know
perfectly well that I don't care a rap
about Gladys Jones."

"Well, even if I were of a jealous
disposition," said the young woman, "I
couldn't be jealous of her. It isn't in
my nature. Those things don't bother
me a bit."

"Well, they do me," said the young
man, with an inspiration. "Do you
want to know the real reason I talked
to her? Just because I was so fear-
fully jealous of Howard and the way
you were enjoying his conversation."

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

"You must expect to pay the fid-
dler."

"I do. But there are too many
violinists on life's vaudeville bill."

The young woman in pink began to
dimple. "Were you, really?" she asked.
"Frightfully," said the young man,
frowning as hard as he could.

"You foolish boy!" murmured the
young woman. "It is ridiculous to be
jealous! You ought to be as I am!
Why, Howard isn't to be compared
with you!"



2370

BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT,
Paris Pattern No. 2370
All Seams Allowed.

This jaunty little design for the pop-
ular Russian suit is intended for the
small boy. The material used in its
development is slate-gray Indian-head
cotton. The shawl collar, straight cuffs
and narrow belt are of bright red linen
and all the stitching is done in the
same color. The removable shield is
of the gray stitched with red, or if de-
sired the latter might also be of the
red linen. The blouse fastens in double-
breasted effect with small pearl but-
tons, and the full knickerbockers are
caught in around the knees by elastic
run-thru a hem facing. The pattern
is in four sizes—2 to 5 years. For a
boy of 3 years the suit requires 3 3/4
yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 54
inches wide; as illustrated, 5/8 yard of
contrasting material 27 inches wide.



2396

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt
Paris Pattern No. 2396. All seams
allowed.

This simple model is adaptable to
thin serge, flannel, whipcord, Panama
cloth, linen khaki or duck. It is an
excellent style for the separate skirt
to wear with the plain shirt-waist, and
the wide bias fold set on as a trim-
ming directly above the hem is par-
ticularly stylish. The pattern is in 8
sizes—22 to 36 inches waist measure.
For 26 waist the skirt, made of ma-
terial with nap, requires 8 3/4 yards 20
inches wide, 4 1/4 yards 36 inches wide,
4 yards 42 inches wide or 3 yards 54
inches wide; without nap, it needs 7 3/4
yards 20 inches wide, 4 1/4 yards 36
inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 42 inches wide,
or 2 3/4 yards 54 inches wide; 1 1/4 yard
20 inches wide, 3/4 yard 36 inches wide,
5/8 yard 42 inches wide, or 1/2 yard 54
inches wide, extra, for bias band.
Width of lower edge about 3 3/4 yards.

Latest Fashions



2294

Child's Rompers—Paris Pattern No.
2394

(All seams allowed.)

Blue, red, green or brown and white
checked gingham, plain-colored cham-
bray, galatea or denim are all suit-
able materials for this serviceable lit-
tle garment. They are roomy and
comfortable, fastened to a square
yoke at the front, and fastened down
the center back. A low turn-down col-
lar finishes the neck, and the full
sleeves are gathered into narrow wrist
bands. A square pocket ornaments the
left front, and this, as well as the belt,
cuffs, yoke and collar, is trimmed with
white cotton serpentine braid. The
pattern is in 5 sizes—2 to 10 years. For
a child of 4 years the rompers re-
quire 2-7-8 yards of material 27 inches
wide or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide; 2-3-4
yards of serpentine braid to trim.



2269

Ladies' Work Apron,

Paris Pattern No. 2269. All seams
allowed.

This useful little apron is developed
in dotted percale, the color a dull gray,
with small black dots scattered over
the surface, and the stitching is done
in gray cotton. The design is made
with a princess panel in the front,
which tapers to narrow straps in the
back, being crossed over and fastened
to the belt. The skirt portion is gath-
ered to this belt, and the front is orna-
mented with a square pocket either
side of the princess panel. The pat-
tern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44
inches bust measure. For 36 bust the
apron requires 4 3/4 yards of material
27 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 36 inches
wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Any pattern on this page for 10 cents.
Address Fashion Department, Stock-
man-Journal.

Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

By Arthur Morrison Copyright L. C. Page & Co.

SYNOPSIS

Three peculiar and mysterious murders occur in quick succession. These follow fast after an unexplained diamond robbery, upon which Marvin Hewitt, detective, is detailed. Two of the murdered men are marked in an unexplainable way with a red triangle upon their foreheads and both of them meet death from strangulation. The third disappears and his body is found in a burned barn. The detective works upon the cases, which appear to have a relative cause, but for days can find no trace by which to fashion a clew.

(Continued from last week.)

There were hurried steps in the hall, a question or two, and the study door was pushed open. Two servants—they would not venture from the kitchen singly this dreadful night—made a confused announcement of "Mr. Myatt," and were instantly pushed aside by Mr. Myatt himself, anxious and agitated.

The late Mr. Mason's closest scientific friend was a palish, black-headed man, of above middle height, with stooping shoulders and a very quick pair of eyes. There was something about his face that somehow reminded Hewitt of portraits he had seen of John Knox, and yet it was not such a face as his; it seemed oddly unlike in its very likeness.

"What is this dreadful news, Mr. Potswood?" he cried. "I heard people talking in the next street on my way home. Is it true? But the servants have told me so. They say our poor friend—but there has been an arrest, hasn't there?"

The rector nodded gravely. "And who? Tell me about it, Mr. Potswood—tell me!"

"I think I must see how Miss Creswick is doing," said Hewitt, speaking across to Plummer and making for the door.

"Certainly, doctor, certainly!" answered Plummer with a nod.

Hewitt closed the door behind him, leaving the rector in the full tide of his account of the day's events; but Hewitt's way took him to the kitchen, where the servants were cowering and whispering together, frightened and bewildered.

"Is there any paint or varnish of any sort in the place?" he asked sharply. "Give me anything there is—black, if possible—and a brush, quickly."

"There's—there's Brunswick black, sir, for the stove," said the cook.

"That will do; be quick. Oh, there's Gips, the gardener! You're just the man I want, Gips. Come and find me a board or a plank, quick as you please!" And Hewitt pushed the old gardener before him into the garden by the kitchen door.

A quarter of an hour later Mr. Everard Myatt, having heard all that was to be told of his friend's terrible death and the arrest of Mr. Lawson, turned to go, meeting Hewitt at the study door on his way.

"And how is poor Miss Creswick by now, doctor," he asked anxiously.

Hewitt shook his head. "No better than you could expect," he said, "but, on the whole, no worse. She mustn't be seen tonight, of course, but, perhaps, if you could call round in the morning with the rector—"

"Of course—of course! Poor girl—and Dr. Lawson suspected, too—what a terrible blow for her! Anything I can do, doctor, of course, as I said to Mr. Potswood—anything I can do I will do as gladly as such sad circumstances permit."

The rector had been coming to the door with Mr. Myatt, but Plummer, catching a sign from Hewitt, restrained him unseen, and Hewitt and the visitor walked into the hall together.

"They have put out the light. It seems," Hewitt said. "I wonder why—unless people from the crowd have been coming into the garden and staring in thru the glass panels. I wonder if we can find the door handle. Yes, here it is. Dark outside, too! Good-night—mind how you go on the steps!"

Mr. Myatt checked and stumbled in the dark porch, and reached quickly downward.

"There's a board standing across the porch," he said.

"A board?" replied Hewitt. "So there is. Let me move it, or it'll upset somebody. Good-night!"

Mr. Myatt strode off into the dark night, and Hewitt, noiselessly lifting the board he had himself placed in position, hastened back to the study.

He swung up the board, all sticky and shiny with Brunswick black, and laid it across a spread newspaper, on the table.

There on the top, in the midst of the black varnish, were the prints of all five finger tips of a hand, where Mr. Myatt had felt for the obstruction in the porch.

Hewitt opened the drawer he had shut a little while back, and took therefrom a sheet of writing paper. And when, with the lens from his pocket, he began to examine that paper in comparison with the finger marks on the board, Plummer and the rector could see that there were also two distinct finger marks on the paper and one faint one—all red. Plummer came to look.

"What's this?" he said. "Was this what you were going to tell us about?"

Hewitt did not reply for a few moments, but continued his examination. Then he rose and turned to Plummer.

"You've still got that piece of paper in your pocket, I suppose," he said, "with the little red smudges of color put there by the police surgeon?"

"Yes—here it is," and the detective took it from his waistcoat pocket.

"Thanks," said Hewitt. "Now, see here. That is a little of the red stuff taken from the mark on Denson's forehead a week ago, and found to consist of vermilion, oil and wax. You have seen the second impression of that awful mark on the forehead of your friend Mason, Mr. Potswood, tonight. This foam has been searched for papers before we began, and papers have been burnt. In the search this drawer was opened—containing, as you see, nothing but a supply of new headed note-paper. The note-paper was hastily lifted to see if anything else lay beneath, and here, on the bottom sheet, these finger marks were left in that same adhesive, freely marking red—a sort of stuff that sticks to and marks whatever it touches. The hand that lifted that paper was the hand that impressed that ghastly mark; and the hand that left its print on this black varnish was Mr. Everard Myatt's! Now compare the two!"

Plummer had snatched the lens, and was narrowly comparing the marks ere Hewitt had well finished speaking.

"They are!" he cried, as the rector bent excitedly over him. "They are the same! See—forefinger and middle finger—the same, every line!"

"I needn't tell you," pursued Hewitt, "certainly I needn't tell Plummer, that that is the most certain and scientific method of identification known. The police know that—and use it. But now there is some more. You saw me take that charred paper from the fire. Sometimes words may be read on charred paper—it depends on the paper and the ink. Most of the cinders were too much broken to yield any information, tho we may try again by daylight. But one was suggestive. See it!" Hewitt very carefully pulled out the flat drawer that held the cinders.

"You see," he went on, "that one—this—is different from the rest. It has retained its original form better, and has been less broken, because of being of thicker paper. It is a crumpled envelope. Look at the flap—it has never been closed down. Moreover, on that same flap you may read in embossed letters, still visible, part of the name of this house. Plain inference—this was an envelope intended for a letter never sent, and so crumpled-up and dropped into the waste basket. But why should such an apparently unimportant thing as that be carefully brought from the waste paper basket and burnt? Somebody was anxious that the smallest scrap of paper evidencing a certain correspondence should be destroyed. But look closely at the front of the envelope—the ink shows a rather lighter gray than the paper. The address is incomplete—at any rate, no more than some of the first line and a little of the second is at all visible now; but it is plain that the first line begins with an E. The letters immediately following are not distinct, but next there is a capital M beginning a name which is clearly, Myatt or Myall. Now, that is why, when Myatt came here, I took the first steps to hand to get an impression of his finger tips, in order to compare them with the marks on that paper."

"But why," asked the astonished rector, "why did he come back?"

"Nothing but a bold measure to see how things were going—he came as

his own spy, that's all. He's a keen and dangerous man. Don't you remember telling me how he called on you yesterday, tho you hardly knew him by sight, merely to ask you to persuade Mason to take a holiday? It struck me as a little odd at the time. He was pumping you, Mr. Potswood—he wanted to find what Mason had been saying! And he is not alone—plainly he is not alone, for poor Mason knew they were watching everywhere. But come—this is no time for speculation. Plummer—you must hold him safely—we'll pick up evidence enough when you've got him. I wouldn't leave it, Plummer—I'd take him to-night!"

"You're right—right, as usual, Mr. Hewitt," Plummer agreed. "More especially as the rector was—well, a little incautious in talking to him just now."

"I? What did I say?" Mr. Potswood asked, astonished. "I had no suspicions—how could I have—"

"No, Mr. Potswood," the detective replied, "you had no suspicions, and for that very reason, in the excitement of the narrative, you called Mr. Martin Hewitt by his right name at least twice! And after I had called him 'doctor,' too!" he added regretfully.

"Is that so?" asked Hewitt.

The poor rector was sadly abashed. "But I really wasn't aware of it, Mr. Hewitt!" he protested. "I hardly think I could—but, there, perhaps I did! Of course, if Inspector Plummer remembers it—"

"He'll be off!" exclaimed Hewitt. "With that hint, and finding the black stuff on his hands, he'll smell a rat instantly! Come, Mr. Potswood—you can show us the nearest way to his house, at any rate! Come—we may get him yet!"

But the good rector's slip of the tongue was fatal, and Myatt was not yet to meet the fate that fitted him. The house was not far—less than a mile away. It was a detached house, but quite a small one—smaller than Mason's. Plummer blocked every exit with a man, but his caution was wasted. Myatt was gone.

There was the house and the furniture and two servants, just as it might have been any day in the year when Myatt was out for an hour. But now he was out for good. The police watched and waited all night, and all the next day; they waited and watched for a week, and the house was under observation after that, but Myatt never returned. He had made his plans, it was plain, for just such a flight, whenever the necessity might arise; and when he was assured that danger threatened, he simply vanished in the dark of a London night. Search brought no information—not a scrap of telltale paper lay in Calton Lodge—not a letter, not a line. Tho, indeed, the police were to see more of Myatt's work yet—and so was Hewitt.

Dr. Lawson's detention did not last the night out. The unhappy Mason had indeed sent to him, by a chance messenger, having grown desperate in long waiting for the return of Gips from the rectory. Mason was ready to call in any aid, to recall any of the friendships he had sacrificed in the past. But Lawson was long in coming, having received the note after a long professional round, and when at last he arrived, Mason was a little reassured by the promise of Hewitt's visit. Therefore, he did not tell the doctor so much as he might have done. Nevertheless, he talked wildly and vaguely, so that Dr. Lawson feared some disturbance of his reason. The doctor quieted and soothed him, however, and when he left he promised to return after his consultation hour at the surgery was over. He must have been watched away from the house, and then the blow fell that sealed for ever the lips of Jacob Mason.

Poor Miss Creswick was taken from the old house in which she could no longer remain, and for a few months she stayed at the rectory, tended lovingly by the rector's excellent wife—stayed there, in fact, till her wedding day, which took place early the next year; so that for her and Dr. Lawson the tragedy ended in happiness, after all.

"God forgive me," cried the rector in the gray of the morning, when it became clear that Myatt had escaped—"God forgive me! Thru my stupidity a horrible creature has been set loose in the world to work his diabolical will afresh!"

"Never mind," said Hewitt. "It was not stupidity, Mr. Potswood—nothing but your openness of character. You were not trained to the cunning that we must use in my profession. And there will be more than Myatt to take—he was not alone! It is plain that Mason was found to be wavering in whatever horrible allegiance he had bound himself, and he was watched. No, Myatt was not alone!"

"No, I fear not," replied the clergyman. "I fear not; there is horrible

mystery still. The watching and besetting that terrified him so much; the fact that he seems to have yielded up his life without a struggle—and that with help so near; and the connection—what could it have been?—between Mason and the other victim—Denson. That is a deep mystery indeed! And that horrible sign! Mr. Hewitt, you have done much—but not all!"

"No," replied Martin Hewitt, "not nearly all. It is even doubtful whether or not it will be my lot to come across the thing again; but it will be in the hands of the police. And, after all, we have achieved something. For we know that if Myatt can be captured we shall be at the heart of the mystery."

Chapter VII.

THE CASE OF THE LEVER KEY

In some of the cases which we now know to have been connected with the Red Triangle, there was nothing, in the first place, to show any such association. In some of these cases the connection has become apparent only since the final clearing up of the whole mystery, and with these cases we have no present concern; but in others it revealed itself during the investigation of the case. It was to this second category that the next case belonged—the next at all connectible, that is, after that of the mysterious death of Mr. Jacob Mason and the flight of Everard Myatt.

The case was remarkable in other respects also; first, because in one of its features it had a resemblance to the case of Samuel's diamonds, which first brought the Red Triangle to Hewitt's notice; next, because in its course Hewitt encountered what he declared to be the most ingenious and baffling cryptogram that he had ever seen in the length of his strange experience; and thirdly, because I was the means of placing that cryptogram in his hands, owing to one of those odd chances that arise again and again in real life—are, indeed, so common as to pass almost unregarded—and yet might be thought improbable if offered in the guise of a mere story. Hewitt has often alluded to the curious persistence of such chances in his experience. I think I have elsewhere mentioned a certain police officer's prolonged search after a criminal for whose arrest he held a warrant, ending in the discovery—because of a misdirected call—that the man had been living all the time next door to himself; and I have also told of the other detective inspector, who, being sent in search of a criminal of whom he had but the meagrest and most unsatisfactory particulars, and whom he scarcely hoped ever to run down, actually fell over the man as he was leaving the office where he had received his information, in the doorway of which the fellow had stooped to tie his shoe-lace! But, as Hewitt would say, nothing but the exceptional nature of the surrounding circumstances makes these things seem extraordinary. What more ordinary experience, for example, than to meet a friend in some London street—perhaps one friend of the only dozen or so you have among the four millions of people about you? The odds against you, too, of all the millions, choosing the one street of the thousands in London to walk down at the same minute of time, would seem incalculable; and yet the chance comes off so often as to be a matter of the most ordinary experience.

On this occasion I was expecting orders from my editor to produce certain articles on the subject of the London hospitals. It will be remembered that the matter was very much in the air a few years ago, and as nothing is professionally more uncomfortable than to be called on suddenly for an accurate and reasonable leading article on a subject one knows nothing about, I wrote to my friend, Barton McCarthy, who is house surgeon at St. Augustine's, and he replied by an offer to tell me anything I cared to ask if I would call at the hospital.

I set out accordingly some little time after a breakfast even later than ordinary, and called in at Hewitt's office on my way downstairs, to say that I should not be lunching at our usual place that day.

"No," Hewitt answered, "nor shall I. I expect. I'm off to the city, at once. I have an urgent message to go immediately to Kingsley, Bell and Dalton's, in Broad street, where a big bond robbery has just been discovered. Perhaps I can give you a lift in my cab?"

We hurried off together accordingly. Hewitt knew nothing of the case he had to examine, and so could tell me nothing, beyond the short urgent request that he would come at once, and that the matter involved the loss of bonds to a very large amount; and he dropped me at a convenient spot, whence my walk to the hospital was but a short one.

I saw my friend McCarthy, and bothered him very successfully for nearly an hour, getting all the information I had expected, and more, during a very

interesting walk thru the great hospital.

"You get some idea in a place like this," said McCarthy, as we came at last into the receiving room for accident cases, "you get some idea, Brett, of the size of this great London machine working about us. You might walk about the streets for a week and never see a serious accident, or even an accident at all, and yet, you see, here they come all day long—a stream of people damaged or killed in the machine."

A decent workman was having a gashed hand dressed and strapped, and a navy with bandages about his head was being led away by a friend. Nurses and dressers were waiting ready to take their orderly turns at the incoming casualties, and as we looked a more serious case was brought in on an ambulance by two policemen.

The patient was a ragged, disreputable looking fellow of middle age, in grimy and tattered clothes, whose head had been roughly bandaged by the policemen who brought him. He had been knocked down and kicked on the head by a butcher's cart horse, it seemed, in Moorgate street, and he was quite insensible. A very short examination showed that the case was nothing trivial, and McCarthy sent me to sit in his private room to wait lunch, while he gave the matter his personal attention.

When he returned he brought a small crumpled envelope in his hand. "That case is put to bed," he said, "still insensible."

"Is it very bad?" I asked.

"Slight fracture of the occipital, and of course, concussion of the brain—probably contusion, too. I expect we shall find presently. Not so over serious for a healthy man, but I'm afraid he's an old soaker—the sort that crumple up at a touch. Nobody knows him, and there's nothing to identify him in the pockets—a few coppers, an old knife, and so on. So we can't send to tell his friends—unless we bring in your friend Martin Hewitt to trace 'em out, which would come too expensive. Besides," McCarthy added, dropping into a seat before his desk, "if he's got any friends they'll come, sooner or later, when they miss him. This is the only thing he'd got beside what's in the pockets—he'd been sent on a message, probably."

My friend held up the crumpled envelope and took from it a small key. "He'd got this envelope gripped tightly in his hand," he said, "but there was no address on it, so we tore it open in the hope of finding one inside. But there was nothing there but the key. If you were a very promising pupil of your friend Hewitt, I should expect you to take a glance at it and tell us the man's address at once, together with his age, birthplace, when vaccinated and the residence of his maternal grandmother. But you're not, so I'll let you off."

McCarthy turned the key idly about in his hand and tried it on a lock in his desk. "Stopped up," he remarked, withdrawing it, and peeping into the barrel; "not dirt, either—stopped up with paper! What's that for?"

He took a pin to clear the barrel, and the paper came away quite readily. It was a tight little roll, which the surgeon pulled out into a small strip rather less than three inches long and about half an inch broad.

"Hullo!" exclaimed he. "Look here! Here's a job for Martin Hewitt, after all! Figures! What does that mean? And what an amazing place to put them! A key barrel! By Jove, Brett, this looks like one of your favorite adventures. Somebody sends a key in an envelope, and a row of incomprehensible figures rolled up inside the key. Look at it!"

I took the key and the paper. The key was of a good sort; small, inscribed "Tripp's Patent" on the bow, and it evidently belonged to a superior lever lock. The paper which had come from the barrel was very thin and tough—a kind I have seen used in typewriters. It had been very carefully and closely rolled, and then pushed into the key so that its natural tendency to open out held it tightly within. Written on it with a fine pen appeared a series of very minute figures, thus:

9 8 14 4 20 18 5 9 15 19 20
0 3 9 8 5 3 23 0 0 5 13 14
19 19 20 0 0 0 6 1 5 20 0
0 0 0 3 22 1 15 0 0 0 18
5 1 8 20 11 18 9 5 20 12 5
23 14 14 14 1 1 20

"Well," inquired McCarthy, "what do you make of it?"

"Not much as yet," I admitted. "But it's pretty certain it must be a cryptogram or code-writing of some sort; and if that's the case, I think I might back myself to read it—with a little time." For I well remembered the case of the "Flitterbat Lancers," and the lesson in cypher-reading which Hewitt then gave me.

"Come," my friend replied, much interested; "let's see how you do it. Meantime we'll get on with our

lunch."

I took a pencil and a spare sheet of paper, and I studied those figures all thru lunch and for some little time after. It soon became plain that the problem was much more difficult than it looked, and I said so. "At the first glance," I said, "it looked a fairly easy cypher; but as a matter of fact, I don't think it's easy at all. One assumes, of course, that the figures stand for letters, and on that assumption two or three peculiarities are noticeable. First, the highest number written here is 23, so that all the letters indicated, in whatever order they may come, are within the compass of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet. Next the numbers most frequently repeated, if we except the naughts, are 5 and 20, which occur seven times each. Now, the vowel most frequently occurring in average English writing is e, and you will at once perceive that e is number five in the alphabet, counting from the beginning. More, if we go on counting so, we shall find that 20 is t, which is one of the most frequently occurring consonants. This would seem to hint that the cypher is of the very simplest description, consisting of the mere substitution of figures for letters in the exact order of the alphabet. But what, then, of the naughts? What can they mean? More especially when we consider that in three places there are actually four naughts in succession; for, of course, no letter is repeated four times successively in any English word, nor in any foreign word that I can imagine. But let us put down the letters in substitution for the figures, on the supposition that the figures stand for letters in their alphabetical order, leaving the naughts as they are. Then we get this:

I rapidly pencilled the letters on the spare paper, thus: i, h, n, d, t, r, e, i; o, s, t, o, c, i, h, e; c, w, o, o, e, m, n, s; s, t, o, o, o, o, f, a; e, t, o, o, o, o, c, v; a, o, o, o, o, r, e; a, h, t, k, r, i, e, t; e, w, n, n, a, a, t.

"See there," I said, "Now, I can make nothing of that. When I come to examine the comparative frequency of the different letters, I find them much as they might be expected to be in a sentence of normal English, and any change would destroy the proportion. E and t are the most frequent, and then come a, n, i, r, s, and c. But as they stand they all mean nothing. It is possible that this may be one of the difficult variable cyphers, which Hewitt might read, but I can't. Put even then, if the values of the letters change as they would do, they would get out of their normal proportions of frequency; so that a variable letter cypher seems unlikely. And there is another oddity. Look and you will see that, counting the naughts in, the letters go in groups of eight, with a semi-colon at the end of each group. Now, it is impossible that the message can be a sentence in which every word has exactly eight letters—or, at least, I should think so. It can scarcely be that the semi-colon itself means a letter—it would be singular for one letter to occur with such curious regularity as that. There is no other visible division between the words, nor any single one of the usual aids by which the reader of secret cypher is able to take a hold of his work. No, I'm afraid I must give it up; for the present, at any rate. But I really think it is a thing that would vastly interest Hewitt, if I might show it to him. I suppose I mustn't."

"Well," McCarthy answered, "perhaps it isn't strictly according to rule, but I think I might venture to lend it to you until tomorrow, if that will do. Indeed, I think, on second thoughts, that I may consider myself quite justified, since it may lead to the man's identification, and it will be a sufficient answer to any inquiry to say that I have shown it to Mr. Martin Hewitt for that purpose. But you'll be careful of it, won't you? Do you want the key, too?"

"I think, if I may, I will take the key and the envelope all together. You can never tell what may or what may not help him, and the three things may hang together, and perhaps explain each other in some mysterious way."

"Very good—here's the whole bag of tricks. It's a queer business altogether, and I must say I feel inquisitive; certainly, if Hewitt can get anything out of those figures I shall be mighty curious to know how he does it. You'll come in again tomorrow, then?"

I promised I would and walked off with the crumpled envelope, the little key, and the puzzling strip of figures. Since the lesson from Hewitt which I have alluded to, I had often amused myself with cryptogram reading, and I had never found a cypher message in a newspaper "agony-column" the meaning of which I could not get at with a little trouble. But this was something altogether beyond me, and if I have any reader who prides himself on his ability to read secret cypher, I recommend him to try his skill on this one before he reads further.

The circumstances, too, seemed as

puzzling as the writing itself. Why, if any person wished to send a note and a key in a closed envelope, should he take the trouble to pack the note inside the key? Why, especially when the note was already written in so baffling a cypher? Whither had this ragged messenger been going with the mysterious package, and who had sent him, and why?

Guessing and musing, I reached home and found that Hewitt had returned before me. I made my way into his office, and came on him sitting at his desk with a large lens, attentively examining a broken brass padlock.

"Am I bothering you?" I asked. "Are you on the bond robbery now?"

Martin Hewitt nodded, with a jerk of the hand toward the padlock. "It's a tough job," he said, "and I shall shut myself up presently and think hard over it; just now I can't see my way into it, at all. But what have you got there?"

"Never mind," I said, "you're too busy now. I came across something very odd at the hospital, which I have thought would interest you—that's all."

"Very well, let me see it. I haven't begun my bout of cogitation yet. Show me."

I put the envelope, the key and the paper on the table before him. Hewitt, with a glance of surprise, picked up the key and examined it. "That's curious," he said, and straightway began fitting the key to the broken padlock on the desk.

"Why, man alive!" he cried, with a sudden burst of excitement, "where did you get this? This—this is the article—the key—the very thing I want!" He sprang to his feet and stared in my face in sheer amazement. "Heavens, Brett, the thing's almost supernatural! I've a broken lever padlock here, and of all things in the world I wanted to find the one key that fitted it; and you calmly walk in and clap down the very thing under my nose! Where did you get it?"

I told him the tale of the man who had been knocked down in Moorgate street, and I explained exactly how the paper, the key and the envelope were found in relation to each other, and why I had brought them.

"And when was the man knocked over?" Hewitt asked.

"Some time between 1 and 2 o'clock, I should say," I replied. "They brought him in well before 2, at any rate."

Hewitt stared into vacancy for a moment, thinking hard. Then he said, "Brett, I believe you've saved my reputation—not that it could have suffered much, perhaps, in such a desperate case. But as a fact I had already advised the calling in of the police, and should, perhaps, even have given up the part of the case still left me. But this ought to put me on the proper track. You see, every one of these patent lever locks differs in some slight degree from all the rest, and only its own key will fit it; and here, by this amazing piece of good luck, is the one key for this very lock, and the man who had it is detailed in hospital. Come, I'm off to see him. Insensible, you say, when you left?"

"Yes, I answered, "and likely to be so for some time, McCarthy thinks; so you probably won't get much information out of him just yet. But the cypher—"

"I'll examine the cypher as I go along, I think. But I should like to take a look at the man, at any rate, even if he can't tell me anything. Will you give me a note to your friend McCarthy?"

"Of course," I answered, readily, and sat down to scribble the few lines necessary to introduce Hewitt.

When I had finished, Hewitt, who had been examining the cryptogram meanwhile, remarked: "This cypher is something out of the common, Brett. I certainly don't expect to be able to read it in the cab-journey—perhaps not in a week of study. The man who devised this is a man of abilities altogether beyond the average."

"I have had my best try at it," I said, "but it beats me wholly. I brought it purely as a matter of curiosity, to show you; it was the merest chance that I brought the key as well."

"And if you hadn't I should probably have put the cypher aside until the case was over, and so have missed the whole thing. Another lesson never to despise what seems like trifles. If you have studied the cypher you have no doubt observed—but there, we'll talk that over afterwards, and the whole case if you like. I'll go now, and I'll tell you all about the business when time permits."

Chapter VIII
THE CASE OF THE LEVER KEY
(CONTINUED).

Here is the case of the bond robbery as it had been presented to Martin Hewitt that morning, while I was at St. Augustine's Hospital, and as I learned it from him later. I had been a little puzzled to hear Hewitt say that the case had seemed so desper-

ately hopeless that he advised the calling in of the police, because my experience had rather been that it was Hewitt who was commonly called in—often too late—when the police were beaten, and I had never before heard of a case in which this order of things was reversed. It turned out, however, as will be seen, that in the state of the matter as it first presented itself the only measures that seemed possible were such as it was in the power of the police alone to adopt.

Messrs. Kingsley, Bell and Dalton were an old-established firm of brokers whose operations were not enormous nor much in the eye of the public, but who carried on a steady and reputable business in a set of offices high up in a great building in Broad street—a building so large that the notice "Offices to let" was a permanent fixture in the front porch. The firm's clients were chiefly steady-going investors of the old-fashioned sort, who wished to avoid all speculative fireworks, and to deal thru a firm whose habits were conformable to their own. The last Kingsley had left the firm and soon afterward died, some years back, and now the head of the firm was Mr. Robert Stanstead Bell, a gentleman of some 60 years of age. There were a couple of sleeping partners—relations—but the one other active partner was Mr. Clarence Dalton, a young man but recently advanced to partnership, and, it was said, likely to become Mr. Bell's son-in-law whenever the old gentleman's daughter Lillian should be married.

The steady, even round of business to which Kingsley, Bell and Dalton and their clerks were accustomed was suddenly interrupted by an appalling loss. It was discovered that bonds were missing from the safe, bonds to the amount of some 25,000 pounds sterling, and whence, how or when they were taken was an utter mystery. It was the loss which had occasioned the urgent message to Hewitt.

When Hewitt reached the spot he was shown at once into an inner office, where Mr. Bell sat waiting. The old gentleman was in a sad state of agitation, and it was with some difficulty that Hewitt got from him a reasonably connected account of the trouble.

"The loss comes at such a time, Mr. Hewitt," the senior partner explained, "that I don't know but it may ruin us utterly, unless my clients' property can be recovered. We have had to pay out heavy sums of late to the representatives of dead or retiring partners, and other circumstances combine with these to make the matter in this way even more terribly serious than the very large amount of the loss would seem to suggest. So I beg you will do what you can."

"That of course," responded Hewitt. "But please tell me, as clearly as you can, the precise circumstances of the case. Where were the bonds taken from?"

"This safe," Mr. Bell answered, turning toward a very large and heavy one, which might almost have been called a small strong room. "They were kept, together with others, in this box, one of several, as you see. The box fastened, like the rest, with a Tripp's patent lever padlock, the only key of which I kept, together with the key to the safe."

The box indicated was one of ordinary thin sheet iron, japanned black—something like what is called a deed box.

"The padlock has been broken open, I see," Hewitt observed.

"Yes, but I did that myself this morning. It had been blocked up in some way, so that the key wouldn't turn—doubtless in order to cause delay when next the box should come to be opened. As it was I might have desisted and put off opening it till later, but I had a reason for wishing to refer at once to a list which was in the box, and so I decided to break the padlock. It was more difficult than one might expect, with such a small padlock."

"And then you discovered your loss?"

"Then I discovered the loss, Mr. Hewitt, tho it was a mere chance even then. For see! All the bonds have not been taken, and those left are placed on the top, while the space below is filled with dummies. I hardly know why I turned them over—for the list was at the top—but I did, and then—" Mr. Bell finished with a despairing gesture.

"And this was some time this morning?"

"At about half-past eleven."

"And when did you last open the box before that?"

"Ten days ago at least, I should think—and even then the bonds may have been gone, for I only opened it to refer to the same list, and I examined nothing else."

(To be continued.)

Range News

Cattle Trades

March Brothers sold to Tol Cawley, 139 head of cows at \$14.50 and \$16. The cattle were delivered at the stock pens Saturday and will be shipped this week—San Angelo Standard.

Tol Cawley, agent for the Crowley-Sutherland Commission Company, has shipped out 15 cars of cattle, six cars of fat cattle to Fort Worth and nine cars to Crescent. Mr. Cawley informs us that he has bought 40 head of steers from Robert Bailey of Rudd, in Schleicher county, paying \$80 per head. This bunch will be shipped out to Fort Worth in a few days.—San Angelo Standard.

Tom Green County

Shield & Martin sold to Ed Snyder of Oklahoma, 805 two-year-old steers at \$20 for the following parties:

Palmer & Dabney of Eldorado, 275 head, a total of \$5,500.

Jackson Brothers of Rudd, 300 head, a total of \$6,000.

C. C. Doty of Eldorado, 225 head, making a total of \$4,500.

The steers are being delivered in San Angelo, shipped to Hominy, Oklahoma, this week.

This company also sold for Mrs. Max Mayer to Jim Craig of Eldorado, 125 head of stock cattle at private terms.

H. R. Wilkins bought this week from parties in Concho county 125 head of one and two year old steers at \$13.50, making a total of \$1,692.50.

Last Saturday W. A. Thomson shipped 10 cars of stock cattle to Coleman.

Sunday Tol Cawley shipped 15 cars of beef cattle to Fort Worth.

Monday W. T. Noelke shipped five cars of sheep to Kansas City.

Tuesday R. S. Campbell shipped six cars of sheep to St. Louis, which ends the shipments until the 22d.

Dr. T. B. Jones, government live stock inspector, inspected all the sheep and states that he found them all in good shape. The sheep shipped this year are making a much better showing than those shipped last spring.—San Angelo Standard.

Martin & Wardlaw, the commission men, report the following sales:

For John Wyatt of Sonora to Lee Martin of Rudd, 250 one year old steers at private terms. For A. F. Clarkson of Sonora to J. A. Whitten of Eldorado, 250 one year old steers at \$15.

Roy Hudspeth of Sonora sold to T. D. Newell, 950 muttons and ewes at private terms.

Ed Fowler of Sonora sold to Bob and Will Evans of Eldorado, 100 cows and calves at \$15.

Abe Mayer of Sonora bought from R. A. Williamson of Crockett county, 75 head of yearling steers at \$15.

Ed Robbins bought yearling steers from the following parties: From Chris Wyatt and Berry Baker, 100 at \$13; from Fred Schwiening, 30 at \$13; from T. D. Rode, 12 at \$13; from J. T. Evans, 75 at \$14; from L. P. Valliant, 12 at \$14.

Soj Mayer of Sonora sold to William Bevans of Menardville, 400 two year old steers at \$20, delivered at the Ogden pasture, near Middle Valley. They passed thru Sonora Monday. They were the best bunch of twos that

Simpson-Eddystone

Zephyrette
Ginghams

The most stylish dresses are possible at moderate cost, with these fine Zephyrette Dress Ginghams made by our scientific new process. Their beautiful designs in fast colors, and their fine, durable fabric add greatly to their economy.

New Process Dress Ginghams
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Dress Ginghams. 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

passed here in a long time.—Devils River News.

Tom Green County

Felix Mann sold for Springstun Brothers of Lipan Flat to Tom Stribling, a stockman of Oklahoma, 300 two and three year old steers at \$24 round, making a total of \$7,200. Mr. Stribling will ship the steers to Oklahoma on Tuesday.

Shield & Martin sold for Jameyson Brothers of Christoval, to Tol Cawley, four hundred cows at \$15.50, a total of \$6,200. The cows were shipped to Hominy, Okla., Sunday.

Jenks Blocker has purchased the Wash Tankersley yearlings at private terms.—San Angelo Standard.

Crockett County

Ben Ingham bought a fine Jersey milk cow from Mrs. Otto Schauer, the price being \$40.

Bill Parker carried a fine black Poll-Angus bull to the Parker ranch from Myers' ranch last week. This is one of the best bred animals in this section.

Wilse Owens bought 150 head of yearlings from Mr. Holmes at Sheffield for \$14.

Millard Drake has finished dipping his sheep. He had them on J. R. Brooks' place while dipping.

Paul Perner is dipping sheep at the Brooks place.

J. Thornton, a cattle buyer of Angelo, was in town on business last week.

Colorado McDonald came in from the Shannon ranch yesterday.

A round-up was made at the 77 mill this week. Will Laney cut-out his bunch to move them to Bronte.

Will Laney expects to leave in the near future for Bronte, Texas. He will there engage in the butcher business with his brother-in-law.

A. Briggs was in town on a steer trade this week.

Lee Henderson sold 350 head of steers to his father recently. He also expects to start to Angelo with a bunch of fat cows soon.

Arthur Hoover passed thru with 10 head of high-grade Durham bulls which he recently purchased from Sol Mayer. He expects to improve his herd greatly by this addition.—Ozona Kicker.

Hereford Sale Averages \$107

Registered Cattle at San Angelo Go for Good Prices

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 23.—A fine herd of registered Hereford cattle was sold this week at auction in San Angelo, and the sale was a great success in every respect. This bunch of Herefords was owned by Sol Mayer, a prominent stockman of Sonora. The sale was conducted under the management of C. R. Thomas of Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Association. Col. R. E. Edmondson was auctioneer both days.

The sale was extensively advertised. The total number of Herefords sold was 107, the total consideration being \$11,470, or an average of over \$107 per head.

The following sales were made: Gentleman, Hector McKenzie, San Angelo, \$260; Adelia, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$80; Miss Helen, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$100; Bonnie Bess, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$125; Lillie, J. R. Nasworthy, San Angelo, \$55; Miss Ida, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$60; Lady Lou 2d, J. R. Nasworthy, San Angelo, \$70; Jewel 3d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Rosa, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$65; Miss Lily 2d and calf, Lee Martin, San Angelo, \$160; Sadie 2d and calf, Lee Martin, San Angelo, \$125; Bernice, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$65; Floradora and calf, W. D. Ake, Rudd, \$155; Madeline, S. C. Martin, Rudd, \$115; Lady Lou and calf, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$105; Katherine, Lee Martin, San Angelo, \$75; Adeline and calf, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$125; Blush Rose 9th and calf, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$100; Miss Walnut, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$125; Ethel and calf, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$80; Glove 2d and calf, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$155; Topsy and calf, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$130; Lenora and calf, C. H. Powell, San Angelo, \$205; Rosaline and calf, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$205; Lenora and calf, C. H. Powell, San Angelo, \$130; Sadie, Lee Martin, San Angelo, \$75; Geneva, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$90; Sonora Belle, Wm. Sherz, San Angelo, \$110; Lady Jane and calf, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$110; Grass Holder and calf, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$100; Pansy Blossom, J. R. Nasworthy, San Angelo, \$60;

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.

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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

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

Young Glory 2d, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$75; Pride of Sutton, Lee Martin San Angelo, \$165; Naoma and calf, Lee Martin, San Angelo, \$155; Lady Isabelle, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$85; Cinderella and calf, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$135; Josephine 2d, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$115; Gertrude, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$65; Nada and calf, S. C. Martin, Rudd, \$155; Violet and calf, Lee Bros., San Angelo, \$90; Jennie and calf, J. H. Jackson, Rudd, \$115; Pansy Blossom 2d and calf, Lee Martin, Christoval, \$205; Young Glory, Lee Martin, Christoval, \$110; Miss Lily, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$80; Favorite, Sid Martin, San Angelo, \$160; Miss Fortune and calf, Sid Martin, Christoval, \$170; Lillian, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$95; Minnie and calf, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$135; Miss Rose and calf, Lee Martin, Christoval, \$115; Pansy Bud 3d and calf, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$110; Geniality and calf, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$145; Louise, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$105; Old Glory and calf, Harry Roberts, Knickerbocker, \$100; Miss Alice, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$85; Ophelia and calf, S. C. Martin, Rudd, \$160; Violet, Lee Martin, Christoval, \$110; Edith Action and calf, S. C. Martin, Rudd, \$65; Westino, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$105; Geneva and calf, J. L. Ely, San Angelo, \$140; Catalina, W. D. Ake, Rudd, \$75; Miss Fortune 2d, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$80; Bernice 2d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$75; Donor, Seaton Keith, San Angelo, \$160; Lady Bell, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Ethel 3d, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Sadie 3d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Christine, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Gertie, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$57.50; Rosa 2d, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Lady Lil, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Catherine 3d, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$62.50; Gladys, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$57.50; Lula, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Pet, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Miss Annie 2d, P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$57.50; Flora, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Josie, Wm. D. Jones, Ozona, \$75.50; Rosie Sky, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$72.50; Grace M., P. W. Sewell, Eldorado, \$57.50; Josephine and calf, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$140; Josephus, W. T. Carson, Sherwood, \$140; Pat, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$80; Erdaff, Sid Martin, San Angelo, \$110; Flinch, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$165; Klondyke, T. W. Palmer, San Angelo, \$45; Prince Walnut 3d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$100; Charlie Payne, H. M. Mills, Eldorado, \$150; Rainbow 2d, H. M. Mills, Eldorado, \$85; Emperor Shadeland, Broome, Farr & Lee, San Angelo, \$270; Gipsy King, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$170; Schleicher 3d, J. W. Cannon, Sheffield, \$115; Cadet 2d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$90; Eldorado, T. W. Palmer, San Angelo, \$125; Emperor, T. W. Palmer, San An-

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

RED POLLED

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

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.

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale.

W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

gelo, \$95; Sultor, T. W. Palmer, San Angelo, \$75; Sutton 2d, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$70; Eugene, Hector McKenzie, San Angelo, \$180; Everett 3d, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$65; Terrell 2d, T. W. Palmer, San Angelo, \$75; Wathen's Lord Wilton, H. M. Mills, Eldorado, \$100; Weatherford, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$115; Togo 2d, S. C. Martin, Rudd, \$260; Dallas, J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, \$125; Sir James 14th, W. J. Carson, Sherwood, \$80; Wild Mary's Java, J. J. Ford, Sonora, \$70; Jim Crack, H. M. Mills, Eldorado, \$85.

GETS RICH—REWARDS KIND ACT

T. C. Gore, Veteran Colorado Prospector, Gives Riley Harmon Ranch

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 25.—As a reward for kindness long since bestowed and probably forgotten by all but the recipient, Riley Harmon of Kansas City, Mo., has just come into possession of Mountain View ranch, near Canon City, Col. The donor is T. C. Gore, a veteran Colorado prospector, who has returned from California, Nev., where he "struck it rich" in a mine.

"This is the deed to the ranch," said Gore, showing a document duly signed by Mrs. A. B. Arnold, who had for some time been the owner. "It will be a surprise to Harmon when I present it to him in Kansas City, where I am going at once."

In an early day Gore and Harmon were close friends. The latter assisted his friend in many ways and showed him numerous acts of kindness thru years of adversity. They separated, Harmon settling on Mountain View ranch, which he located, and spending there the flower of his manhood. Misfortune overtook him and he lost the ranch. When Gore prospered he thought of his old friend and the ranch. A visit to the locality led to the gift.

The ranch is large, under cultivation, has mineral possibilities and is valuable.

Wool Buyers Gathering

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 25.—Wool men are gathering in this city from the east to secure samples of the heavy spring clip of wool being delivered to the warehouses here. The clip this year will be several million pounds. It is of an exceptionally high grade. Wool men say that the markets are now off 9 to 10 points over that of last year and there are fair prospects for the market to go even lower.

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Why Not Produce More Beef Cattle?

A lot of beef steers sold in Fort Worth the other day at \$6.50 on foot. A good large steer will bring about \$100. at that price. This ought to suggest to some of our farmers a route out of their financial troubles. Why not produce some finished steers for market? It is easier to do than to raise cotton that will be required to bring as much money. Cherokee county is one of the very best regions in the state for producing high class beef. East Texas is undoubtedly the best stocked country in the state, tho not classed as a stock country. Some sections because they can hardly produce anything else grow large numbers of cattle and are prosperous. And while we can grow successfully many things they cannot in Western Texas, we can produce better cattle at less cost than in that region. It does not require from ten to twenty acres of land to support a cow here. With Bermuda pastures each acre will do this in the summer, and another acre will largely support the animal thru the winter. We can grow many kinds of forage crops in great abundance, and by the use of such and our natural and cultivated pastures can produce fine cattle, and then the farmers can each feed a few head, and thereby get them in shape to get the top of the market for them. A buyer ought to be able to go thru the country and pick up a car load of finished steers in short order any time, but the truth is, it can never be done at any time of the year. The cattle used are scrubs, and no effort is made to produce good breeds by our farmers. Many sell their steer yearlings at from \$3 to \$6 each, when they should keep them and so handle them as to get ten times the amount for them. In time they will discover how to make a 1-year-old steer weigh 1,000 pounds and be worth \$60. at present prices. But they will have to improve the breed and their methods as they have in hog raising. A few years ago if

one had proposed that our farmers produce pigs at 10 months old weighing 300 pounds, he would have been laughed at, and called a crank, and yet this is now being done every day in Cherokee county. The same startling results can be accomplished in growing beef cattle, and the sooner it is done the better for the farmers and the whole country.—Rusk Press-Journal.

It is undoubtedly true that good beef cattle could be raised in East Texas, but it will require something in the way of a revolution from the methods which have been generally pursued in that section of the state for a long time. The tendency in most farms in East Texas has been to introduce Jersey blood into herds of scrub stock. Some fairly good dairy animals have resulted from these crosses, but the cross rarely produces good beef cattle. East Texas cattle on the live stock market, as a rule, bring low prices, being classed along with the "dogies" of the southwest.

So long as East Texas farmers keep cattle for the milk supply alone, looking on the sale of the animals for beef as merely a side issue, few good beef animals will be produced. When they begin to breed beef animals for profit, introducing the beef breeds and giving the attention to feeding that such animals require, then East Texas may reasonably expect to divide honors with other sections of the state in the matter of beef production. Some effort has already been made in this direction, and there are some herds of Shorthorn cattle and a few Herefords to be found in East Texas, but comparatively few of the best bred animals of the beef breeds have found their way there as yet.

But East Texas didn't raise Elberta peaches or tomatoes to any extent a few years ago. It may do a good deal in the beef breeding line when it makes the right start.—Farm and Ranch.

WEANIN GHOGS

Pigs should not be weaned until they are at least eight weeks old, and if the sow is not to have a second litter, or if there is time enough in case she is it is better to let the pigs suckle until they are ten to twelve weeks old.

Farmers often get in a hurry and wean pigs when six weeks old, but unless there is an abundant supply of milk and especially good care given, the pigs are likely to get stunted, sometimes so severely that they never recover.

The cheapest way to put gains on young pigs is thru the sow. She has a strong digestion and can turn coarse grains and pasture in easily digested milk. Careful experiments show that a pound of weight taken from the sow will make more than one pound of gain on the pigs, the flesh of the young animals containing more water.

The sow should be fed to produce a high yield of milk and the pigs should be kept with her until they get to eating a full feed of both grain and pasture.

When the time comes to wean the pigs, cut down the sow's ration to water and a little grain. Take away the stronger pigs first, leaving the weaker ones to suckle for a few days. This method will give the weak pigs an extra chance and will dry up the sow without injuring her udder. When she is giving a large supply of milk and all the pigs are taken away at once her udder is often ruined and she becomes unable to suckle another litter.

When first weaned, feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their meals at least every two hours and too sudden a change is detrimental.

After they get to growing vigorously cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh 75 pounds each and are on good pasture, feed once a day and that at night.

When first weaned, feed the pigs some skim milk if possible. It takes the change from mother's milk easier. Whole milk is good, but a butter fat is worth \$400 to \$740 a ton is expensive pig feed. Tankage will take the place of milk, making it about one-fifth the total weight of the grain fed.

A variety of feeds will give larger and cheaper gains than will any single feed. Peas, wheat, rye, milo maize and corn are the grains to use. Soak from 24 to 48 hours, each time feeding a mixture of at least two grains.

Do not sour the feed, and keep the

troughs, pails and barrels used in feeding sweet and clean.

Half the weight of a two hundred-pound pig should be made from pasture. Alfalfa makes the best pasture, followed by rape, clover and a mixture of wheat, oats and barley sown thickly.

Keep the pasture short for young pigs, as fresh growth is the most easily digested, and tall pastures, when wet, often make the pigs have soft skins. Have two pastures and change from one to the other, so that the pigs will always have clean feed.

They need fresh, clean water always before them. If a well is not convenient, the water can be supplied cheaply in barrels, to which are attached hog watereros.

They must have a warm, dry, clean shelter, free from draft every night in the year, and they need a shade from the midday sun.

If the pigs are lousy when weaned, dip them twice ten days apart. Put up short posts in the feed lot and pastures. Wrap these posts with old sacks and once a week saturate the sacks with crude oil or kerosene. The pigs will rub on these and the oil will kill the lice.

H. M. COTTRELL,
Superintendent of Farmers' Institute,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A. and M. Cattle Sell Well

Thirty head of black muley two-year-old steers fed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College were sold in Fort Worth at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.65. The steers were in five lots of six head each, and were fed by two students from South Texas, R. W. Faust of Comfort and W. G. North of Cuero.

They weighed 868 pounds when put in the feed lots, and at the expiration of 120 days averaged 1,147 pounds. The difficulty of securing prompt service from the college to the market becomes apparent when it is stated that the steers only averaged 1,049 pounds on being weighed up at the yards and robs the students of much of the credit due them in applying scientific methods to feed lot operations. The feeding was in the nature of an experiment to determine, first, the comparative feeding value of corn, kafir corn, milo maize and black strap molasses, and, second, to ascertain the feeding value of cotton seed and cotton seed meal. The results will be given out later by the college in bulletin form, but will of course be unsatisfactory, as a shrinkage of 100 pounds while in transit must be considered.



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STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

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

REAL ESTATE

175,000-ACRE leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

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

HOGS

HOG FEEDING AS PRACTICED IN EUROPE

In practically all European countries considerable attention is given to the production of hogs. As a rule, farmers are not engaged in the industry as a specialty. The prevailing custom is for each farmer to rear only enough pigs to utilize the waste of the farm, but where daily farming is followed as the chief occupation pigs are reared and fed in considerable numbers as an auxiliary industry. The two industries go hand in hand, and to all appearances neither one can be so successfully conducted alone as the two combined, especially in those countries which rank high in the production of high class bacon. The real secret of success in European feeding for prime bacon is due to the large amounts of skim milk and buttermilk fed with grain and meal.

Pigs are fattened for market in many districts. Both the fat and the bacon pig are produced, but most attention is given to the development of the bacon type. In Wiltshire the finest bacon in the world is produced, and very close discrimination on the part of packers in grading the pigs and paying for them according to quality has caused the farmers in these districts to use every possible precaution in feeding. In the production of fat or lard pigs much less skill is demanded of the feeder. Altho the majority of the farmers aim to produce either one type or the other, on some farms both types are produced. The fat pig is especially useful in utilizing damaged and cheap feed when skim milk is not available.

On the best farms the sows are often 12 months old before being bred. Two litters per year is the prevailing custom, and a good breeder is never discarded so long as she continues to rear good litters. The period of usefulness varies from three to eight years. The sows get exercise during the summer, and feed from pasture or a forage crop. Clover and alfalfa are both largely used, and many farmers use vetches and oats or peas and oats. In the milder parts of the country the sows have exercise during winter on pasture, and in the colder districts special exercising pens are provided under cover. Raw and steamed mangels, beets or turnips are fed in winter.

Previous to farrowing brood sows are fed moderately. Any fattening or heating feed is eliminated entirely from the ration or fed in very small quantities, and then in conjunction with cooling feeds, such as skim milk and bran. Within a week or so of farrowing time the principal part of the ration is decreased and the bran increased. Sometimes from four to

eight ounces of Epsom salts, according to the size of the animal, are given each sow about two days before farrowing.

During the suckling period, which varies from five to seven weeks, the sows are very liberally fed. Rations of equal parts bran, shorts and barley meal, scalded and fed with skim milk or two parts bran, two parts middlings and part barley meal, and one part corn meal, soaked or steamed and fed with or without skim milk, are in general use. The sows are always fed three times a day and in some instances four times a day. Skim milk and buttermilk are used whenever they can be had.

The young pigs are encouraged to eat at an early age. When they are 3 weeks old some milk and finely ground oatmeal or shorts are supplied in low troughs where they may get at it.

In feeding the boar the general idea is to keep him in fair flesh and good health. Old boars are even kept in thin flesh. Exercise is given careful attention, both for the favorable influence which it exerts on the general health and on the condition of the feet and legs. During the summer the boar is on pasture and during the winter he has an open yard for exercise. The best breeders are very strongly opposed to the use of any highly fattening feed. Corn is seldom used and when fed is nearly always fed with bran, oats, skim milk and roots, and abundant exercise is given. When fed in this manner, especially in cold weather, it is not deemed to be injurious to the animal.

The young pigs are inspected at an early age, and those which promise to make useful breeding animals are separated from the rest and fed accordingly. The rations used are those that will develop bone and muscle, and skim milk and buttermilk are used by every breeder who can secure it, especially during the first four months of the pig's life. Linseed cake to the extent of about 10 per cent of the ration is fed by many breeders. Feed is generally soaked for several hours before feeding. Young pigs are usually fed three or four times a day.

Many things are demanded in a good side of bacon. The thickness of fat on the back must be uniform in all parts; the fat must not be oily or yellow in color, but must be a clear, bright white; the flesh must be firm and the pigs should be uniform in size to insure uniformity in curing. These results are only obtained when uniformity, care and good judgment are used in compounding rations and feeding them. Considerable latitude is permissible in the selection of feed, but the use of an undesirable one, even when combined with others which in themselves are very desirable, may depreciate the quality of what would otherwise become a very good carcass.

The writer is inclined to believe that pounds of gain in the bacon hog cannot be produced as economically as in the case of the fat or lard hog. This is due to the fact that a much more limited range of feed can be used with safety in feeding the bacon hog and some of the best feed for the production of heavy gain, such as corn, must be fed with great care. Practically all the best bacon producers lay a great deal of stress on the use of dairy by-products. From the standpoint of quality of the bacon produced no rations have proved more satisfactory than barley meal and skim milk; shorts and skim milk; equal parts barley meal and shorts with skim milk; or equal parts ground peas, ground barley and shorts with skim milk. All of these rations have produced good firm bacon, white in color and free from oil or flabbiness. Some feeders use equal parts ground barley and corn meal with skim milk or whey. This ration is said to produce heavier and more economical gains, but the quality of the product is inferior.

On some farms bacon pigs are grown as stores for four or five months, during which time they are on grass or forage crops and are fed again rather lightly. They are then confined to the pens for about three months and are fed liberally. A great many successful farmers have their pigs ready for market at about 6 months of age, which can be done to good advantage where skim milk is available.

The farmers in all parts of England feed a considerable number of pigs to supply the demand for hogs for lard or sausage. They do not require so much skill in feeding as bacon pigs. Most of these pigs are marketed between the ages of 8 and 12 months, but there is always a demand, especially at Christmas time, for a limited number of heavy pigs. Amount of grain and economy of production are the two points which receive consideration. From United States Department of Agriculture Report.

THE TAMWORTH HOG

Despite the assertion frequently made that Indian maize is not necessary to produce the lard type of hogs where kaffir corn, milo maize or cottonseed meal are obtainable, many farmers are convinced that only the old-fashioned yellow corn of the Mississippi valley is the proper feed for hogs. To such farmers the Tamworth, a strictly bacon type of hog, ought to appeal. The following description of the Tamworth was written by H. M. Cottrell of the Colorado Agricultural College:

The Tamworth is a strictly bacon hog with a body smooth, long, deep and thin; light head, neck and shoulders; thin jowls; long nose and long, strong legs; color, red. It has been bred to produce as large a proportion as possible of its weight in an even thickness of choice bacon.

It has been noted for over 100 years for the large proportion of lean meat. A 200-pound hog ready for the market will not have over one inch to one and a half inches of fat along its back.

The two strongest characteristics of the Tamworth are lean meat and large litters. For three years on the Colorado Agricultural College farm the average for all sows was ten live pigs to a litter. A 2-year-old sow, weighing 750 pounds, had eighteen live pigs at one farrowing. Fully matured sows,

well cared for, can produce two litters a year. A Tamworth sow at the Iowa Agricultural College raised thirty-three pigs in one year.

Many feeding tests have been made to compare the difference breeds of hogs and all show that the Tamworth will make as many pounds of gain from a given weight of feed as will the hogs of any other breed. The gain is more largely lean meat. Owing to the unusual proportion of lean, the pork has a delicious flavor. The Tamworth is hardy and active and a good hog for keeping on pastures.

Many stockmen who have raised lard hogs dislike the Tamworth. To them it looks like a "razorback." They do not like its long nose, long legs and thin, long body, and think it must be a hard feeder. They are familiar with lard instead of bacon on a hog.

The first cross of a pure bred Tamworth on other breeds produces an easy feeder that matures quickly and is generally popular with stockmen. The second cross is often unsatisfactory, the pigs in the same litter frequently being of entirely different types, some chunky and others extremely lengthy with a variety in mixtures of colors.

The strongest objection to the Tamworth comes from farmers who neglect their pigs during the summer, when field work crowds, planning to give them extra attention in the fall. The Tamworth will not stand stunting. Once stunted he can never be made profitable. The surplus fat of the lard hog will carry him over a period of neglect; the Tamworth does not have the lard.

DALLAS, Texas, May 23—Two more complaints were filed against Fred Fleming and D. A. Templeton, officers of the defunct Western Bank and Trust Company, charging them with accepting money, knowing the bank was in failing condition.

Fleming was arrested and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 in each case. He is now under a total bond of \$15,000 in three similar cases.

Templeton is not in town, but has notified his attorneys he will be here Tuesday to answer the complaints.

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Weekly Review Livestock Market

Saturday marked the close of another week of declines. Receipts have been heavy, about 24,000 cattle and 2,500 calves arriving, most of which were sold here, although quite a bunch of steers have been forwarded to other markets. Following up cattle ordered out, however, it has been learned that in most instances it has been a losing business, northern markets being in as bad if not a worse condition than Fort Worth.

Monday was a very unsatisfactory day from every point of view, packers not only being slow in bidding, but determined to buy at a decline. Later, however, the good to choice grades met with some favor and moved fairly well. Common stuff has been mean all the week, and very hard to sell at any figure, packers being unwilling bidders while stocker and feeder buyers have not taken a very active part.

Good to choice grass and fed steers are generally 15 to 25c under the prices of a week ago. The showing of well-conditioned cattle has been light, however, and the run of good kinds has been small in proportion to the total number of stock on sale. It takes 35 to 50c to cover the week's loss on common to medium steers, and such grades are fully 75c to \$1 below quotations of ten or twelve days ago. Even at that basis packers do not want to buy and it is purely a peddling business with salesmen. Some Oklahoma corn-fed steers from the lots of R. E. Gatewood sold here Monday at \$6.60. Since that time nothing of the kind has arrived. That price seemed to be as good as any of the season, and to prove that Fort Worth is just a little better than some other markets, packers site the sale of some cattle of the same feeding at St. Louis for only \$6.40. Fat southern steers that were selling readily ten days ago to packers at \$4.25 to \$4.50 are now finding slow outlet to pasturemen at \$3.15 to \$3.50.

Cows have sold well, considering the market showing a loss of not more than 10 to 15c for the week, the decline occurring Friday following a stronger opening market Thursday. Supplies are becoming more liberal in proportion to the number of all classes of cattle arriving, and it is believed that within a short time the runs of shee stuff will daily outnumber those of steers. Northern buyers continue fairly active bidders. Spayed heifers have sold as high as \$4 and choice cows have sold around \$3.75 to \$4 in small bunches, but it takes a good class to bring \$3 in carload lots.

All classes of calves are selling at a loss, the good vealers are not far from steady. Common heavy calves are 50c lower for the week, and hard to sell. Good vealers are bringing \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Bulls closed about steady, the market having shown slight loss early, but regaining the decline later.

Receipts of hogs show a big decrease for the coming week, amounting to only 13,600 head. As a result the market has gained, being 10 to 15c higher than a week ago. Very few strictly choice hogs are arriving, on several days nothing good enough to give the market a thro test being available.

Sheep are far below last week's close, it taking 50 to 75c to cover the loss. Buyers are willing to take supplies at the decline, but salesmen are unwilling to do much business.

Week's Receipts

Receipts by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	8,390	550	3,869	2,709	...
Tuesday	4,306	413	1,576	1,732	...
Wed.	5,218	653	2,953	190	...
Thursday	2,726	618	2,796	337	...
Friday	1,810	151	1,823	253	...
Satur.	625	150	625	525	...
Totals	23,075	2,550	13,650	5,750	16
Wk. ago	29,070	2,066	16,400	6,136	180
Yr. ago	11,983	2,386	10,973	3,332	525

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Steers—		
Monday	\$6.60	\$3.75@4.50
Tuesday	5.25	3.50@4.35
Wednesday	4.60	3.00@4.40
Thursday	4.75	3.25@4.20
Friday	5.60	3.50@4.00
Saturday	4.00	@.....
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.40	2.35@2.90
Tuesday	3.50	2.40@2.90
Wednesday	4.00	2.50@3.00
Thursday	3.25	2.40@2.85
Friday	3.60	2.40@3.00
Saturday	2.90	@.....
Calves—		
Monday	4.60	3.00@4.60
Tuesday	4.65	3.25@4.50
Wednesday	4.75	3.00@4.50
Thursday	4.50	2.50@4.25
Friday	4.40	2.75@4.40
Saturday	4.25	@.....
Hogs—		
Monday	5.32 1/2	\$5.10@5.27 1/2
Tuesday	5.37 1/2	5.20@5.30
Wednesday	5.57 1/2	5.30@5.40
Thursday	5.60	5.40@5.45
Friday	5.60	5.40@5.45
Saturday	5.85	5.30@5.35

Monday	.....\$5.32 1/2	\$5.10@5.27 1/2
Tuesday	.....5.37 1/2	5.20@5.30
Wednesday	.....5.57 1/2	5.30@5.40
Thursday	.....5.60	5.40@5.45
Friday	.....5.60	5.40@5.45
Saturday	.....5.85	5.30@5.35

Horses and Mules

MULES.	
13 1/2 to 14 hands	..... \$65@110
14 to 14 1/2 hands	..... 85@125
14 to 14 1/2 hands, extra	..... 110@140
14 to 15 1/2 hands	..... 125@165
15 to 15 1/2 hands	..... 120@175
15 1/2 to 16.3 hands, extra	..... 215@300

HORSES.	
Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,500 lbs.	145@110
Heavy draft, fancy	185@225
Medium draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	140@175
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs....	125@160
Medium	75@125
Common	50@75

An extremely quiet trade on horses and mules has prevailed on the local market with very little doing and no activity to the demand for any class. Receipts have been unusually light, but supplies on hand have well answered the requirements. A little local trading has been done and a few carloads were shipped out, but the market has been about as dull as it ever gets. Demand has not centered on any particular class, there being a scattering trade on most all grades. Prices have suffered no material change, despite the dullness of the trade, the scarcity and high price of equine stock in the country preventing any decline in the market.

Shipments of the week include a short load of saddle horses to Fort Logan, bought here on an order for the United States army.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

One ear mules, Lakeside Sugar Refinery, Cuba.

One ear mule, Lakeside Sugar Refining Company, to Nedra, Texas.

One ear horses, E. H. Doak, to Dallas, Texas.

Single Shipments—A. L. Connally, Clarendon, Texas, one horse; E. Christian, Laredo, Texas, six mules; T. C. Livingston, Groesbeck, Texas, three horses and one pony; R. L. Gibson, San Angelo, Texas, pair mules; W. W. Brock, Valley Junction, Texas, one horse; Henry Walker, Weatherford, Texas, one horse; Phil W. Allen, Cleburne, Texas, pair horses; E. G. Christian, Hull, Texas, pair horses; Charles Smith, Hillsboro, Texas, four horses; Krink & Pfeifferling, San Antonio, pair mules; G. E. Morgan, Italy, Texas, two ponies.

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Owing to the flood in the stock yards trading today was at a standstill and little was brought in on account of the crippled train service. There was little demand for that on sale. The total receipts were 3,400, while that last Monday was 9,940.

Beef Steers

There were no trains from the north today, but several loads of beef steers came in from the south, 1,100 grassers. Local packers cannot move dressed products and it is next to impossible to sell and the market is demoralized.

Stockers and Feeders

On account of the flood conditions, this trade also is at a standstill.

Butcher Cows

Packers were willing to risk buying cows and about 450 were in the pens, selling steady to lower.

Bulls

There were few bulls in and they sold steady.

Calves

Calf receipts were comparatively liberal with 550 head. A few sold steady when the demand broke.

Sheep

Sheep receipts were 5,500, one of the largest days of the year, but most of them were billed thru.

Hogs

Five loads of hogs, 450 head, were received, two loads holding over from Saturday. They sold from \$5 to \$5.40.

MONDAY'S SALES

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25...	885	\$2.75	30...	744	\$2.90
22...	813	2.60	26...	800	2.60
33...	700	2.50	54...	695	2.50
23...	774	2.60			

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
58...	205	\$2.75	80...	166	\$3.75
37...	310	3.15	36...	213	4.25
56...	182	3.50	105...	234	2.50

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
89...	193	\$5.40	74...	151	\$5.00
93...	150	5.30			

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

Grow Your Own Home Supplies

If the man in Maine can afford to raise Irish potatoes and ship them to the south and find a market at \$2.25 to \$3 per barrel, the southern man can, it seems, afford to grow potatoes and ship to New York and Boston markets, where they bring early in the season as high as \$9 per barrel, says the Southern Cotton Journal. Indeed, the southern man can afford to grow them and compete for the southern trade with northern and western producers. Of this there can be no doubt. Not only is this true of potatoes, but likewise of all kinds of vegetables. Indeed, to give the profits derived by truck growers in certain specific instances, would be like presenting pages from fairy book tales, because the general run of people are not prepared to accept such profits as have been made by onion growers, cabbage, bean, cucumber, celery, cauliflower and tomato growers in the south. There is no record of cotton growing that can compare. For example, W. A. McNeill of Texas, in 1906, netted \$480 per acre on twenty-eight acres of onions, and A. P. Wright, also of Texas, in 1906, netted \$446.40 per acre from fourteen acres in onions. A. F. Hester, likewise of Texas, netted \$495 per acre from ten acres of onions. The cost of cultivating an acre of onions is about \$40, of crate, 17 cents; cutting and packing 8 cents per crate, and hauling to depot 2 cents per crate. F. S. Chapman of Texas obtained a profit of \$525 from three-quarters of an acre set to cabbage, and P. E. Blalock grew eight carloads of cabbage from nine acres. W. G. Hooks of Texas gathered 400 crates of cucumbers from a single acre of land, which he sold for \$600 profit. It cost, Mr. Hooks says, \$4.75 to plant and water the crop, and 5 cents per bushel to gather. O. M. Wakeman, another Texas man, harvested 1,385 bushels of beans from nine acres, clearing a net profit of \$115.19 pre acre. W. A. McNeill shipped 800 bushels of beans from five acres, clearing \$198 per acre.

These few well-established evidences of great profit suffice to show the wonderful profit making power which rests in vegetables. However, in this brief article it is the purpose to call the attention of our readers to staple forms of vegetable life, as a part of the planters and farmers' system of diversification of crops and the importance of producing home supplies.

Indeed, if we were to discuss vegetables as a great industry, it would be necessary for us to deal with that business as represented along the gulf from Florida to Texas, where immense quantities of vegetables are produced, especially for shipment to northern and eastern markets. It is difficult, indeed, to obtain complete statistics concerning the vegetable industry. Were we able to do this, it would be in our power, then, to show that the real value of vegetables as compared with other and recognized staples would far outstrip in dollars and cents, nearly, if not all, of the twelve recognized agricultural staples. To show the number of cars of vegetables shipped to southern towns from the north does not give the information our readers might naturally expect, for the business done in any particular town is multiplied and added to by every other town, according to its size, thruout the cotton belt. We are interested in the vegetable crop, not so much as a money crop, as we are as a source of home supplies. The farmer or planter who has a garden that is well cared for is fortifying himself against excess of grocery bills; he is fortifying himself against unnecessary medical attendance; he is insuring health and happiness, and the general well being in his family and all within his gate. We must grow our home supplies; we will never obtain the proud position we are entitled to, until the southern garden becomes a regular and recognized feature, looked for and expected with that same degree of certainty that the visitor from the

north looks for in the growing cotton plantation.

The south, prior to 1861, was a great agricultural region, excelling the north in production of food staples, and now all agree on the proposition that to succeed we must get out of the rut worn by the one-crop idea and become farmers in fact as well as in theory. In 1860 the total population of the United States was 31,000,000. Of this number 10,900,000 lived in the south divided as follows: 6,800,000 whites and 4,100,000 negroes. Now, then, in the land for which we are pleading for the growing of more food products, there was produced more than one-half the agricultural products of the United States and that, too, with about one-third of the population. The following table showing crops produced in the southern states and other states in 1860 should be a significant object lesson:

	1860.	In the South.	Other States.
Corn, bushels	358,153,000	472,297,000
Wheat, bushels	44,800,000	125,200,000
Pease and beans, bushels	11,878,452	3,309,661
Sweet potatoes, bushels	38,000,000	3,600,000
Cotton, bales	5,196,000	.....
Tobacco, pounds	351,500,000	77,800,000
Rice, pounds	187,000,000	.....
Sugar, pounds	302,000,000	.....
Beeswax and honey, pounds	13,551,151	12,835,704
Wool, pounds	12,565,337	47,496,006
Home-made manufactures	\$16,585,281	\$7,672,941
Animals slaughtered	\$84,447,110	\$128,424,543
Live stock	\$647,498,364	\$636,991,852
Molasses, gallons	16,314,818	22,322
Value of farms	\$3,308,409,352	\$4,330,004,869

If we will diversify our products we can do better now than then.

Del Rio Sheep Center

Del Rio has laid claim to being the sheep raising center of the southwest, having shipped 150,000 head to Kansas City and Chicago in the last two months. D. Hart, an extensive sheep raiser of Del Rio, who is a guest at the Bexar, is boosting Del Rio's claim. Mr. Hart has shipped 16,000 head to Kansas City and other markets in the north himself in the past eight weeks. —San Antonio Express.

Schleicher County Land Sale

ELDORADO, Texas, May 25.—J. E. Mills, a pioneer citizen of Schleicher county, has sold his fourteen-section ranch, ten miles from Eldorado, to W. A. Wood of Brenham, Texas, for a cash consideration of \$34,000.

Sent Out from Gonzales

GONZALES, Texas, May 25.—Korknot & Bros. and R. H. Harle shipped out ten carloads of unusually fat steers over the Sap to the St. Louis market Thursday.

Brings in Two Thousand Sheep

W. E. Brown arrived in San Angelo, Texas, Friday from his ranch in the Pecos country in the vicinity of Marathon with two thousand head of sheep, owned by himself and O. T. Word, which are to be shipped to the Kansas City market.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with honest edge of hand and the ability to work from an idea. Good & growth with development of the country. We are looking for young men with brains and energy who are willing to be established in our own line. Apply to our office, 1000 Broadway, New York City. The Western States Agricultural Society, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

Less Cattle in Montana Now

Agriculture Shows Same Effects as in Texas

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—It is now almost certain from official information collected that the movements of stock from Montana will show a decrease for the year ending December 31. In the territory contributory to the Great Northern railway it is estimated that the decrease will amount to at least 30 per cent. In the territory contributory to the Northern Pacific railway the decrease is estimated at about 15 per cent. These decreases in shipments will of course affect eastern markets, but they do not in any way represent a decline in the live stock industry in the northwest. The decreases are owing to economic causes, which will put the industry on a better economic basis in the future than it has ever been in the past.

It simply means the ousting of the big cattleman by the small farmer, and when the change has taken place and the country has all been settled up by enterprising small stock raisers, going into Montana from the central states, an entirely new system will come into vogue, and a much better quality of stock will be grown for commercial purposes than was the case under the old range conditions. Instead of the big shipments, which took place in the summer, by the big cattlemen, in the future the cattle will be collected from the ranchers and farmers from many points and shipped to market. The quality of the Montana shipments received this year at this center have been exceptionally good. It was mostly hay fed stock and its good condition can in part be attributed to the exceptionally mild winter.

Billings Sheep Center

Billings will be the big sheep center in the future. The people living in Billings now control about 500,000 sheep on a carefully prepared recent estimate. It does not follow that the majority of the sheep will be shipped out. Most of them will be kept on the ranges for breeding purposes and the wool. Still they promise an increasing supply to South St. Paul. In this section shipping commences in July.

The Wool Market

Nothing very encouraging in the way of news is reported from the wool market in the east. Curtailment continues in New England mills and manufacturers are refilling their bins at figures entirely too low to please the flockmasters. The best sale reported for last week was 100,000 pounds of good clothing territory wool at 17½¢ in the grease, with about half this amount of half-blood. Wyoming selling at 18c.—San Antonio Express.

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

AT MANSFIELD

Cow Tops Carpenter & Ross Offering at \$800

When Colonel Bellows opened the Carpenter & Ross shorthorn sale at Mansfield, Ohio, May 12, he faced one of the largest crowds present at a sale in a long time. The states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky were represented and after a few well chosen remarks by Colonel Bellows, he called upon Colonel W. A. Harris, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who entertained the crowd for a short time.

The cattle were presented in good form and a general average of \$238 was obtained upon 42 head demonstrating that there is just compensation in the breeding and development of good cattle and while a great many lots were taken by local people not so many remained in the locality as should have been done. Sultan's Duchess of Gloster by Whitehall Sultan, topped the offering of females and in fact the entire sale, going to D. R. Hannah of Ravenna, Ohio, at \$800.

Andrew Chrystal secured the great young bull Maxwealton Dale by Avondale at \$600. This bull might well have gone to a higher value, as there have been few better young bulls sold at auction this season. Mr. Chrystal is very fortunate in securing this bull at the price and he will undoubtedly be heard from in the future. As is their custom, Herr Brothers & Reynolds were spirited bidders on most of the good lots and secured the Orange Blossom cow, May Blossom, at \$695.

W. I. WOODS' SHORTHORN SALE

Ury 4th Brought \$680, the Top Price Paid at the Sale

W. I. Woods of Williamsport, Ohio, has gained an enviable reputation as a breeder of shorthorns and in his sale of May 13 he sent forward the best lot of cattle he has yet sold. Most of those present from a distance at the Carpenter & Ross sale were again in attendance—in fact, the same states were represented.

H. F. Brown of Minneapolis secured Ury 4th at \$680, which was the top animal of the sale. Herr Brothers & Reynolds were again good bidders, securing Fairy Morning 4th at \$550. This being Mr. Woods' ninth sale his cattle are very generally appreciated throughout Ohio, a great many of them remaining in that state. T. J. Wornall & Son of Liberty, Mo., were good bidders, securing a number of good things.

Forty-four head were sold for \$9,623, an average of \$218 on the entire offering, which was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Woods and thoroughly demonstrates the well paying qualities of the red, white and roan when intelligently bred and presented in good form.

Notes of the Stock Yards

Poster & Rogers, Llano county shippers, sold a load of cows at \$3, averaging 242 pounds.

E. L. McCrimmin, of Cass county, sold 92 hogs at \$5.30, averaging 173 pounds.

Marrs & Cooper sent down from Gray county a load of 170-pound hogs that went for \$5.20.

H. S. White of Jackson county sold 58 cows of 792 pounds at \$2.90 and 27 of 814 at \$2.50.

W. J. Jarvis, a regular Hill county shipper, sent in a load of 234-pound hogs that made \$5.27½.

N. A. Steed, a Young county shipper, sold 58 hogs of 211 pounds at \$5.35 and 31 of 228 pounds at \$5.25.

E. D. Evans sold two loads of hogs of 195 pounds average at \$5.35. They were from Rocky, Okla.

J. B. Moore sold a load of 859-pound cows from Travis county at \$3.05, with 3 of 670 pounds at \$2.50.

Rley Williams, a Grayson county shipper, sold 36 head of hogs of 216 pounds average, at \$5.27½.

M. T. Cantrell sold a load of Wheeler county hogs, average 149 pounds, at \$5.15, with 8 of 290 pounds average at the same price.

J. D. M. Martin of Comanche, Okla., was on the market with a load of 190-pound hogs that brought \$5.30.

J. W. Buchanan sent in a shipment of calves from Ector county and sold 145 of 187 pounds average at \$4.50, with 20 of 313 at \$3.25.

J. K. Burr, a Maverick county shipper, sold 55 cows of 734 pounds average at \$2.85, 19 of 868 pounds at \$3.15; 5 steers of 890 pounds at \$4, and one stag of 1,020 pounds average at \$3.15.

Jacob Reilly of Medina county sold 100 steers of 1,054 pounds at \$4.

J. A. Smith & Son from Montague county sold a load of 804-pound cows at \$2.75.

George F. Loving, shipping from Fisher county, sold 65 heifers of 677 pounds at \$3.60.

Mrs. M. P. Withers of Wharton county sold 30 calves of 188 pounds at \$4.10 and ten of 255 pounds at \$3.

J. F. Hovenkamp was on the market with steers from Young county, and he

sold 52 of 1,026 pounds at \$4.55.

Baron & Cave sold 43 cows of 840 pounds average at \$3.75 and 19 of 860 pounds average at \$3.35, from Fisher county.

The Powell Grain Company sent in a load of Grayson county hogs that brought \$5.40, their weight averaging 206 pounds.

D. H. Bickenbach, a Mason county shipper, sold 210 cows of 800 pounds average at \$3.28, of 932 pounds at \$3.40, and 32 of 753 pounds at \$2.50.

Simmons & Flowers, of Bee county, sold a load of cows averaging 889 pounds at \$3.10, and a load of 863 pounds average at \$2.95.

J. D. Smith of Fisher county sold 29 head of spayed heifers of 788 pounds average at \$4, and a load of 901-pound cows at \$4.25.

T. J. Lynn made the following sales of cows from Bee county: 29 of 761 pounds at \$2.60; 30 of 681 pounds at \$2.50; 30 of 697 pounds and 13 of 652 pounds at \$2.35.

J. B. Armstrong, a Neuces county shipper, sent in a shipment that sold as follows: 110 cows of 761 pound sat \$2.35; 134 calves of 162 pounds at \$4.50, and 16 of 24 pounds average at \$3.25.

George Robinson sold 44 cows of 795 pounds average at \$3.50; 13 steers of 923 pounds at \$4.25; a cow of 1,030 at \$2.50, and a heifer of 410 at \$1.50. They were from Fisher county.

THE CHICAGO PACKING HOUSES

Prof. Crook Delivers Lecture Embodying His Observations There

Professor James W. Crook of Amherst College delivered his very interesting and instructive lecture recently in the town hall on "A Visit to Packingtown," as the seventh number of the union lecture course. Professor Crook spent several weeks last summer on the grounds of the great Chicago stock yards and packing houses, in a special effort to study the meat business from the standpoint of the packer. While there he was the guest of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. and was given every facility of examining their plants and books. He also had many opportunities of talking with cattle raisers, shippers and commission men. Professor Crook came to the conclusion that the element of monopoly in the business is very much less than most people think. In fact, he said that the reports that have been published by the United States government show that the amount of the profit that the packers make is less than 3 per cent on the gross amounts of sales, and that it comes to less than \$1 a head for each animal slaughtered.

He believes that the rise in the cost of meat is due mainly to the following causes: First, elimination of the cheap feeding area; second, rise in the cost of feeding material, chiefly corn; third, increased wealth of the buying public that is now content only with the choicest cuts of meat; fourth, general increase in cost of everything; fifth, the much more rapid increase of the urban population than of the country population that is devoted to producing food stuffs. Secretary Wilson has called attention to this fact within the past few days, and concludes that the cost of food products must continue to very high until these conditions are modified.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

STORM HITS AUSTIN

Downpour Damages Crops and Cripples Light Plant

AUSTIN, Texas, May 25.—Austin was visited at an early hour yesterday morning by a terrific electrical and rain storm, which wrought considerable damage to fruit trees and the severe that it crippled the electric and crops. In the city the storm was so power plant and for several hours there were lights or power. Telephone and electric light wires are down. The water came down in torrents and all creeks tributary to the Colorado river are overflowing. Roofs were blown off and small buildings over the city were damaged.

STAMFORD, Texas, May 23.—The Commercial Club of Stamford has been taking active steps toward securing a Carnegie library for Stamford, and has received encouragement. The city council at its regular meeting passed a resolution pledging the necessary funds for the support and maintenance of the library, in case same should be established, and the site on which to erect the building.

GRAHAM, Texas, May 23.—Plans have been adopted for the erection of another public school building in Graham. An issue of \$14,000 in school bonds has been sold and work on the building will commence at once. This will give Graham two modern school buildings. The enrollment for the public schools for the year just closed

Forest Area Is Increased

197,000 Acres in New Mexico Added to National Reserve

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President has just signed a proclamation adding 197,120 acres of land to the Jemez national forest, in the north-central part of New Mexico. This addition is located in Sandoval county, on the southwest side of the forest, and covers a large part of the headwaters of the Rio Puerco river and the high Mesa country lying west of the stream and including the Mesa de Cuba and portions of the Cejita Blanca.

The addition puts an important body of yellow pine timber under forest management. Much of this timber land will average 4,000 feet per acre and it is estimated that the addition contains altogether approximately 35,000,000 board feet of saw timber. The remainder of the addition outside of the yellow pine area is covered with dense stands of juniper and pin, on which will average 10 cords per acre. This pinon and cedar constitute some of the best of its kind in the territory.

Besides its importance from a timber standpoint, this addition is also essential to the forest on account of the necessity of protecting the headwaters of the Rio Puerco. A reservoir has been proposed on the Rio Puerco, near Casasalazar, which will bring under cultivation large areas of valuable agricultural land.

At the present time the watershed of the Rio Puerco has been badly injured by sheep, particularly on account of the migration of large bands up and down the valley, which has resulted in the country washing badly, with great damage to the fertile land in the valleys thru the formation of deep arroyos. By the proper regulation of grazing, much of this harmful erosion could be prevented without any great reduction in the number of sheep occupying the range, because most of the damage is done by the improper handling of the stock, instead of by the presence of an excessive number. The interests of the stockmen will be given very careful consideration and a strong effort will be made to regulate the use of the range in a way which will be beneficial to them.

Because of an almost total lack of water thru the greater part of this locality there is practically no settlement, except immediately along the Rio Puerco in the southern portion of the addition.

The chief industry in this locality consists of grazing sheep and goats, both during the winter and summer. The numbers are largest when there is sufficient snow for watering purposes.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 23.—Insurance Commissioner Love, author of the Love gross receipts tax law of the Twenty-ninth legislature, which act was declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, today made public a statement in which he claims that the court reversed itself in declaring the law unconstitutional. He concludes his statement as follows:

"The United States supreme court has heretofore held that the construction placed upon state tax statute, as to the character of tax imposed, under a state constitution, is conclusive upon it. Justice Harlan's suggestion in his dissenting opinion that the decision enunciates a new doctrine is supported by the fact that it is the first decision of the United States supreme court in which a state statute taxing a railroad upon its gross receipts from interstate traffic has ever been held unconstitutional, the half dozen such cases have been decided by the court since 1870."

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 23.—Over the veto of Mayor T. B. Noble, the city council passed an ordinance modifying the present contract with the Wichita Falls Water and Light Company. The new contract does not change the rate schedule for water, which is at the rate of 25 cents per thousand gallons for amounts less than 10,000 gallons per month, and in no way affects the light contract. It does, however, give the water company the right to install meters for which they will charge a monthly rental of 25 cents to customers using more than 3,500 gallons a month.

A provision of the contract provides that the meter charges can be abrogated at any time the council may pronounce the water of unsatisfactory quality.

The company is now building settling basins at its pumping plant said to be similar to those in operation at Kansas City and St. Louis.