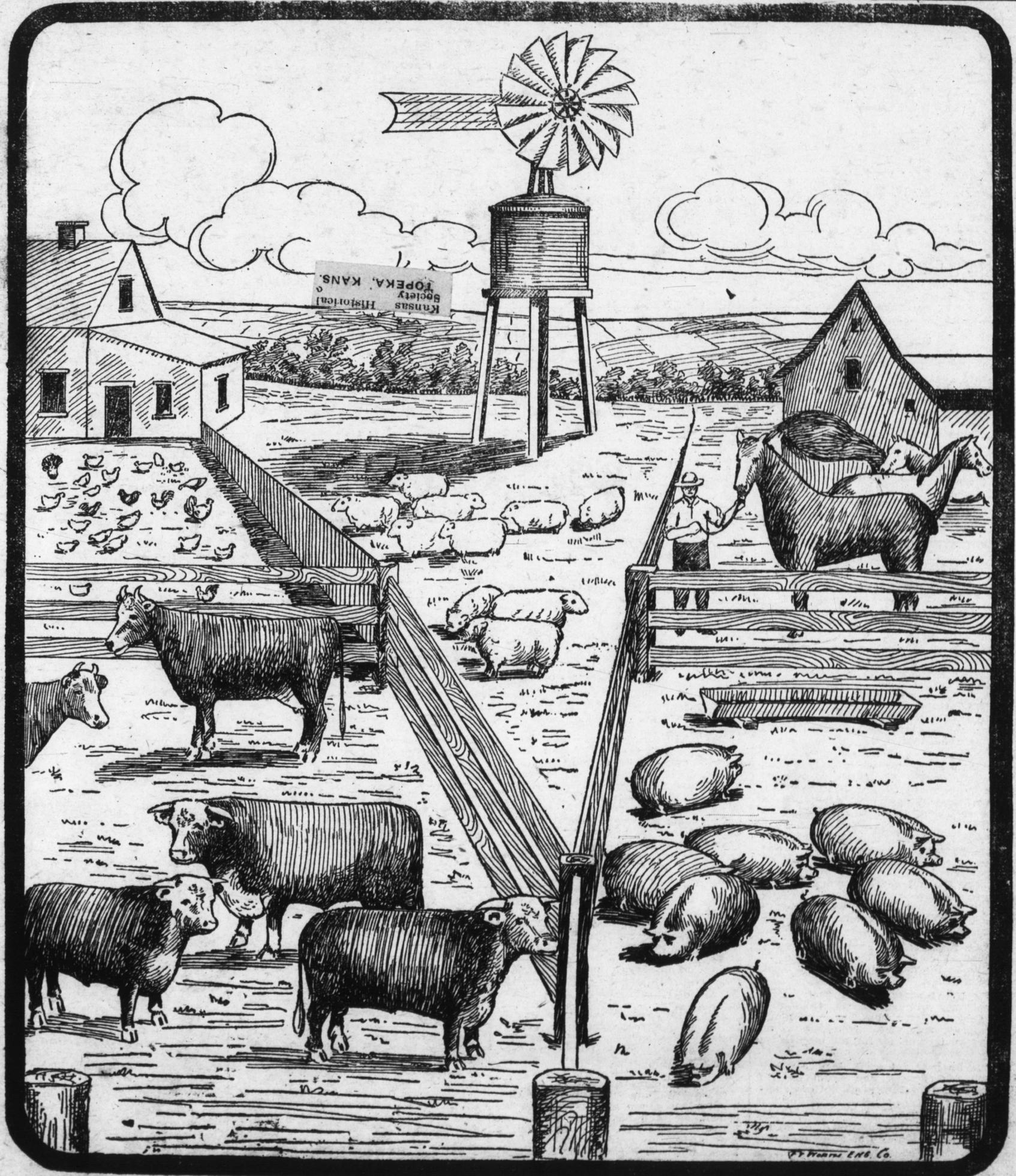


The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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NO. 2



Range News

Rain in Midland

During the past few days there have been good rains over several portions of the Midland country. Friday night and Saturday of last week there was a heavy downpour to the north and northwest reaching within ten miles of town. Following this the country south and southeast of here was almost flooded. This rain covered a big scope of country, falling largely over Upton and Reagan counties and thoroughly wetting the ground to within ten or fifteen miles of town. There was also a good rain some little distance west, as well as lighter precipitations in other vicinities. In fact, this immediate section seems to be almost the only strip of territory around here not favored by Jupiter P. J. However, there is still a splendid season in the ground from the big rains of April and not only the range but also crops of all kinds are doing well. Besides, from present indications, we will probably get our share of the rain soon.—Midland Examiner.

The following are the recent shipments reported by Inspector Andrew Allen:

May 16—W. N. Pence, one train load of 2-year-old steers to South Dakota.

May 17—Noran & Cheatham, nine carloads of 2-year-old steers to Kingman, Kan., for pasturage.

May 17—Thos. Vollva, four carloads of fat sheep to the Fort Worth markets. The animals averaged 87 pounds each in weight.

May 19—W. N. Pence, twenty-four carloads of yearlings to South Dakota.

May 20—Crier & Damron, two carloads of fat cows to Fort Worth markets.

May 20—Cox & Cook, one carload of fat cows to Fort Worth markets.

May 22—W. T. Clark, forty-five bulls to Toyah.

May 22—W. N. Pence, twenty-four carloads of yearlings to South Dakota.—Midland Examiner.

Uvalde County

Sabinal has had an abundance of rain the last week. The river has been higher than for several years. Monday morning the rain fell in sheets for a little while. There was a high wind with it, which did some damage. Mrs. Kelso's and Dave Walden's houses were blown off their blocks. We have heard of no serious damage near Sabinal. The wind blew the corn down pretty badly. There was some hail also and we understand that it did considerable damage to cotton out west of town. This seems to be a terrible year for cyclones and floods. The Sabinal country is getting a share

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young, the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and then went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of, I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

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

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

of trouble. So far it has been small compared with other sections, but we don't know what may be in store for us. We hope for the best. Cyclones have never occurred here and we hope they never will. We don't mind rain, for we seldom get too much of that. If we could just get enough to drown all the grasshoppers we would be fortunate. The stockmen are all smiles, having fine grass and lots of stock water.—Sabinal Sentinel.

Midland County

Scharbauer Bros. are now laying in their supply of winter hay, consisting principally of alfalfa purchased at Barstow at \$15 per ton. The first six carloads arrived Tuesday.

Scharbauer Bros. last week sold to George Walcott twenty head of fine bulls at \$65 per head. They also sold two head to Chas. Edwards of this place at \$75 per head and about fifty head to Mr. Tatum of Kent.

Scharbauer Bros. sold this week to Boyce Bros. of Toyah, one hundred fine Hereford bulls. The animals were shipped to Toyah Tuesday.

Ho race Harding sold his ranch April 23, twenty-five miles northwest of here, to H. S. McNeese for \$10,500. The cattle will remain on the range until Horace locates again, which he thinks will be in Old Mexico.

Tom Barnes was in Thursday from his ranch, twenty miles northeast, and reports crops and cattle in fine condition there.—Midland Examiner.

Sutton County

E. F. and Alfred Vander Stucken bought from W. Sultemeyer his ranch in Val Verde county, consisting of sixteen sections and improvements, 1,000 head of stock cattle and saddle horses, for \$25,000.

C. S. Holcomb traded his ranch, west of town, to John A. Ward for the latter's ranch, twenty-five miles south of Sonora.

T. D. Newell of Sonora bought 945 muttons from Giles Hill at private terms. He also bought from Roy Hudspeth 974 muttons at \$3.10.

Ira Word & Co. bought 275 three and four-year-old muttons from John R. Word at \$3.25 per head. They also bought 484 head of twos up from Mat Karnes at \$3.25.

C. S. Green, the big stockman from Edwards county, was in Sonora Saturday on business. He bought sixteen head of Durham yearling bulls from Rec Thomson of Schleicher county, at private terms.—Sonora News.

Crockett County

Bob Massie bought 1,300 muttons from Henry Mills at \$3.30.

J. B. Young bought from W. I. Grinnell 175 head of yearling steers at \$13.

E. & A. Briggs sold to P. L. Childress 100 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$19.50.

J. W. Henderson and son sold to Bruce Drake 60 head each of fat cows. Prices private.

At least a million and a quarter pounds of wool left Crockett county this spring—and we don't claim to be the banner sheep country either; 1,250,000 pounds of wool off of 103,000 sheep—a little better than 12 pounds per head—pretty good, no?—Ozona Kicker.

Terrell County

F. B. Forney was down from the Scarbrough Cattle Company ranch Monday on business and reports conditions very dry.

Sanderson was visited Friday last by a light hailstorm, accompanied by a light shower of rain. The hail, however, did practically no damage.

Tom James was in from the Mansfield ranch last Thursday and says stock are doing well, but it is getting dry his way. He refused to give out any definite information regarding his lumber bill or as to the probable Mrs. James just now, but left us believing he would give us full particulars a little later on.—Trans-Pecos News.

Shipments from Mexico

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two head of cattle were shipped into this country from Mexico yesterday. The cattle arrived in two trains, one of forty-two cars and one of forty-eight cars. The El Paso Live Stock Commission Company shipped in forty-two cars and the Corralitos Cattle Company shipped in forty-eight cars.

Also five cars arrived over the G. H. & S. A. from eastern points in Texas. The cattle will be shipped over the Santa Fe to points in Colorado and Kansas.—El Paso Herald.

Crockett County

Colonel William Schneeman, the big-hearted ranchman of Crockett county, is sending back home today five carloads of sheep which he brought to San Angelo to send to market. He found the market off too much to make the shipment and is taking the flock back home to await more favorable conditions.—San Angelo Press-News.

STEERS HEAD TO BANK

Leedale Lad's Skull Now Adorns Wall in San Angelo

John and Phil Lee, proprietors of Leedale Stock Farm, have presented the San Angelo Bank and Trust Company, of which John Lee is a vice president, with the head of a Hereford, street, which now adorns the south wall of that banking institution.

A big of interesting history attaches to the head of Leedale Lad. It is the last that remains of a steer thirty-two months old, that weighed 1,485 pounds, and which sold to Armour & Co. last March at 12c per pound on foot, or for \$178.20.

The steer dressed 70 13-100 per cent, which is the highest record of any champion of any breed in the southwest. The steer captured the grand championship over all breeds and all ages at Fort Worth, and was winner of sixteen first prizes and championships, having captured for its owners the neat sum of \$710 in prize money. It was fed and exhibited by Lee Bros. and added laurels to Tom Green county's list.

Lee Bros. are known far and wide as breeders of the best Herefords, and never fail to capture the first ribbons in several states.

The steer head is neatly preserved and is a typical western adornment for the San Angelo Bank and Trust Company.

BUY 1400 ACRES

Moberly, Mo., Men Purchase Large Tract from Hagelsteins

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 1.—Dr. T. H. Dinwiddie and Dr. T. A. Cottingham of Moberly, Mo., have spent the past week in Concholand. They made an extensive prospecting trip over this section with George Hagelstein and others, and finally closed with Mr. Hagelstein a deal for 1,400 acres out of the latter's Middle Concho river tract. The consideration was \$22,000.

Both of the Missouri gentlemen are prominent physicians of their section. Dr. Dinwiddie is president of the High National Bank of Moberly.

It is the intention of the purchasers to immediately cut the 1400-acre tract up into small tracts and sell to parties from their section.

Drs. Dinwiddie and Cottingham have taken option on other lands here out of the Hagelstein tract and expect to close the deal for it at an early date. This is the class of citizens that San Angelo should be interested in Concho land.

SOME TEXAS PRODUCTS

Attractive Pamphlet Issued Picturing Boog-Scott Steers

Boog-Scott Bros., well known breeders of high-grade and thoroughbred white-faces, have issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet showing some of the steers they have turned out from their Coleman ranch.

The illustrations included their first exhibit at the International show in 1903, when they captured first with steer calves; the same calves as yearlings when they got first in their class again at the International; and several other lots of prize winners, including a bunch of yearlings shown in 1906, which weighed 1,174 and netted \$104.48 each.

The pamphlet is a graphic illustration of what specializing in breeding can accomplish, and is an eloquent tribute to the Boog-Scott ranch.

Taylor Live Stock Notes

TAYLOR, Texas, June 1.—L. L. Baldrige of Tulsa, Okla., is in Taylor buying range cattle for the Oklahoma pastures.

John B. Pumphrey of this city and L. L. Baldrige of Oklahoma returned this morning from Caldwell, Burleson county, where yesterday they purchased 572 head of cattle from Earl Porter of that city. Of the lot Pumphrey got 280—head, or five carloads of yearlings, which were shipped yesterday via the "Sap" and Frisco routes to his pasture near Mercury, in McCulloch county. Baldrige secured 292 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers, which will be shipped to Tulsa as soon as live stock traffic is opened northward. Williamson county stockmen report the loss of considerable live stock by floods and overflows.

Boog-Scott Buys Cows

B. M. Boyd of Schleicher county sold to Boog-Scott Bros. of Coleman 200 cows and sixty three and four-year-old steers. No terms are given out. The cattle will be delivered at the Santa Fe stock pens here on June 3 and shipped to Coleman.—San Angelo Standard.

Randall County

I. W. McClure has sold his cattle, 80 head and all cows except two, to A. Thomas on the Frank Ames place, at \$26.50 per head.—Canyon City News.

Simpson-Eddystone



Zephyrette Gingham

Intensely fast colors and fine, durable quality of fabric are absolutely assured by our scientific new process. Stylish yet economical.

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



The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

GOOD CATTLE BUSINESS

General Freight Agent of the Road Says It Is Better Than Last Year

"Notwithstanding the financial situation," said B. F. Seggerson, general freight and passenger agent of the Sierra Madre and Pacific, this morning, "the cattle shipments over this line are heavier this year than they have been for several years. Today we will have sixty cars of cattle in from the ranches of the Corralitos Cattle Company, en route to the Kansas pastures. This will make 220 cars shipped this season by this company so far and they will have about eighty cars more before the season closes.

"A. B. Urmston is also shipping a great deal of stock, and aside from his shipments in the past, will have about thirty cars in over our line within the next two weeks."—El Paso Herald.

HIGH PRICE FOR JERSEYS

Overton Hall Jersey Cattle Sales Showed High Price

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At the Overton Hall Jersey cattle sale eighty head were sold at an average price of \$430, or a total of \$35,000. Following are some of those which brought fancy prices:

Agatha's Welcome Daisy, to the Belle Mead farm, for \$525.

Golden Jolly's Lady Viola, imported from the island of Jersey in 1903, sold to T. S. Cooper of Coopersburg, Pa., for \$2,550.

Aristocratic Beauty, 14 months old, to A. B. Lewis of New York, for \$1,800. Red Rosebud, sold to Sam Warren of Spring Hill, for \$500.

Fox's Fern Lad, to Thomas Dempsey of Waterville, Ohio, for \$500.

NEW MEXICO MOVEMENT

Live Stock Men Will Meet in Albuquerque to Discuss Industry

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 1.—The spring cattle shipments have begun and two trains of twenty cars each, carrying 1900 head, left here for Wyoming. Prices paid for the lot were \$13, \$17 and \$21. None were in very good condition. Two trains loaded with 1,800 head left today for Denver, where they will be fed and put in prime condition.

Acting Governor Nathan Jaffa has issued a proclamation announcing that a big territorial convention of live stock men of New Mexico will be held at Albuquerque Oct. 8 during the Irrigation and Industrial Exposition. Many important questions will be considered.

AD RANGE

Brewster County

Charley Stillwell has sold his interest in the Henderson ranch in the Corsona mountains to Mr. McSpadden, and he and family are removing to Alpine.—Alpine Avalanche.

Runnels County

S. J. Blocker passed thru Ballinger Thursday on his way to San Angelo and reports crops in good shape on the way down. Ballinger is as good a town as any of them and things certainly look good here at present. The stock is certainly looking well and the prices are fairly good. Mr. Blocker is looking for some good cattle.—Runnels County Ledger.

Weaned colts should not be allowed to run down in condition. Keep them thrifty.

Southern Hog Feeding

This report of the Mississippi experiment station tells of the results of raising hogs. To some extent the work could be duplicated in Texas, with as good results. A profit of \$503 makes a satisfactory showing. It may be objected that this profit was obtained by selling the hogs at 6 cents per pound, which is considerably above the price to farmers in Texas. This may be offset by the poor showing made by the pigs in the matter of size, which at 10 months averaged 175 1/2 pounds. Good hogs, well fed, ought to weigh 225 pounds at that age. The rent of land, calculated at \$6 an acre, is much above the cost of rented land in Texas, except in the black land counties. The report of the station is as follows:

We marketed during October, November and December 122 pigs, receiving for the lot \$1,382.50. They were the produce of ten sows, farrowing two litters a year. The fall pigs were farrowed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 10, and the spring litters from March 18 to April 22. They were marketed at an average age of about 10 months. Thirty-two were sold on foot and averaged 175 1/2 pounds. Eighty-five were dressed and averaged 135 1/2 pounds.

The financial statement showing proceeds of sale, cost of production, and net profit is as follows:

Receipts—	
32 pigs, average live weight 175 1/2 pounds, at 6 cents.....	\$ 336 96
85 pigs, average dressed weight 135 1/2 pounds, at 8 cents.....	920 55
5 gilts, sold for breeding purposes, at \$25 each.....	125 00
Total proceeds.....	\$1,382 51
Expenses—	
265 bushels of corn at 70 cents.....	\$185 50
260 bushels of corn (estimated) at 65 cents.....	169 00
3 tons of shorts at \$25.....	75 00
Rent on 1 1/2 acres of land at 16.....	31 00
Seed used on pasture lots.....	29 50
Preparing and seeding pasture lots.....	39 50
Total expense.....	\$579 50

Net profit.....\$803 00
If the gilts, which averaged 195 pounds, had been sold at 6 cents, net profit would have been \$136.80.
Management of Herd—The boar is kept in a separate lot, and the sows are bred to farrow in the spring and fall. The litters should be as near the same age as possible, as they can

Bad Symptoms.

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional indorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. To much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, taken in time, and thus the operation table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth. Address as above.

be handled and fed together to better advantage.

Each sow has a separate stall, six by eight feet, with a small lot adjoining. A few days before farrowing the sow is placed in the house, with access to the lot, and kept there until the pigs go out to pasture at will, using the house as a sleeping quarter.

A box of hardwood ashes and salt is kept in a dry place, accessible to the hogs at all times. No medicine nor stock food is used, but regular attention is given to keep the herd free from lice. This we consider very important, as young pigs will not thrive when infested with lice. A cheap soap is stirred in boiling water, and to two gallons of this mixture one quart of kerosene oil is added. This is applied with an old broom as often as is necessary. In addition, a little kerosene oil is sprinkled on the floor of the sleeping quarters when cleaned.

Another important detail of the management is to keep the sleeping places free from dust. The houses have plank floors, and these are swept at regular intervals.

The actual work required to care for the hogs was small. The careful attention to details at the proper time is the most important thing necessary.

Pastures—Our pasture rotation, which furnishes grazing all the year, consists first of a bermuda lot in which the houses are located, and which contains shade and water. Opening from this are three lots of four and a half acres each; one of these is seeded to dwarf Essex rape and red clover in August, or early in September. The other two are seeded to wheat and red clover in September or early in October. The rape lot is plowed in April and planted in sorghum about the first of May. In addition to these pastures, every acre of corn is planted in peas, very thick, at the last working of the corn.

The rape will be ready to graze in thirty or forty days after seeding and will furnish grazing all winter. When the sows and small pigs are turned on the rape and clover, the market hogs are in the pea field. In April the hogs are turned from the rape lot into the red clover and wheat lots, which they graze alternately until August, when they are turned into the sorghum. By this time it will be maturing and is a most excellent feed.

Seven pounds each of rape and clover seed are sown together. In the wheat and clover lots we sow half a bushel of wheat and ten pounds of clover seed per acre. The bareheaded variety of wheat is sown. After it begins to joint, hogs prefer the clover and a considerable portion of the wheat will mature, when the hogs eat the grain, this and the clover making the very best pasture.

Feeding—The sows are fed a little shorts in addition to corn, after farrowing, while they are kept in the farrowing pens. After two weeks they are turned back into pasture and are fed corn only. The pigs are fed corn and shorts as soon as they will eat, the shorts being fed until the pigs are about 3 months old, each pig getting about fifty pounds. They are also fed liberally of corn while small, the idea being to give them a vigorous start that they may make good use of the pasture, which, after all, is the cheapest factor in pork production.

Up to the time the pigs were turned into the pea field in September to be fattened, they had eaten an average of 122 pounds of corn and fifty pounds of shorts each. From September until they were sold, they had peas from a corn field of fifty three acres of corn, planted after oats, estimated, as stated above, at 260 bushels. The peas and corn were harvested by the hogs, which method saved labor and left the manure where it was needed.

Houses and Fences—The houses consist of a row of stalls, six by eight feet, six feet high on the front and four feet on the back, floored. They were built by the farm hands out of cheap lumber and are inexpensive, but are sufficient for this climate. The small lots are fenced with one by six plank. The pasture fence consists of woven wire below and barbed wire above. In order to have a good wire fence, the corner posts must be large, set deep in the ground and well braced. The wire should then be stretched tight, very tight. The best time to stretch wire is in the summer on a hot day. If put up in winter in cold weather, it will become somewhat slack in hot weather. The best adjunct of the fencing proposition is a good pasture on the inside.

For warts on cattle, castor oil rubbed well into the warts twice daily for a week or two is recommended.

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO COSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

Some Leading Breeds of Hogs

Replying to questions asked by a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, R. J. Kinzer writes:

The red, or sandy colored, hogs have been known in America for many years and it is supposed that the present Duroc-Jersey hogs are descended from these. It is quite probable that some of the first red hogs brought to America came here from Western Africa during the time of the slave trade. Youatt describes these pigs as being larger in size, spare in form and of a reddish color, and it has been stated that these red pigs from Guinea first reached this country as early as 1804. About 1852 Daniel Webster imported from Portugal pigs that were dark red in color and in form resembling quite closely the Chinese hog, and in 1837 Henry Clay imported four pigs from Spain that were taken to his farm at Ashland, Ky. They were described as having erect ears and were of a sandy color. It is quite probable that a cross of the early Berkshire, this breed of hogs being more or less sandy in color at that time, was used in the development of the Duroc-Jersey.

In New Jersey there was a class of hogs weighing from 500 to 600 pounds, large, coarse built, known as the Jersey Reds; and about the same time in New York a similar hog, somewhat finer in bone and character than the Jersey Reds but resembling them quite closely in color, were called Durocs. The amalgamation of these two types resulted in the Duroc-Jersey of today.

Tamworth an Old Breed
The Tamworth hog is one of the oldest of English breeds and it has been stated that they were introduced into England from Ireland, but it is rather hard to find evidence to support this statement. They are a hog of decidedly different characteristics than the Duroc-Jersey, being of the bacon type. Their color is not far from the Duroc's, but they are a lean meat hog, being very deep bodied but narrow; long legged; long, slim head and snout, with a decided tendency to lean meat. There is little, if any, difference in the hardness of our various breeds of hogs if kept under the same conditions. The Tamworth never has the appearance of being finished and fat as do the lard types of hogs, but they will make nearly as many pounds of weight in the same time as any of our

other breeds, and where there is a bacon market established, they do very well, making an extremely fine quality of meat. It is doubtful whether they will ever be a profitable hog in the corn belt or not. But where feeds are grown that are conducive to the production of high grade bacon, the Tamworth will give a good account of itself.

It is seldom if ever advisable to do much crossing with hogs. One cross of the Tamworth on Durocs or Poland-Chinas makes quite a satisfactory feeding hog, especially a good hog to follow cattle, as they are a little more active and a little longer legged. It is seldom that one of them will be hurt by a steer in the feed lot.

Berkshire Long Known
The Berkshire is another old English breed of hogs that has been long and favorably known. The heaviest Berkshire hog that I recollect at present weighed about 1,100 pounds, but it would be hard to state absolutely as to what would be the heaviest breed of hogs. There are several other breeds that have had hogs equally as heavy as this. Our packers today are not wanting the big 500 or 600-pound hogs that were produced a half century ago, and if one will study for a while the market reports, he will see that it is the medium weight hog that brings the most money and any of our common breeds with proper care will grow large enough. I do not believe that there is any more danger of the Berkshire becoming smaller boned and weak than there is of any other breed. It is quite probable that any hog can be bred too fine and its constitutional vigor can be impaired by lack of care and improper breeding; but the Berkshires are not more, if as much, subject to this as some of the other breeds.

The Irish Grazer is a hog that was used in making the Poland-China breed. I do not know that there are any of them in this country today. The size of any breed of hogs can be increased by proper feeding, that is, by feeding more of the feeds, that are conducive to the growth of bone and muscle rather than by feeding a carbonaceous feed such as corn. Allowing hogs to graze alfalfa and feeding protein feeds will usually bring all the size that is required.

PLANS FOR MEXICAN TRADE

Cattle Associations Consider Establishments of Big Breeding Farms

The principal beef cattle record associations are considering a proposition looking toward the establishment of a very large scale of a big breeding and sale farm in Old Mexico for handling pure-bred cattle of the different beef breeds. The proposition was first presented to the Hereford Association at a meeting of its board of directors held last week. A. L. Miller, a Hereford breeder now located in Old Mexico, broached the matter to C. A. Stannard, while the latter was in Mexico with cattle for the Hereford Association. He was referred to the association's board of directors.

Mr. Miller stated to the Hereford directors, and his assertions seem to be borne out by the experience of others, that Mexican stockmen want to buy American bulls and want them badly and are willing to take them at a fair price, but he says they have been imposed on to a greater or less extent by private parties in the sale of bulls. The result is, Mr. Miller says, that the Mexicans are loath to buy American cattle except where they are positive that they are being dealt with in good faith, and that they are getting what they pay for. The need for breeding stock is great, however, and they want to buy.

Mr. Miller's proposition is to organize a company with \$250,000 to

\$500,000 capital, to conduct this breeding and sale ranch, with half of the stock owned by Mexicans and the balance in the United States. He says that he is personally acquainted with a number of the governors of the different states in Mexico, and that five of them have assured him that they will take stock in such a company, providing the balance can be sold in this country. He is also assured of valuable concessions from the Mexican government in the way of guaranteed freedom from duty fees for a term of at least fifty years and of a local cash bonus. He has also been assured that the company will be given 2,500 acres of irrigated land in each of at least five states for the purpose of establishing local breeding and sale farms.

It is the intention to invite all of the beef cattle breeds to participate in the plans, the more the better so far as the organization in Mexico is concerned. After the farms or ranches are established, breeding cattle will be shipped from the United States for sale and breeding purposes.

The project met with a good deal of encouragement from the Hereford directors, and from those directors of the Shorthorn Association that Mr. Miller was able to see last week.

It seems to be the duty of some blacksmiths to gouge a few "hunks" out of the frogs of a horse's foot before the shoe is put on. There is no better way to ruin it.

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The Passing of a Cow Trail

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 30.—The last vestiges of the national cow trail, stretching up thru Texas and Cimarron counties toward the northwest, will probably be obliterated by the march of a few years more of civilization, but now in spite of the fact that the tread of cattle has not been heard over this historic trail since 1890, the old trails are still marked by well defined paths, running parallel, where the cattle walked single file one behind the other. There are usually from a dozen to twenty-five of such paths, silent landmarks of the days when thousands of cattle were trailed northward from Southern Texas and Old Mexico to Northern Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

took their herds at will across the country, all of it unfenced and uncultivated, but as soon as there began to be any settlers at all in the "Oklahoma Panhandle" they entered serious protests against that method of transporting the herds because the southern cattle communicated the Texas fever to their own herds. At first an attempt was made by Colonel Jack Hardesty and other pioneer cowmen to prevent the passage of the southern cattle entirely, bringing on what was known as the "Jack Hardesty war." Hardesty and his associates hired a number of armed fighting men and placed them along the route usually traversed, with instructions to stop all southern cattle. Of course the blockade was of only temporary duration, as the Texans took the matter up with the authorities at Washington and the Hardesty forces disbanded when they found themselves likely to have to face Federal troops.

tion known as the "League," for the purpose of compelling the southern cattle to be driven along one well defined trail, thus minimizing the danger of infection to cattle on other parts of the range. A sort of patrol was established, one member being delegated to keep the herds on the trail and go with them a part of the way thru specified territory. In the one or two cases where the Texans were unwilling to comply with this regulation they were visited by a committee from the "League" and informed that they could either follow the trail as other herds had done or the entire outfit of cattle, horses and men would be escorted back to the Texas line.

Abandoned Years Ago
It has now been something like fifteen or sixteen years since driving cattle overland from the south to the northern ranges was abandoned, and few of the present residents along the line of the old trail have any idea of the number of cattle that formerly passed over it. They began coming early in May and herd after herd passed until well up to July, the herds numbering from 1,500 to 2,500 head of cattle, and with from seven to twelve men with each outfit. Each man was generally furnished with a mount of

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Declares Mills Victim of Plot

Patton Testifies at Trial of Rancher's Son

GRAHAM, Texas, May 30.—The examining trial of Arthur Mills, charged with complicity in the killing of his father, C. O. Mills, a wealthy ranchman, closed late this afternoon. Homer Patton, also accused of complicity in Mills' death, turned state's evidence and disclosed what he declared was a plot to put the elder Mills out of the way. The defendant was remanded to jail without bail.

horses ranging from five to seven head. At night the herds were rounded up on the open prairie, and guards, consisting usually of two men, would ride around them all night, the riders singing continually thru the night. The guard was changed three times during the night and the fourth guard, going on at daybreak, was known as the "cocktail," the duty of this guard being to move the cattle from the bed ground to grass, a little farther along the trail.

Were Seasoned Veterans
The "punchers" who composed these outfits were generally men whose ages ranged from 30 to 50 years, weather-beaten, storm-tried and big-hearted fellows. When quarrels arose the cooler heads usually prevented gun plays, and the boys fought it out with their fists. They enjoyed a game of "one-come-along two" and considered two deuces good enough to stay on until the raise came. Their manners were often rough, but they were big-hearted men who would give their last cent to a needy friend. Some of them, who settled down and became owners themselves, are still living in the country across which they drove cattle years ago and look back sometimes almost with a sigh of regret to the old days.—Kansas City Journal.

Exports of Meats
The department of commerce and labor's preliminary reports for April and the ten months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907, indicate that the export meat industry, except in canned meats, is becoming broader. While the figures for the month may show a loss in many of the products, the total for the ten months shows a slight gain over that of the similar period the year before. The exports of fresh meats, principally, showed a decrease of about 15,000,000 pounds, compared to those of April, 1907. Exports of hogs products for April, in the case of bacon, showed an increase of about \$1,500,000 over those of the similar month last year, those of ham representing a gain of about \$400,000. For the ten months the exports of meat animals showed a falling off of about \$1,000,000. A slight relapse is shown in the figures for the month compared to those of April, 1907, this being noticeable because the figures for March showed an increase of \$1,750,000 over those of March, 1907. But the ten months' showing is gratifying to the provision trade in general.

Dairy Calf Crop Is Large
Markets down east have been glutted with veals recently. In the dairy sections of the west supply is running about the same as last year, except that Texas is not cashing in as many calves, but New York has been filled with dressed veal and the Chicago market has held well, all things considered. It is evident that in the east dairying is on the increase, as veals are coming from all quarters. At present prices veal is about the cheapest animal food on the list, much cheaper than lamb, which is undoubtedly affecting that market adversely. Texas, it may be added, will send fewer calves to market this year. The fact is now evident that calves of beef breeding are going to be worth good money next fall and present prices of veal offer no inducement to market.—Breeder's Gazette.

CHARLES ROGAN
Attorney-at-Law
Austin, Texas

Weekly Texas Crop Report

Clay County

HENRIETTA.—Crop conditions were good up to May 22. If it continues to rain all crops will be damaged.

Knox County

KNOX CITY.—Rains continued up to May 25. Corn and cotton are fair; wheat and oats good.

Hall County

ESTELLINE.—Farm acreage is 30 per cent larger this year than last, mostly cotton. Wheat and oats acreages are decreased.

Runnels County

WINGATE.—Approximately 4 inches of rain has fallen in the past week. Corn is poor; wheat fair; oats good; cotton poor. Crops this year show a slightly increased acreage over last year. The cotton acreage is decreased, but the feed crop is larger.

Jones County

STAMFORD.—Weather from May 24 to May 28 has been partly cloudy, but there has been no rain. Maximum temperature was 98, minimum 75. All crops are in good condition.

Nolan County

WESTBROOK.—Weather has been good. Three inches of rain fell within the past week. Corn and cotton are good. Crop acreage is 30 per cent larger than last year, mostly cotton.

Hartley County

ROMEO.—Two inches of rain fell last week. Corn is good; wheat fairly good; oats good. There is no cotton in this section. The farm crop acreage this year is 50 per cent larger than last, mostly in wheat and oats.

Tom Green County

SAN ANGELO.—Three-quarters of an inch rainfall was recorded last week. Corn is very good; wheat and oats average. Cotton is poor. Oats, wheat, cotton and corn crops are 25 per cent larger than last year.

Baylor County

SEYMOUR.—Approximately ten inches of rain has fallen in the past week. Corn is good; wheat fair; oats fine; cotton fair. Crop acreage is 30 per cent larger this year than last. All crops show increases except May wheat.

Hood County

GRANBURY, May 27.—Approximately 8 inches of rain has fallen in the past week. Corn is 75 per cent of normal; wheat 90 per cent; oats 90 per cent; cotton 65 per cent. If the rain does not cease at once the wheat and oat crops will be greatly damaged.

Taylor County

MERKEL.—Five inches of rain fell for the week up to May 26. Corn, wheat and oats are good. Cotton is very good. Crop acreage is 10 per cent larger than last year. Cotton and feed acreages are increased; corn, wheat and oats decreased. A small amount of damage by hail is reported.

Wise County

COTTONWOOD.—Three inches of rain fell up to May 26. Corn is poor and very late. Oats are fair, but the

weather is unfavorable to harvest. Cotton is very late. Crop acreage this year is 5 per cent larger than last. Cotton acreage is decreased. Some fields have been badly washed. The fruit prospect is fair.

Foard County

CROWELL.—Oat and wheat harvesting began this week. The crop is unusually good. Cattle were never in better shape and there is an abundance of stock water and grass.

Runnels County

BALLINGER.—Three inches of rain have fallen in the past week. Corn, wheat, oats and cotton are good. Farmed acreage in this county this year is 200 per cent larger than last year, divided among cotton, oats and wheat.

Palo Pinto County

MINERAL WELLS.—The weather has been very wet. Corn is in bad condition and oats was damaged by the recent rain. Cotton is very poor. The farm crop acreage is 10 per cent larger than last year, mostly cotton.

Knox County

MUNDAY.—One inch of rain fell last week. Corn is in fair condition; wheat, oats and cotton good. The farm acreage this year is about the same as last.

Donley County

Clarendon.—From what we can find out the long distance phone, where the line is not down, the rain is general, and in places heavy. J. T. Wilson reports much damage to his crops, both from hail and being washed out by rain. Where cotton is up it suffered badly. A few days sunshine will likely bring out the crops so that the damage will not be as great as is now indicated.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD, Texas, May 28.—The recent rains covered a large territory. At Hereford the fall according to the government gauge was 1.45 inches. After the first big shower, a slow rain fell. Wheat was just in the condition to receive a shower with grace. While more rain is still expected this month, yet what has come is sufficient to make a good crop of wheat and oats.

Donley County

HEDLEY.—Three inches of rain fell during the past week. Corn, wheat, oats and cotton are good. Farm crops show a 25 per cent increase in acreage this year, divided among cotton, corn, kaffir corn and alfalfa.

Fisher County

ROTAN.—Three inches of rain has fallen. Corn is in first-class condition and growing fine. Not much wheat is in, but the crop will be cut in a few days and is good. Oats are being harvested and will yield from thirty to eighty bushels an acre. Cotton is not all up yet, but what is in fine condition. Crop acreage is 50 per cent larger this year, gains being shown in cotton, corn and feed stuff.

Shackelford County

MORAN.—Nearly three inches of rain fell here in two days last week. Maximum temperature was 94, minimum 58. Corn is good, but backward; about 85 per cent of normal. Wheat condition is average; oats more than average, probably 110 per cent. Cotton is about ten days late on the average, but looking as good as could be wished. Crop acreage is 20 per cent larger this year on totals; cotton 30 per cent larger; oats 20 per cent.

Tarrant County

ARLINGTON, May 26.—Four inches of rain fell in the past week. Corn is fair and with average weather from now on will make thirty bushels. Wheat is poor. Oats are fine in this immediate section and will average about seventy-five bushels. Cotton is fair. About one-third will have to be replanted. Cotton acreage is increased about 5 per cent this year. Wheat acreage is decreased 50 per cent.

Ochiltree County

OCHILTREE.—Four inches of rain fell last week. Corn is good. There is three-fourths of a crop of wheat this year and oats are good. There is no cotton. Farm acreage this year is larger than last.

Coleman County

COLEMAN.—Over five inches of rain fell last week twenty-one inches have fallen since April 1. Corn and cotton are poor on account of the rain;

wheat and oats are fair. There has been some damage thru the country on account of rain. Grain is ready to cut now, but the ground is too wet in some sections. The wheat and oats acreage this year is larger than usual. Cotton acreage is about the same as last year. Farmers are all behind with their work on account of rain.

Comanche County

COMANCHE.—This section has been visited by extremely heavy rains and destructive floods. Corn was damaged by April frosts, also by the heavy rains, and in some sections by hail. Almost all the wheat is good, but the rains threaten to do much damage in delaying harvesting. The same applies to oats. Cotton has been greatly damaged by April frosts, continued wet weather and floods. Planting was much delayed. Corn, wheat and oats averages are increased this year. Cotton acreage is decreased.

Parker County

Weatherford.—Parker county is going to have one of the largest and best fruit crops in all its history. Peach trees are loaded with fine fruit and peach growers declare there are fewer worms in the fruit this year than usual. Plum trees are almost breaking under their load of fruit and the limbs of the average pear tree almost present the appearance of weeping willows from the amount of fruit they are carrying. Apples are not so promising, however, and grapes are going to be short, on account of excessive rains.

Old Magazines as Warmers

Old magazines thoroughly heated in the oven make a good substitute for a hot-water bottle. They hold the heat nearly as long and can be used under the back and other places where a hot-water bottle cannot be used.

When Washing Gingham

To wash delicate gingham without fading add a tablespoonful of turpentine to a gallon of luke-warm water and soak the garment in this for an hour; afterward wash clean in warm water that has had the soap thoroughly dissolved in it. Do not let lie, but rinse quickly thru several waters and dry in the shade.

Deep Breathing

A woman who has learned deep breathing almost always is a good sleeper, for nerves and mind are kept in healthy condition by the good chest expansion. Then, too, there is an absence of facial wrinkles and lines and she is apt to keep her freshness long after the time that most women lose it.

Separate Blouses

Special blouses to wear with the new close fitted skirts are made of materials that contrast with them or are trimmed with a vivid color. Blues, dull green, and a Chinese pink surmount skirts of browns or black cloth. Dainty silk muslin blouses in pale tints in various tones, such as grayish blue, faded pink, etc., are incrustated with Venetian lace or with motives of embroidered cloth.

Taylor County

CAPPS.—Five and one-half inches of rain fell last week. Corn is fair, but there is little in this section. Wheat is 5 per cent better than at this time last year; oats are 33 per cent better. Cotton has had four weeks' growth and is looking fairly well. Farm crops show 10 per cent increase in acreage this year. Cotton acreage is decreased; wheat and oats increased.

Garza County

POST CITL.—Approximately five inches of rain have fallen. Weather has been cool. Corn is slightly damaged by hail, otherwise doing well. Very little wheat was sown in this section. Oats are doing well and are now heading. Cotton is good. There was practically no farm acreage here in 1907 and this year 1,000 acres have been added to the agricultural area. The crops are corn, kaffir corn, milo maize, millet, sorghum and alfalfa.

Concho County

EDEN.—Two inches of rain fell last week. Corn is fair; oats good; cotton fair. There is no wheat. Cotton has had to be re-planted for the third time this season, but the work is all done. Corn cultivation has commenced.

Hardeman County

CHILLICOTHE.—Over 10 inches of rain fell last week. Corn is fair; wheat over the average; oats good; cotton fair. Farm acreage this year is 25 per cent larger than last, the gain being shown in corn, cotton and alfalfa.

Wheeler County

SHAMROCK.—Three inches of rain

fell last week. Corn is fine; wheat, oats and cotton good. Farm acreage this year is 50 per cent larger than last. In the increase is in cotton and corn. The conditions thruout the country in general are good.

Palo Pinto County

The weather last week was cloudy but there was no rain. Corn is fairly good. Cotton is bad. Most all up is small and weedy. Some in the lowlands that was planted a second time was ruined by the overflow and may not be replanted.

Dallam County

TEXLINE.—Weather last week was windy with showers. An inch of rain fell. Conditions of corn is medium; wheat fair.

Tarrant County

ARLINGTON.—Four inches of rain fell last week. Corn is fair and with proper season will average about 37 bushels. Wheat is very good, also oats. Cotton is fair but much has to be replanted. Truck acreage this year is largely increased.

Runnels County

WINTERS.—Seven inches of rain fell during the past week. Corn is very good; wheat fair; oats are molding in the shock. Worms are reported in some fields. It is hard to get a stand. Cotton acreage this year is decreased; grain and feed crops increased.

Lipscomb County

HIGGINS.—Weather has been rainy. Total rainfall for past week 1 1/2 inches. Corn is good; wheat and oats fair; 1.0 cotton. Crop conditions are favorable. We have had some dry weather and some hail which has hurt the wheat.

Hemphill County

Weather has been cold and damp with rain. Corn, oats and wheat are fair. There is no cotton.

Coke County

EDITH.—Weather past week has been rainy; corn and cotton are good; wheat and oats fair. The cotton acreage this year is increased.

Coke County

FT. CHADBOURNE.—Three inches of rain fell in the past week. Corn and cotton are good; oats good, wheat fair. There have been no hot winds this year, but there was some damage to fruit and crops by a hailstorm covering a belt a mile wide. Cotton in this belt has been replanted.

Archer County

ARCHER CITY.—Weather past week has been unfavorable. There was some hail but damage was light. Eight inches of rain fell. Corn, wheat and oats are good; cotton fair.

Parker County

DENNIS.—The weather has been hot with heavy rains. Approximately 8 inches of rain fell during the week. Condition of corn is 95 per cent, wheat 95, oats 100, cotton 85. Farm acreage is 10 per cent larger than last year; cotton acreage being decreased. Gains are in corn, oats and potatoes.

Carson County

GROOM.—Three inches of rain fell last week. Corn, wheat and oats are good. There is no cotton. Farm acreage this year is 25 per cent larger than last, all in wheat, oats and corn.

Scurry County

SNYDER.—Weather has been fair with no rain during past week. Maximum temperature 85, minimum 70. Corn, wheat, oats and cotton are all good.

Gaines County

SEMINOLE.—Corn and cotton are good. There is no wheat or oats. Farm acreage is 200 per cent larger this year than last.

WACO, Texas, May 30.—Many legislative and flitorial candidates today made application to have their names placed on the ticket, there being two candidates for each position. The senatorial race is the same way. While nothing is said about Bailey, it is a significant fact that a candidate for each place represents Bailey and anti-Bailey.

EASTMAN, Ga., May 30.—A. J. Jones was shot and killed last night by Gus Ragan at the latter's stables. The trouble is said to have grown out of the driving of a horse by Mr. Jones. Jones leaves a widow and six children. Ragan, who is single, is in jail.

The draft stallion should have good size and he must have energy and fine action. The big, sluggish draft horse is not wanted in the market and should not be bred to reproduce that type.

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HORSES

Be careful about the harness. If it is comfortable you will get work out of the team to the best advantage.

If there are any young colts running about in the stable, be sure you hang the harness out of their reach.

Be careful of the brood mare as foaling time draws near. Light farm work will not hurt her if you use good judgment.

Oats and bran half and half by measure, is the best grain for the stallion in season, according to an experienced horseman.

The colt or two you raise this season will be almost clear profit. The mares will do almost as much work as those that do not raise any.

The road horse may be all right when you take your best girl for a ride, but the draft horse is what brings in the money on the farm.

It is easier and better to prevent scratches than to cure them.

Service in the field depends upon the comfort of the stable.

A little axle grease applied where it belongs saves horse flesh.

A horse of quality will outsell a coarse grained animal any time.

The farm team will rest better if cleaned at night as well as in the morning.

Attention must be given to the teeth if the horse is to be kept in the best condition.

There are more mules in the country than ever before. They are gradually coming north.

Nervous and bad tempered horses have been tamed by feeding sugar. Many instances of this are on record.

The trend of the times is toward better farm horses—horses with better style and action. Bear this in mind when selecting the stallion.

A horse can go without shoes when working on soft ground, but hard roads and heavy load may do him great injury in a short time.

A weak hitching post is a dangerous thing. You can't afford to have one on the place.

It's poor policy to feed inferior grain to the horses—especially to the work team.

A dirty collar often makes a sore shoulder.

Novel Horse Taming

"It has been told by a merchant, long resident in Mexico, in a book published in 1849, that it is a common practice in that country to tame the most violent horses by a very simple but singular method, namely, by putting the horse's nostrils under the man's armpit. Our information assures us that the most refractory brute instantly becomes tractable on inhaling the odor of the human body.

"The strange statement is corroborated by a fact first made known by Mr. Catlin, who tells us that when an Indian of the Rocky Mountains runs down and nooses a wild horse, one of his first steps is to place his hand over the eyes of the struggling animal and breathe into his nostrils, when it becomes docile, and is so completely conquered that it submits quietly ever afterward.

"This information naturally led to a good many experiments. A Mr. Ellis, a gentleman of Cambridge, happened to read Mr. Catlin's statement, and felt a natural desire to ascertain in how far this mode of horse-training might be employed among the English horses. He tried the experiment on a filly not a year old that had been removed from her dam three months before, and since that time had been out of the stable; he tried it under manifest disadvantages, for the filly, which was quite wild, was in the open air, with several strangers about her, and both the owner and amateur were rather seeking amusement for the failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Ellis managed to cover the eyes of the restive and frightened animal. At length he succeeded and blew into her nostrils. No particular effect seemed to follow. He then breathed into her nostrils and the moment he did so, the filly at once desisted from her violent struggles, stood still and trembled. From that time she became very tractable. Another gentleman also breathed into her nostrils and she evidently enjoyed it and kept putting her nose to receive the breath. On the following morning she was led out again. She was perfectly tractable and it seemed almost impossible to frighten her."

Draft Horse Market

The market for the draft horse is the city and not on the farm. Sixteen hundred pounds and over is the draft horse. When a horse gets sixteen hundred pounds and over he is too big for the average farmer. I have learned this: That about all the tools I work

on the farm now require four horses to handle. You want four horses, or two teams, on your disk; you want four horses on your drill. The hired man can take care of four ordinary horses better than three, because they will hitch better. You can teach these horses something, and they are attractive. How many days in the year do you want a great big lubberly team to pull the plow? A seventeen or eighteen hundred pound horse will wobble over against the tongue and break it. For the mower you must have a snappy horse weighing thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds; a horse that knows something. When you want to start the horse rake the mower can be kept going and the other team hitched to the rake. When you go to haul in the hay you have two spans of horses, and when the horse fork is used to carry the hay into the barn two horses do it; two great big lubberly horses would be too slow and clumsy. A thirteen hundred pound team will haul to market all the corn that can be loaded into a wagon when the roads are in ordinary condition. Occasionally a man has these big horses up in my county, and he, of course, lets the team walk home from town, and his wife, consequently, has to do the chores because he can't get home early enough. When you raise the big horse take him where he belongs; take him to the city.—E. Harrington.

The Grade Stallion

Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin makes the following suggestions concerning the grade stallion:

It is waste of time to attempt the production of high class dairy cattle by the use of bulls that have just sufficient dairy breed blood in their make-up to give them some of the appearance of dairy animals, but none of the prepotency of pure-bred dairy breed sires.

Yet some dairy farmers in Wisconsin are following this unintelligent policy, altho it is almost like trying to carry water in a bottomless bucket, and the owners and patrons of most of the 2,000 or more grade and scrub stallions of Wisconsin are doing exactly the same thing in their sorry attempts at horse production.

The grade stallion may be, and sometimes is, a "good looker" and possessed of superior vigor, by reason of hard work in harness, but there is little if any breed prepotency back of his good looks. His pleasing appearance often is like the thin layer of silver that gives a plated article its looks of reality, but merely covers base metal; and as the base material predominates in the make-up of both, so in the scrub and low grade horse the prepotency comes from the predominant elements which were derived from scrub ancestors and merely gives the owner the power of transmitting like undesirable elements. He may be stronger than many a pampered pure-bred, so far as begetting numerous rugged offspring is concerned, but he stamps all of them indelibly with the seal of the scrub. There is much need of making some of our pampered pure-bred stallions more vigorous and virile by work, exercise and sensible feeding, that their colts may be more numerous and more robust, but the unnecessary weakness of some pure-bred stallions is an insufficient argument for the general use of grades thruout the state.

Water cannot rise above its level; neither can the grade scrub stallion, however muscular and hardy, raise the "blood level" of his progeny above that of his own veins in quality. The use of such sires, therefore, usually means no progress, no grading-up and on, but mere maintenance of a dead level with a possibility of retrogression where unsound, unfit horses are employed.

Rain in Montana

HELENA, Mont., May 30.—From nearly every part of Montana comes the cheering news that it has been raining steadily the last twenty-four, thirty-six or forty-eight hours, giving the country a most thoro drenching, which was badly needed and which insures a fine range, fat live stock and successful dry land farming in most parts of the state this year.

W. G. Preuitt, secretary of the state board of stock commissioners, said he could not recollect of a heavier rain, or one which came at a more opportune time during all the while he has been in Montana. Other stock-growers voice the same opinion.

What makes this rain so beneficent is the fact that the ground is soaked with moisture to a considerable depth and even tho the winds do dry the surface rapidly, the moisture below will be held and the effects will remain for the next two months. While

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

To aid in healing old sores, or ulcers, apply Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve to them while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" to purify and enrich the blood.

Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve is cleansing and pain relieving. It destroys the bad odors arising from suppurating, or running, sores and puts them in the best possible condition for healing.

The "All-Healing Salve" is a superior dressing for all open, running, or suppurating, Sores or Ulcers. For healing open wounds, cuts and scratches it is unsurpassed.

If your medicine dealer does not have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock mail 50 cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by return post.

In treating all open sores, or ulcers, boils carbuncles and other swellings, it is important that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery be taken persistently to purify the blood and thereby remove the cause of the trouble. It is in the blood that the great battle of health has to be fought. The ulcer and the sore are simply the scarlet flowers of disease, with roots running down into the blood. These roots must be eradicated or the disease will break out afresh. "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanses the blood of all foul and poisonous accumulations, pushes out the dead and waste matter, and thus purifies the entire life current. Disease in the flesh must die out when it is no longer fed by foul blood. "Golden Medical Discovery" effectively cures disease in the flesh by curing its cause in the blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter rising after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid, or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and its attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues "In *Helonias* we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for *Helonias* (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root or *Helonias*, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions * * * and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

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.

the precipitation has not been heavy in Eastern Montana, according to reports received, it is beginning to rain in a number of places and indications are that that portion of the state will also be benefited.

Fertility Ferments

Sheep manure is the best and will improve land faster than any other kind.

A well-managed dairy will furnish more manure than any other branch of farming.

Better results will be had by manuring close to the surface than by plowing under too deep.

The manure spreader is one of the most valuable tools and has a place on every well managed farm.

Top dressing meadow land is one of the best and most economical ways of utilizing the manure crop.

Straw used as bedding and as a liquid absorbent is worth double what it can be sold for in any market.

We must pay more attention to clover, grasses and applying manure, or the future millions will be poorly fed.

The man who plans to make and

save the most manure is in most instances the best and most successful farmer.

It is poor policy to dump all of the manure on a few acres close to the buildings and not haul any on the other land.

We must rely more on stable manure and less on commercial fertilizers if we continue to produce our crops at a profit.

Clover and other legumes will not restore old land unless supplemented by manure and other more expensive fertilizing elements.

NELSON- DRAUGHON *College* BUSINESS

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DAIRYING.

Feed extra well while the cows are shedding. They will need feed to keep up the flow of milk and an additional amount to make the new growth of hair. Feed rich in protein, such as bran, oats, chop, alfalfa, clover, oil meal and the like, are needed.

The first thing to take into consideration when feeding the dairy calf, especially the heifer that is intended for the dairy herd, is to see that it is kept growing from the time it is placed in the feeding lot till it has matured. Any neglect that will cause a standstill in growing will cause a dwarfing of the organs of milk production and the calf will not make the producer she should.

There is such a thing as keeping the hoe going in the dairy. Many of the animals are little if any better than "dairy weeds" and they will prove death to profits if they are not hoed out. One cow that pays a profit takes less care and pays as much profit as three cows, two of which "break even" so far as the expense account is concerned. Hoe out everything that does not pay a good profit.

If you see anything in this department that is new to you, do not be slow about telling it to your neighbors. We can never hope to reach the highest possible standard if we do not carry the things we learn to our friends and talk them over with them.

Speaking of whether butter should be worked once or twice, one writer says: The object of working butter is to get the salt evenly distributed and to expel a portion of the brine. When it is worked but once, the buttermaker thinks he has worked the butter enough and packs it immediately. There is, at that time, no way to tell whether the salt has been evenly distributed or not. A few hours afterward he should draw out some of the butter with a trier, or cut it with a ladle, and if he finds it mottled, which will seriously affect the selling price, he may know the cause is unequal salting. When churning again he should work the butter twice.

Professor Maecker of Minnesota has this to say about growing calves: "Few growing calves I consider separator skim milk at least equal to whole milk, the calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when the butter is fed. There is nothing in butter fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Nutrimet can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal which contains from 30 to 35 per cent oil. When the calf is dropped I let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry and will drink milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for one week. Then for one week I give whole milk half and skim milk half, twice a day, giving only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, adding a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth month the calf is receiving a heaping teaspoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early cut alfalfa and whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts. The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees."

STARTING THE HERD

Stock your farm with the animals you like best. You need not have all registered animals, but get the best you can procure.

The ideal dairy cow is one with a bony head and strong jaw, long between the eyes and nose, with strong muzzle. She should have a bright, protruding eye, which means strong nerve force and action later on. She should have a thin neck and retreating brisket. The lines above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you. She should be slightly depressed behind the shoulders, with sharp chine—not too straight a backbone. She must have large organs of reproduction and large heart girth, wide between forelegs and sharp on shoulders, which gives large heart action and strong arterial circulation. And last, but not by any means least, she must have a good udder, for one-half the value of the cow is in her

udder, which should be long from front to rear.

Dairy cows should increase their milk production. While this is, of course, the chief end to be sought, at the same time it is important to keep track of the other qualities of the cows, such as their ability to produce a large flow of milk on a reasonable amount of food, their qualities as breeding animals and ability to sustain a large flow of milk during a long period.

With the improvement of breeding attention must also be given to proper feeding and care of the animals while producing milk. If he cow loses her appetite in winter, discontinue giving her grain and substitute a peck of cut raw potatoes for a few feeds. This never fails to bring cows back to a keen relish for grain after a day or two. Judiciously fed in this way, they become as valuable as grain—in fact, of more value, for they act as a corrective; and instead of the cow shrinking badly, as she is quite sure to do if the grain is continued until she sickens of it, the feeds of potatoes restore her appetite, regulate the condition of her bowels and stomach and careful weighing has failed to show the least diminution in milk and butter.

There is a great difference in the profits on cows, even when the same kinds of food are given. The majority of the dairy men are well satisfied with a cow that will give as much as ten quarts of milk a day for 300 days and allowing fifteen quarts of milk for each pound of butter. Many cows do not approach such yields of milk and butter, but there are cows which give twice as much milk as the quantity mentioned and also produce twice as much butter. The profit is, therefore, larger because the greater the yield of an animal the smaller the cost proportionately. Feed and care also have to be looked after with the yield of milk.

Time and again the dairymen feed their cows on greenbacks. They take a small lot of butter to the village and bring back a large load of feed. A moment's reflection will prove to any one that a system of this kind of dairying on a farm will soon result in bankruptcy or the next thing to it. The farm is a place of production, and the more of the raw materials that can be gotten from the soil, with wise returns to the soil, the larger will be the income. Look carefully at the cost of feeds and try to grow more upon your farm. Keep in touch with your successful dairyman, who is getting larger returns for his labor.

Dairymen who have the land to raise their feed upon should try to raise it as far as possible, and that kind which makes a good ration. That to be used as roughage should be clover, cowpea or alfalfa hay, because these furnish the material for milk and also allow corn to be used as the greater part of the grain ration. If these hays are fed the dairyman with ordinary cows will not need to buy expensive feeds to balance them. If timothy hay and corn fodder are fed for roughage, the dairyman need not expect a big yield of milk, unless he balances them with cotton seed meal. By adding two pounds per day of this to the feed of a cow she will give a larger amount of milk.

In feeding dairy cows feed them liberally and give them the proper kind of feed. Give them all the roughage they will consume, then grain in proportion to the milk she produces.

About two pounds of grain to each five pounds of milk produced per day is somewhere the right amount. It is a great mistake to feed all alike, as is so often the practice. The fresh cows and those giving lots of milk are the ones to feed liberally, while the cows nearly dry and giving but little milk will not give more if fed freely. At calving time aim to have the cows in good, thrifty condition. This is done by giving them some grain feed, bran, oat meal and about the time the calf is due, feed some roots.—W. O. Hill.

Feeding Dairy Calves

We presume that the question of feeding the dairy calf will never grow old. No doubt the reason for this is because there is so much yet to be learned and so much that can be said on the subject that is entirely new. The following thoughts are suggested by a recent bulletin from the Virginia station, describing an experiment made there:

The following rules were observed in feeding the calves and were found quite satisfactory: Ten pounds of milk for the first 100 pounds of live weight; five pounds of milk for the second 100 pounds of live weight and 2.5 pounds of milk for the third 100 pounds of weight. Until the calf was three



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IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at 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.

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months old one pound of grain to 10 pounds of milk was fed. From three to six months old one pound of grain to five pounds of milk was fed.

The importance of hay for young calves cannot be emphasized too strongly; they should have access to good, clean hay at all times.

The formaldehyde treatment for scours has been used with great success; not only with the calves in this experiment, but with a large number of others.

The grain consumed per day varied from 2.04 pounds with the group receiving shelled corn and bran to 2.25 with the group receiving shelled corn alone. Group three, which received shelled corn and bran, consumed the smallest amount of skim milk. While group four, which was fed barley and bran, consumed the highest amount. There was slightly more variation in the amount of hay than of grain.

The amount of grain per pound of grain only varied .09 of a pound. It is evident from this that there is no practical difference in the amount of grain required per pound of gain. A gallon of skim milk for each pound of gain was consumed.

The cost per day varied from 5.4 cents to six cents; or from about \$1.60 to \$1.80 per month. The cost per pound of gain was lowest with the beef-bred calves receiving shelled corn and bran, 3.29 cents; the highest with the dairy-bred calves receiving barley, four cents.

The increase in weight per head per day with the dairy-bred calves varied from 1.42 pounds with those receiving corn meal, to 1.60 pounds with those receiving shelled corn. The increase per head per day was 2 greater with the beef-bred calves than with the dairy-bred calves, receiving the same ration.

The group of calves fed whole-milk made the largest gain, but at the highest cost per day and per pound of gain. They presented a better appearance before weaning, but at eight months of age there was little difference either in weight or appearance between those developed on whole-milk and those on skim milk.

Bran was used to great advantage in teaching the calves to eat grain, but no advantage was secured from adding bran to a ration of shelled corn to supplement the skim milk, either in rate of gain or the appearance of the calf.

The best results were obtained from shelled corn. The calves did not consume as much corn meal per day as shelled corn, nor did they make as large a rate of gain. It did not require as much shelled corn as corn meal per pound of gain.

Barley was found to be an excellent grain to supplement skim milk, but owing to the high market price of the

barley as compared with corn it did not show as good returns financially. However, it must be borne in mind that barley can be produced pound for pound as cheaply as the corn.—Journal of Agriculture.

Cottage Cheese

An Oklahoma reader wants to know a good recipe for making a good cottage cheese. B. F. Engles, a Kansas dairyman, gives the following: Use skim milk rather than whole milk, to avoid loss of fat.

To secure proper flavor and speedy souring, add a small amount of good starter.

This starter should be prepared from clean, fresh milk, separated from the cream and placed in a carefully cleansed receptacle, well covered and brought to a temperature of 90 degrees to 70 degrees.

The upper portion of this should be discarded and the amount needed strained thru a fine strainer or hair sieve and thoroly mixed with the milk from which cheese is to be made the next day.

A portion may also be used in preparing a starter for the next day, but as soon as any unfavorable effect is noticed, a new starter should be prepared.

Several good and convenient commercial starters are on the market, for use of which directions accompany each package.

The milk is not kept at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees until it is well curdled, often twenty-four hours, sometimes not until forty-eight hours.

The curdled mass is broken up by hand or by a curd knife and raised gradually to 90 degrees, taking thirty to forty minutes in the process.

The whey should then separate clear in fifteen to twenty minutes, after which it is run from the curd and the latter placed in muslin bags or on racks to drain.

When the whey ceases to come from the curd, salt is added to taste, the curd formed into balls and wrapped in oil paper that may be obtained from any dairy supply house.

For the finest quality of cheese, thick cream, preferably ripened cream, should be added at the rate of about an ounce for one pound of cheese, before the cheese is made into balls.

START NEW BUILDING

Excavation for Merkel Structure Now Under Way

MERKEL, Texas, May 30.—Work began this morning on the excavation for the foundation of the new West brick building to be erected on the lot just east of the West Texas Hardware Company.

The Texas Stockman - Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' 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.

COMFORT ON THE FARM

THE story that a Virginia girl refused a Texas rancher because the latter had to confess that his establishment did not include a soda fountain and a club house, prompts the Denton Record and Chronicle to remark that life in Texas is filled with too many good things to make necessary such a little effete adjuncts as these.

Undoubtedly life in Texas offers many advantages and it must be admitted that the soda fountain and club house accessories are hardly essential to ideal rural happiness, but the Denton paper's remark opens upon the old question of how far the comforts of existence should be sought by those who live by contact with the soil or the range.

Time was when it was considered a reckless luxury to own a bath tub on the farm. If there was one it was made of tin and reserved for feminine uses. A tank was good enough for the men folks, or if there was no tank a rain barrel on Sunday served quite as well. Prior to that there was a time when buggies were considered extravagant and a wagon with a spring seat was considered quite festive enough for any occasion. And still further back there was a time when the user of "store soap" would have been considered a wastrel. The old-fashioned kind, made of wood-ash lye and pork fat, was considered good enough for anybody.

The change from the old order of things to the new has been more rapid than most city people would imagine. Perhaps the top buggy was the first step toward the goal which seems to be ultimately a condition where the rural population of America will live in a luxury undreamed of by the city dwellers of today.

Air-tight stoves and later ranges have found their way into practically every country home now, tho it is not so long ago since they were a rarity. Along with the stoves came the reservoir, and ablutions in warm water are now more frequent as well as more comfortable.

Farm machinery provided with seats was a great step forward. Many a city man of today recalls that he left the farm because he used to have to drag his feet wearily after a harrow, sinking to his shoe tops at every step. Nowadays the farmer rides to plow, to

harrow, to cultivate, and to harvest.

The rural telephone seemed a luxury at first, but its business value quickly proved it more of a necessity. Along with it came rural mail delivery, and many a farmer now gets his daily paper before the city man who lives in the suburbs.

There are more bath tubs in the farm houses nowadays; there are pianos; the homes are lighted at night by acetylene or gasoline gas; there are capacious ice chests in place of the old-fashioned spring houses; there are gardens where fresh vegetables may be gathered daily, and orchards where the fruit hangs ripe; there are shade trees and hammocks; well-stocked bookcases and tables covered with magazines; there is even, here and there, a farmer who has tired of horses as too slow, and maintains his own automobile. North of the Texas zone, where the winters are cold, many a farm house is heated by steam. The water works' system supplied by an elevated tank, came long ago. Almost the only luxury the city man has left which the farmer has not appropriated is the electric fan, and who wants electric fans where fresh, cold breezes sweep over the green sweet-smelling fields?

In spite of all its modern luxuries farm life is still hard. There are sixteen-hour days, hot winds, destructive storms, and there is the everlasting war with weeds. Many a man earning \$100 a month in the city would starve to death if left to battle for his existence in the country, and he need not fancy that his comfortable eight-hours-a-day job gives him any superiority over the man who works with his hands.

Perhaps, tho, the Virginia girl did not know how many luxuries and comforts the modern farm really has, and maybe they were so commonplace to the ranchman that he did not think it worth while describing them.

It is only another instance of where Texas has been deprived of an additional citizen thru ignorance and prejudice. Too bad.

MORE TROUBLE AT BRYAN

AT the time of the recent difficulty between the students at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college and the directorate of that institution, a number of Texas papers urged that the governor appoint a committee to thoroly investigate conditions at the college and make a public report.

The only investigation held was by the directors of the college and their published report was a eulogy of President Harrington. The students' strike was called off and the recalcitrant pupils returned.

Recently, President Harrington gave out an interview in which he said that the difficulty had been forgotten and student work was at its best. In the issue of the Battalion, a paper published by the A. & M. students, May 22, a denial of the interview appeared. Since then the members of the Battalion editorial staff have been suspended.

If the students take no further action on the incident it may end with the suspension, but it is to be feared that loyalty to their fellow students may precipitate another strike. Such an event would be harmful to the school and injurious to the interests of the students themselves.

It would appear that, regardless of the merits of the controversy, Governor Campbell owes it to the taxpayers of Texas to order an independent in-

vestigation of the college affairs and let the result be made public. Lime is needed somewhere, not as a white-wash, but to furnish light.

The management of agricultural colleges has ever proven a somewhat difficult task. Recently the president of the Kansas college was forced from that institution. Conditions at the Colorado college, one of the most efficient in the West, are far from satisfactory. A year's valuable work at an agricultural college can be wasted by permitting internal dissensions to continue. Affairs at A. & M. college can be straightened out before the next term convenes.

If the faculty is to blame, let the people know it. If the students are at fault, send them home and make them stay there. The state cannot afford to have one of its important institutions handicapped and its work nullified if there is a possible remedy.

HOW TO STIR UP INTEREST

THE AUSTIN STATESMAN, which is able to turn from politics to agriculture, or from the furrow to the forum at pleasure, asserts that:

Interest in the cow, hog and hen crop must not be permitted to lag. That crop is the next thing to salvation of the country.

Up in North Texas interest hasn't been lagging for a minute. In the glorious and free state of Van Zandt the queenly hen is still making new records every week, in Tarrant county the packing houses are getting more hogs than ever and may be able to beat last year's record; in Cooke and Grayson the dairy farm has taken a firm grip and busy creameries are churning butter for far-off lands which never before tasted such golden sweetness as is now being exported from Texas.

But in Travis county conditions may be different. There may be need for a stimulus of interest, and if so, the following suggestions are respectfully offered, not only for Travis but for any other county which may need similar work.

The first thing to be done is to form clubs. West Texas grew, but it never grew so systematically or so rapidly as it has grown since a commercial club was planted in every town.

The cow, hen and hog club doesn't need to be a commercial club. It needs to be nothing more than an organization of men, each of whom will agree to keep so many dairy cows or raise a certain number of hogs. Let there be a place for the women who can look after the poultry raising and pledge a fixed amount to be raised.

Instead of one club for a county, there ought to be small clubs for every community; clubs that can meet conveniently every month and talk over the work of their members. The club can subscribe for all the live stock and poultry journals published, and by exchanging among the members, all can get a much wider variety of information than possibly any one could alone.

After the club is organized and on a permanent basis, it can take up the question of market. If the products cannot be sold at home, plans can be made for selling them abroad just as the fruit and truck growers of Texas have done. The products may or may not be pooled as the members desire.

Let the clubs raise enough money to pay for an occasional address by some expert in dairying, hog or poultry raising.

Such talk will put the members in better touch with the outside world, keep them better informed, and give

them new and valuable ideas.

The clubs might also offer prizes for the best records made by any of their members. An interesting rivalry might be worked up between one member's dairy herd and another's bunch of hogs or flock of poultry.

Nothing stimulates interest like competition.

It won't be long, if the club idea is put into practice, until the rivalry it engenders will result in the members buying better cows, better hogs and better chickens. Before they know it, instead of being mere producers, they will also be breeders. Out of the dairies will grow creameries and the wealth of the community will increase, perhaps imperceptibly, but none the less steadily.

Form a club if there are only two people at the first meeting. There is something hypnotic about the club idea and membership will grow, regardless of how small the beginning.

If Travis or any other county succeeds in getting a half dozen "cow, chicken and chitlins" clubs this year, the Statesman will have no further occasion to complain about lack of interest.

Blacksmith announces as candidate against Governor Campbell. The governor always has alleged that most of his opposition came from the anvil chorus.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

An itemized report of three months' sales from the products of three cows and a few chickens has been handed The Texan, and we take pleasure in reproducing it. The report covers the dates between January 1, and March 31, on the farm of D. D. Ward, who lives six miles south of Dalhart. A successful farmer is gauged to a large extent by the by-products he is able to dispose of from his farm, for these meet the living expenses and the pin money requirements. The following report indicates that the Panhandle is not one whit behind the older states in the way of by-products and it demonstrates that Dalhart is a good market:

January	
Milk, 105½ gallons	\$16 90
Butter, 41 pounds	14 35
Eggs, 32½ dozen	11 00
February	
Milk, 132½ gallons	19 95
Butter, 46 pounds	16 10
Eggs, 48½ dozen	10 55
2 hens	1 00
March	
Milk, 73 gallons	11 40
Butter, 26 pounds	9 10
Eggs, 76 dozen	13 85
1 hen	50
Total three months.....\$124 70	
Dalhart Texan.	

Sometimes it's a hard pill to swallow, but the Plainview Herald truthfully says:

Farming in the west has, as in other new counties, been a failure with many of the farmers. But the man who has failed has either been ignorant of conditions, or, knowing, he has not made use of his knowledge and has invited failure. The same manner of tilling the soil can not be followed in different portions of the country with an equal degree of success.

It is hard for a man who has made a success in one part of Texas by time-tried methods, to find the same methods brushed aside in a new community where he may move. The faculty of adaptability is necessary for the man who hopes to carry success around with him.

The Weekly Short Story

BY DOUGLAS ZABRISKIE DOTY.

THE call boy of Fraley's Theater sat on an old trunk in a stuffy little dressing room lit by one feeble, flickering gas jet. In his hands were some pages of typewritten matter and opposite with one skinny hand resting on the dressing table for support, stood an old man, very tall and dreadfully thin.

"No, Grandad," the lad was saying, "Your cue is, 'Ah! Here is Sommers, he can tell us.'"

"Yes, yes, Dick; of course," the old man mumbled, running one hand thru his thin white hair. "And then I say—let's see what do I say then—I seem to find it so hard to remember my lines. I must be getting old. And tonight is the first night of the new play. I must work very hard. If I forget as I did last week I'll surely be discharged; Smalley told me I'd get fired if I made another balk."

"Ah! but you won't, you know, Grandad," the boy retorted cheerfully. "That was because you weren't quite yourself. You had one of those dizzy spells. But you're feeling strong to-day, aren't you, Grandad?—and you'll lie down for a rest before going on tonight."

"To be sure!" cried the other, straightening himself and folding his arms across his chest, as he had been wont to do in the old days when as hero of the piece he hurled taunts and defiance at the villain. "Yes, I feel unusually well today. I, I must feel well," he added, with pathetic vehemence, as he sank back wearily in the one chair the room possessed. Dick pretended not to notice the hopelessness of the other's attitude and he said nothing; but his heart was heavy within him, for he knew that Smalley had meant what he said. Only that afternoon he had overheard the stage manager say to one of the cast: "It's time Old Man Williams was put on the shelf; his useful days are about over."

With infinite patience the boy went over and over the lines that the old man must be sure of before 8 o'clock that night. At times the poor, worn out old brain would show a spark of its former quickness and Williams would "spout" his lines in a way to gladden Dick's heart. Then of a sudden, like the sun gone under a cloud, the old fellow's memory would fail him and he could not remember a single line.

It was a very small part—that of butler—with only one important scene in which the faithful old retainer is forced to testify against the young master whom he loves.

Dick knew the part by heart so often had he made his grandad go thru it.

It was a quarter of 8, the vast auditorium was rapidly filling and across the footlights and thru the green baize curtain could be heard the faint squeak of fiddles being tuned.

Dick, as call boy, was dressed as usual in his tight-fitting suit of blue, smart with innumerable brass buttons, for Fraley's theater was noted for its perfect appointments and general air of elegance. It was the boy's busiest time. He flew noiselessly up and down darksome corridors and dodged in and around moving masses of scenery. It was his business to see that all the performers were present and ready to go on when their cue came.

For most of the actors it was a hurried knock at the dressing room door, and a quick "Call for the first act."

But with the star and the two or three principal people it would be: "The first act is on if you please, Miss Adams."

To have the call boy mention one's name in calling was always a mark of distinction.

Long before it was time Old Man Williams was dressed in his claret-colored livery, with yellow and black striped waistcoat, and hovering about the wings mumbling over and over to himself his opening lines.

The overture was ended: "Stand ready!" cried the stage manager. The bell in the wings rang and slowly and majestically the curtain rose on a handsome drawing room scene.

Williams' first scene was rather a humorous one, in which he shows the door to a pompous old fellow who has just been impudent to the young mistress of the house.

Not for years had Williams shown so much spirit and quiet humor as he did in this scene and as he made his exit the audience gave him a hearty round of applause.

Dick caught the old man around the waist and hugged him as he came out into the wings.

"Bully for you, Grandad," he mur-

mured, excitedly. "That's the best bit of acting you've done in five years."

The old man was trembling violently, and Dick made him sit down in a chair to wait for his next entrance, which would come in about twenty minutes. "Did—did you hear the house?" cried Williams. "Why, they greeted me like a prince. Haven't heard anything like it since I played 'Mercutio' in Romeo and Juliet. It was almost enough for a curtain call. 'Pon my soul, if I'd been a principal, I believe that'd have had me out!'"

The old chap was trembling now as tho he had had the palsy, and as Dick grabbed one of his withered hands, just to give it a congratulatory squeeze, he felt his Grandad's pulse beating—beating as tho it must burst. The boy looked up into the other's face with sudden anxiety. "Don't get so excited, Grandad!" he said, soothingly. "Just take it easy now. You'll make a hit all right, so don't worry."

"Ah! yes, Dick—my good Dick!" said Williams, putting a trembling arm around the boy's neck. "I'll just sit here and take it easy till my next cue." He settled himself back in the chair with a soft, almost inaudible sigh: "I feel a bit drowsy—the heat, I guess, and the—how they clapped me, didn't they, Dick?"

Then his head fell forward on his breast, and Dick saw that he had fallen asleep.

Ten minutes later Smalley laid a heavy hand on Dick's arm. "Wake the old man up!" he cried. "He goes on in five minutes now. Hurry up!"

The call boy leaned over his grandad and shook him gently, but the head never stirred, and the arms hung limp at his side.

"Grandad!" cried the boy aloud in a frenzy of fear. "Wake up. It's time to go on! Do you hear?"

Some of the stage hands and others gathered around, and presently a doctor appeared from somewhere.

"A stupor due to the nervous strain. His acting days are over. Poor old chap," he said.

At that moment the low, penetrating voice of the star was calling from the right wing to "send somebody on, for goodness' sake!"

Smalley was tearing his hair. "The scene will be queered!" he was moaning, desperately, when Dick, pale, but perfectly self-possessed, walked up to him.

"I know the part, sir," he said. "I'll go on and play it. My clothes—the buttons and all—it's a good enough costume."

Then, without waiting for a reply, the boy rushed on the stage.

"If you please, my lady," he cried, breathlessly, "Sommers has had a faint turn, but he told me to say," and then the boy went on with the lines of the part.

So Dick had saved the day. I suppose you would like to have me say that Dick became a great actor, with a salary of a thousand dollars a week and a private car to travel in, and all that.

Well, he didn't that was his last appearance on the boards.

He eventually became a dignified and successful banker. And he told me once that the fate of his poor grandad was a lesson to him, and that as a boy, he had seen enough for the stage not to want to follow it as a man.

How to Judge If Coffee Is Good

The question might be asked as to what is the best coffee for the housewife to buy. This brings up the question, "What constitutes coffee goodness?" In a trade sense, good coffee is judged (1) by the appearance of the bean (washed coffees commanding a higher price than unwashed coffees); (2) by the size and uniformity of the bean (the larger and more uniform, the more costly); and (3) by cup quality (a coffee smooth, full-bodied and rich in aroma being the most desirable). Age is a benefit to any coffee, and eliminates harshness. This explains why Java coffee has so long reigned supreme. It is the custom in Java and Sumatra to hold the coffee several months before the sales take place. After being sold it is shipped in slow-going sailing vessels to this country, and the general sweating and mellowing process which it undergoes en route greatly enhances its value. Java coffee therefore contains the most-desired qualities in a marked degree, not

Divorced Breaks Vow Never to Wed Again; Is Now Bride



Cupid has proven too strong for the vows made by the beautiful daughter of "Old Bill" Love, the horseman, whose picture is here shown. When she secured a divorce from her first husband, John B. Dunbar, of Boston, she vowed she never would marry again, but she has just become the bride of Max Stock, a wealthy importer.

to mention the benefits which accrue from the soil and climatic conditions found in the Dutch East Indies. Of late years there has arisen in the coffee trade a newer style of coffee man, who emphasizes cup quality as first consideration.

Today not a pound of impure tea is permitted to enter the United States, writes William H. Ukers in "Good Housekeeping." In fact, tea is the only beverage guaranteed to be pure by the government. The method is quite simple. The ports of entry have been reduced to seven, and a government expert is placed at each port, whose duty it is to compare every lot of tea with the standards established by the government board of seven experts. And not only impure tea is excluded, but also all tea which is worthless and which does not equal the government standards in quality. Over against this picture all kinds of cheap, trashy, low-grade coffees are being imported without let or hindrance. Surely this situation seems a trifle incongruous. It is about time something was done to protect the great national drink of America.

HE WOULDN'T GO

"Can't you give that young man a hint?" inquired the mother at 11:45.

"What can I say to him, ma?"

"Mention to him that our lease expires in June."

* * *

Bangs—"I notice you call that dog of yours 'John D.'"

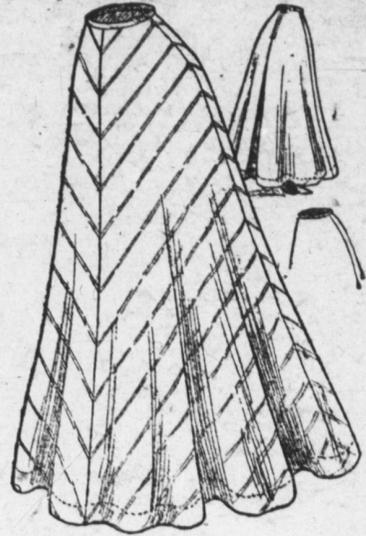
Hunter—"Yes. Never lost a scent in his life."—Cornell Widow.

* * *

"So you don't like the modern star system?"

"Not altogether," answered the manager. "I hate to back up a monologue with three carloads of scenery."

Latest Fashions



2156

LADIES' GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT. Paris Pattern No. 2156

All Seams Allowed.

The skirt illustrated is one of the new gored circular models, which are the very latest things in skirts this summer. It may be made with or without the center-front seam and cut in round or ankle length. The material is one of the new striped French flannels, tho almost any material is adaptable to this style. The pattern is in six sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt with center-front seam, made of striped or plaid material with nap, requires 4 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 3/4 yards 54 inches wide; or without nap, it needs 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 yards 54 inches wide. With or without center-front seam of plain or figured material, with nap, it needs 5 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, 4 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 54 inches wide; or without nap, it needs 4 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 or 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 4 1/4 yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2386

GIRL'S AND CHILD'S APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 2386

All Seams Allowed.

This dainty little all-cover apron, which might be used for a dress for a very small child, during the warm days of summer, is developed in sheer white Irish dimity. The body portion is very full, gathered into the yokeband at the front and back and finished with a deep hem. Satin ribbon tied in smart bows on the shoulders hold the garment in place, and two narrow rows of seam beading ornament the yokeband. The model is adaptable to any of the sheer white materials and would be particularly pretty in cross-barred dimity or scrim. For a child of 6 years the apron requires 2 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yard 36 inches wide, 1 1/4 yard of braid to trim.

For 10 cents any pattern on this page will be mailed to your address. Address Fashion Department Stockman-Journal.

Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

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

(Continued from last week.)

"You say that some bonds are left and others are gone. I presume those taken are such as would be easy to negotiate, and those left are such as would be difficult. Is that the fact?"

"Precisely."

"Then the thief evidently knows the ropes, and altogether the matter would seem awkward. For anything short of ten days, you see, and quite possibly for even a longer time than that, these bonds have been in the undisturbed possession of some person who could easily dispose of them, and would certainly do so without a moment's delay."

Mr. Bell nodded sadly. "Quite true," he said.

"But now tell me a little more. You say you yourself keep the only key of the padlock, as well as the key of the safe. So that you open the safe every morning yourself and close it at night?"

"Just so."

"And do you never entrust the keys to anybody else?"

"The key of the safe is on a separate bunch from the key of the box. This second bunch, with the key of the box, is always in my pocket, and not a soul else ever touches it. The other bunch, with the outer key of the safe, I sometimes hand to my partner, or to the head clerk, Mr. Foster, if something is wanted from the safe when I am busy. Tho, as a rule, the safe door is open so long as I am about the place. Nothing but the books can be taken out without the use of other keys for the drawers and boxes, which I keep on the private bunch."

"And would it be possible for anybody—anybody at all, mind—to get at that private bunch of keys in such a way, for instance, as to be able to take a wax impression of the key of that bond box?"

"No, certainly not," Mr. Bell answered with decision. "Certainly not. At any rate, not in this office," he added.

"Ah, not in this office. Anywhere else?"

"No, nor anywhere else, I should think," the other replied, "this time a little more thoughtfully. There's only my own family at home and the servants and—"

"Anybody who has access to this room of the office?" Hewitt asked keenly.

Mr. Bell seemed a little startled. "Why, no," he said, "nobody at home comes to the office—not even a visitor, except, of course, my junior partner, who visits the room pretty frequently."

"Very well. You don't remember ever mislaying the keys temporarily, I suppose, either here or at home?"

"No-o," Mr. Bell replied slowly. "I can't say that I do remember anything of the sort. No—and I believe I should be sure to remember if I had."

"Ah! And when you realized your loss what did you do? Told your partner first, I suppose?"

"No—he doesn't know of the discovery. He went out just before I made it and I don't expect him in again today." But as Mr. Bell spoke there grew plain in his face the pallor of a new fear.

Martin Hewitt observed it, but kept his thoughts to himself. "Well," he said, "you didn't tell your partner. Nor the police."

"No, Mr. Hewitt. You see, of course, the first thing the police attempt is to catch and punish the thief, and they make the recovery of the property a subsidiary object. But for me, Mr. Hewitt, the recovery of the property, as I have explained, is the one great consideration. Punish the thief by all means, but first save me from ruin, Mr. Hewitt! That is why I sent for you; for that, and because I thought it might be advisable to keep the matter quiet, till you had taken some steps."

"There is something in that consideration, certainly. So you have told nobody of the loss, except me?"

"Nobody but Foster, my head clerk—an old and faithful servant. It was he, in fact, who suggested sending for you. As he put it very forcibly, you can act for me and my interests, while the police act for themselves, and—very properly, of course, as police—in the interest of the community."

"Very well. I see you have several clerks in the outer office. Do they ever come into this room?"

"Never, unless they are sent for."

"If you and your partner were out, and one of the clerks came in without being sent for, the rest would know it, of course?"

"Certainly."

"I observe three private rooms opening out of this. What are they?"

"This is a sort of extra inner room where I have private interviews with clients—I was in there with a client for half an hour this morning before I discovered the loss. The next is a mere little box of a room where the correspondence clerk sits and works. The other is a larger place—it is shared between my partner, Mr. Clarence Dalton, and the head clerk, Mr. Foster."

"Now let me have your broken padlock—and the key. I see you have forced up the front plate with a screw driver. I will borrow that screw driver, if you please, and force it off completely."

Hewitt's client produced a screw driver from a drawer, and in a very few moments the interior of the little padlock lay uncovered. Hewitt examined the lock attentively for some few minutes, trying the key several times against the levers. Then he stood up and said—

"Mr. Bell, you have made a mistake. This is not your lock at all!"

"Not my lock!" exclaimed the broker. "What do you mean? I tell you it is the lock of that box, and I broke it open myself!"

"Yes," answered Hewitt calmly, "it was on that box, and you broke it open yourself; but all the same it is not your lock. Let me explain. These are very good little padlocks, with an excellent lever action, 'dogged against detent,' as the technical phrase goes; so that only the key properly made for each lock will open it. They are so good, indeed, as locks, that it would be a waste of time to try picking them, when, because of their small size, it is so very easy to break them apart, just as you have done yourself, and just as I could probably have done in half the time, having had rather more experience. Now that is what has been done with your lock by the person who has your bonds. But of course a broken lock has one disadvantage, as compared with a skillfully picked lock—it shows at the first glance what has happened. In this case, Mr. Bell, your lock has been broken and taken away, and the thief, having first provided himself with another padlock of precisely the same make and size, has substituted that, locked it with its proper key and so left it!"

"What! Then that was why—"

"That, of course, was why you supposed it to be out of order when you attempted to open it with your key. As a matter of fact, it is even now in perfectly good order, except for the damage we have pointedly committed with the screw driver. And now, observe! That lock was shut by another key; if the man that did that is as sharp as I suppose he is, he will have got rid of that key at once. But perhaps he hasn't; and if not, then the man who has that key is the thief. At any rate, the key is the clew we must hunt for. Let us have your clerks in one by one, and look at their keys. Some are out at lunch by this time, probably?"

"No—I said they might be wanted, so kept them. I thought you might prefer to see them before they went out."

"Very well thought of, but perhaps scarcely judicious, on the whole. Because if there is a guilty person among them it may give him a hint; and the odds are rather against its being very useful, considering the possibility—even probability—that the bonds and the collateral evidence left here days ago. But we'll look at their keys, by all means, and then they may go to lunch as soon as you please. Let me do the talking, or perhaps you'll start a scare. Send for the nearest clerks first, then the others. As each comes in mention his name, so that I can hear it. Say, 'Oh, Mr. Brown'—or Jones, or what not—'have you some keys about you? Don't mention my name, and I will do the rest. Push to the door of the safe, and lock this drawer in the table.'"

Mr. Bell did as Hewitt directed, and then called the head clerk, Mr. Foster, from his room, with the prescribed inquiry about keys.

"Yes, Mr. Foster," Hewitt added pleasantly. "I'm not sure that the lock is quite in order, but I promised to open it for Mr. Bell, so we'll try."

Mr. Foster, a slim, active old gentleman, grown grey in the firm's service, pulled a bunch of keys from his pocket, and Hewitt scrutinized each narrowly. "No," he said, "I'm afraid none of these will do. Stay," he added

suddenly, and turning his back, carried the bunch to the window. "No," he concluded, as he came back to the table and tried one of the keys fruitlessly. "No, I'm afraid none of these will do. Thank you, Mr. Foster. You don't happen to have any more, do you?"

No, Mr. Foster hadn't any more, and he retired to his room. Then Mr. Bell called the correspondence clerk, Mr. Henning. Mr. Henning was a much younger man than the head clerk—twenty-six or so—pale and blue-eyed, with weak whiskers and a straggling moustache. His keys were just as readily produced as Mr. Foster's, but again Hewitt's examination was unsuccessful. The only other key he had belonged to the typewriter, and that did not fit.

Then came Mr. Potter the bookkeeper, round, and tubby, and puffy, and his keys went under inspection in the same way, taking a little longer this time, with two separate dashes to the light of the window. Then there was Mr. Robson, young and spruce, Mr. Clancy, older and less tidy, and four or five more. All the keys were examined, all with the same lack of success, and all the clerks were sent away to take their turns at lunch.

"No," Hewitt reported, as soon as he and Mr. Bell were alone again, "it was certainly none of those keys. Tho indeed, my little attempt was desperate at best. A man would be a fool to keep that key longer than he needed it, and especially to string it with his others. Still, of course, it is by just such blunders as that that nine criminals out of ten are discovered. And now let me take a good look at that box and its contents."

He lifted the box with the safe to the table, and narrowly scrutinized its exterior, especially about the nasp, where the padlock had been. "Either the thief was an experienced hand," he said, "or he took some steady practice with a few such padlocks as this before setting to work. There are no signs of banging about or slipping of tools anywhere."

"But, of course, banging or anything violent would have been noticed in a place like this," Mr. Bell remarked.

"In office hours, yes," responded Hewitt. "But we mustn't forget that office hours are only seven or eight out of the twenty-four."

"But you don't suspect burglary, do you?"

"I'm afraid, as yet, I've precious little ground for suspecting anything definite," Hewitt answered; "but we must keep awake to every possibility. Now let us see the dummies." He turned them over, and loosened them wherever they were tied. "Yes," he remarked, "quite neatly done. Filled in with ordinary blank foolscap, such as, no doubt, you have in your office—but, then, it is in every other office, too; every stationer has it by the ream. No marks anywhere—no old newspapers, nothing that could give the shadow of a clew." He dropped the last of the papers, and turned to his client. "Mr. Bell," he said, "this thing has been thought out to the last inch. There is something like genius in this robbery—if genius is the capacity for taking pains. My advice to you is to call in the Scotland Yard people at once."

"Do you mean you can do nothing," asked Mr. Bell despairingly. "Don't tell me that, Mr. Hewitt!"

"No, I don't mean that," Hewitt answered. "I mean that until I have had time to think the thing over very thoroughly I can't tell what I can or ought to do. Meantime, I think the police should know; not because I think they can see farther into the thing than I can—for, indeed, I don't think they can—but simply because the thief is getting a longer start every moment, and the police are armed with powers that are not at my disposal. They can get search warrants, stop people at ports and railway stations, arrest suspects—do a score of things that will be necessary. Send to Scotland Yard and get Detective Inspector Plummer, if he's available—he's as good a man as they have. Tell him that you've engaged me, or, better still, write a note to the Scotland Yard authorities, and let me have it, to send or not as I think best, after I have turned the thing over in my mind. I shall take one good look round this office, and then run back to my rooms for an hour or two's hard consideration of whatever I may see. One or two small things I have seen already—tho I'd rather not mention them till I've made up my mind how they bear. Matters seem likely to have gone so far that perhaps the regular police course of catching the thief first will be the best plan, if it can be done. Meantime, it will be my business to keep my eye first on the recovery of the bonds. But I think we must have the police, Mr. Bell. Now, I'll take my general look round."

Chapter IX

THE CASE OF THE LEVER KEY.

(CONTINUED.)

After Martin Hewitt had rushed off to St. Augustine's Hospital with the key, the envelope, and the cypher I had brought him, I heard nothing of him till dusk fell—about 6 o'clock. Then I received this telegram:

Cypher read. Most interesting case. If you can spare an hour be outside 120 Broad street at 6:30. HEWITT.

I had to be at my office between 8 and 9, and to keep Hewitt's appointment I should probably have to sacrifice my dinner. But I was particularly curious to know the meaning of that cypher, and just as curious to know how it could be read; and, moreover, I knew that any case that Hewitt called interesting would probably be interesting above the common. So I took my hat and sought a cab.

I was first at the meeting place—indeed, a little before my time. No. 120 Broad street was a great new building of offices, most, if not all, closed at this time—a fact indicated by the shutting of one of the halves of the big front door, where a charwoman was sweeping the steps under the board which announces that offices were to let. I waited nearly a quarter of an hour, and then at last a hansom stopped and deposited Hewitt and another older gentleman before me.

"Hope we haven't kept you waiting, Brett," Hewitt said. "This is Mr. Bell of Kingsley, Bell & Dalton; it took me a little longer than I expected to reach him. His offices are shut, and the clerks all gone, but we are going to turn up the lights for a bit. The lift man is gone, too, I expect, so we shall have a good long stair climb."

As to the lift man Hewitt was right, and during our long climb I received, briefly, an account of the loss. Mr. Bell's firm had suffered. "I have told Mr. Bell," Hewitt said, "that it was you who happened across the key in such an odd fashion, and when I wired I was sure he would be glad to let you see the upshot of your strange bit of luck. I was also pretty sure that you would like to see it, too. For I really believe that this case—which I confess seemed pretty near hopeless a few hours ago—is coming to an issue now, and here."

"Did you get any information out of the man in the hospital?" I asked.

"Not a scrap," Hewitt replied. "He was still insensible, and tho I saw his clothes, and they told me a good deal about the gentleman's personal habits—which are not dazlingly noble, to put it mildly—they told me nothing else whatever, except that he had recently been knocked down in the mud, which I knew already. But the cypher has told me something, as I will explain presently."

By this time we had reached the high floor in which the offices stood, and Mr. Bell, all wonder and pale agitation, unlocked the outer door, and turned on the electric light.

"Now," cried Hewitt, "show me your ventilators!"

There were some, it seemed, in the top panes of the windows, but these were not what Hewitt wanted. There were others in the form of upright chambers or flues, made of metal, and painted the same color as the walls about them. They rose from the floor in corners and wall angles, and could be shut or opened by means of lids over their upper ends. These were more to Hewitt's mind, and he went about from one to another, groping under the lids, and poking down into the flues with a walking stick. There was a wire grating, or diaphragm, it seemed, in each of them, two or three feet down, and he could hear the end of the stick raking on this at each investigation. One after another of these ventilators Hewitt examined, till he had examined them all, in outer and inner rooms, without result; and I could see that he was disappointed.

"There must be another somewhere," he said, and hunted afresh.

But plainly he had tried them all, and now he could do no more than try them all again, with as little result.

"It is a ventilator," he said, positively. "Unless—" he broke off thoughtfully and stood silent for a few moments. "Ah! of course!" he resumed presently. "We'll send for the housekeeper and a candle. Which is the nearest empty office—the nearest office to let? Is there one on this floor?"

"I think not," Mr. Bell answered. "But there's one on the floor below, just opposite the lift—I see the bill on the door every day as I come up."

"We'll try that, then. I'll rake out every ventilator in this palatial edifice before I'll call myself beaten. Come, call the housekeeper. Is there a speaking tube? Tell him to bring a light."

The housekeeper came, wondrously, with a watchman's oil lantern, and we all went to the floor below. Op-

Texas Cattle In Montana

6,000 Head to Be Grazed This
Summer Near Glendive

BUTTE, Mont.—Charles Bielenberg, of the firm of Kohrs & Bielenberg, was in Butte yesterday on his way home to Deer Lodge. Mr. Bielenberg has just returned from a trip to Glendive where he had been with a train load of full-blood Durham and Hereford steers and heifers, which are to be turned upon the range of the company, located on the "triangle" between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, says the Standard.

Texas Cattle on Range

Mr. Bielenberg stated that the company is placing a large number of Texas cattle on the range this year, following its usual custom, and that 6,000 head arrived at Glendive in the last few days. These cattle came north over the Burlington to Billings and were transferred to the Northern Pacific and taken to Glendive. They were being unloaded when he left the town and were being crossed over the Yellowstone on the bridge at that point. This process is necessarily slow, as the rules regarding the bridge allows only one carload to be taken across at a time. This necessitates about 200 trips over the bridge, the work requiring a large number of cowpunchers holding the two herds and working the cattle. Once all of the cattle are across the river the herd will be driven to the range, where they will be allowed to rustle for themselves, being generally in condition for market after wintering two years on a Montana range.

The old way of bringing Texas cattle into Montana used to be to trail them overland all of the way, the animals generally arriving in the early fall, poor in flesh and so tender of hoof that the majority of the herd would be lame. Rivers would be crossed by swimming, and more than one cowpuncher has lost his life in the Yellowstone when the herd got wild and began "milling" in the treacherous stream.

Under the new system the cattle get on the northern range in the early part of the summer and get acclimated before cold weather hits the country, and the loss is comparatively small; little more than among the native cattle. Mr. Bielenberg says that the grade of southern cattle has been greatly improved during recent years.

"The range in eastern Montana is in better shape at the present time," he declared. "I went out to the ranch while I was away, and I do not think I ever saw the grass in any better shape than it is at present, at this time of the year. We had a big rain and snow storm in that section as well as here, and it was of inestimable benefit to the range. The new grass is six or eight inches high, and no matter how dry the rest of the summer may be, we will have a good grass crop, and I believe the beef marketed from eastern Montana in the fall will be as good as Montana ever produced."

"There was no loss whatever last winter upon the open range, and the cattle came thru the winter in better shape than in many years past. Why, you could almost pick beef cattle off the range at any time last winter. With the good start they have at present, undoubtedly beef shipments will begin early, provided the grass hardens in time, and there will be a big run of top cattle this year. Few stockmen on the open range lands are raising any cow stuff, depending almost entirely upon breeding grounds in the settlements, in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to keep up the supply of steer stuff. Altogether it looks like a prosperous season for the cattlemen of Montana."—Montana Stockgrowers' Journal.

ABILENE, Texas, May 30.—A. H. Kirby of this city today announced himself as a candidate for associate justice of the court of civil appeals, for the Second supreme judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge I. W. Stephens. Mr. Kirby is 49 years old, has practiced law twenty-one years and lived in Abilene the last eighteen years. He is well known over the entire district and is ranked among the ablest lawyers of the state.

TULIA, Texas, May 30.—A petition has been signed by about four-fifths of the voters of Swisher county asking for an election to vote \$60,000 worth of bonds to be used for erecting a court house.

The petition was presented to the commissioners' court and the election was ordered for Aug. 6.

Begin Survey for New Road

Work on Colorado, Hereford
and Gulf Starts

HEREFORD, Texas, May 30.—Actual work has begun on the Colorado, Hereford and Gulf, the big railroad which will run from Trinidad, Colo., thru Hereford to the Gulf in Texas, with Hereford as the central point of operation, as the shops, division and general offices are to be located in this city.

Chief Surveyor Strong is running three preliminary lines from Hereford to the grade of the Rock Island, then will come the final survey and the locating of the route. When that has been done he will continue the survey from Hereford south to a connection with the Texas and Pacific at some point not yet determined.

Locating Route

President Lees and Vice President Cullen of the Southwestern Engineering and Construction Company and General Manager Goodenough of the Colorado, Hereford and Gulf arrived home from an overland trip in an automobile to Midland, passing thru Castro, Lamb, Hale, Lubbock, Lynn, Dawson, Martin and into Midland counties, what is known as the east route. Tuesday President Lees and General Manager Goodenough left for a tour thru the counties of Castro, Lamb, Hockley, Terry, Gaines, Dawson, Martin and Midland, which is the west route. The party is merely taking a view of the country to determine the most feasible route and to meet the people.

Pleased with Hereford

Messrs. Lees and Cullen express themselves well pleased with the way in which Hereford is handling its part of the contract, that the spirit of unity and determination is conclusive to them that Hereford is going to make good. They also reiterate their statement that they will comply with every promise of the contract.

Mr. Cullen states that Hereford can congratulate itself for having made the good deal it has with his company. It is not in his memory an instance of any town in the United States getting what Hereford is to get for the price. The railroad shops, division and general offices, all wrapped up in one big package and handed out to Hereford for \$60,000 is a bargain-counter sale pure and simple and one that other towns would have jumped at.

It has not been determined as to whether or not the building of the road will be commenced at the Rock Island grade or at Hereford, but the matter will likely be determined in a few days. It is thought that construction will start at the Rock Island grade, as it is felt that this line will extend further west and give connection to the Colorado, Hereford and Gulf. In less than sixty days Mr. Cullen feels confident that the work of grading and laying ties and steel will have begun, giving to Hereford a connection with the Rock Island by Oct. 15.

Work will also begin on the south end of the road shortly after work has begun on the north end, also on the erection of buildings in Hereford for the shops, round house and general offices, as well as terminal tracks, depots, stock pens and the like, so as to complete work simultaneously.

AMARILLO, Texas, May 30.—Arrangements are under way here for the removal of the experimental farm which has been conducted for the past three years southwest of the city to a new location a mile east of the city. H. B. Sanborn of this city donated a lease for twenty years on 160 acres from his section on the edge of the city, which is crossed by the lines of the Rock Island, the Santa Fe and the Fort Worth and Denver roads and where the buildings and fields of the farm will be in plain view from the trains. The citizens of Amarillo are to subscribe to pay the expenses of moving.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 30.—The Wichita Falls Foundry and Machine Company is installing its machinery this week and expects to begin operations in the machine shop department the first week in June.

The equipment for the foundry department has been unloaded on the ground and as soon as the foundry building can be erected this equipment will be installed.

Mr. Christensen and family are now here and are getting ready to move into Mr. Filgo's new house on Tenth street.

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 Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas, Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

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

RED POLLED

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle.

BULLS

A BARGAIN

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

W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

How a Big Feeder Operates

Colonel J. A. Lockhart didn't say so, but its only fair to presume that the Lockhart Live Stock Company, of which he is president, found the past feeding season a very profitable one. The final shipment from the company's feed lots at Rocky Ford, Col., arrived at this market on Monday of this week, weighing 1,428 pounds and selling at \$7.10. Things broke well for the Lockhart company all year. When the first shipment of 3,200 head fed this season came to market they weighed 1,440 pounds and sold at \$5.25. The market advanced from that time on, so that the entire output brought good prices. None of the shipments brought less than the first one.

The cattle were all bred in Colorado and Mr. Lockhart says the bunch was the largest of such kind of cattle ever handled at one feeding. The usual yearly output of the Lockhart company is 4,000 to 6,000 head. Arrangements are now being made to feed about 5,000 the coming season, putting them on about Sept. 1.

The Lockhart feeding plant at Rocky Ford is probably the most unique of its kind in the world. By many ingenious contrivances the labor of from fifteen to twenty men is saved. The basis of the system is a small railroad operated by mules running from the mill to the feed lots, the cars being arranged so that the feed is dumped into the troughs on each side of the track. It is never handled with a shovel. The feed lots are located adjoining the sugar factory. Corn chops, alfalfa, chopped hay, sorghum and grain are also automatically loaded and automatically distributed. At feeding time the train is made up as follows: First, the hay car, next the pulp, then molasses and cottonseed

meal, and finally the grain car. It is an interesting sight to watch 4,000 cattle as the feed train comes thru. It reminds one of a boarding house when the door is opened for dinner. The hay car drops a liberal amount of the clipped alfalfa, the pulp car lets loose a stream of pulp on top of the hay, the molasses car turns a spigot on top of the pulp, and the grain car covers the whole dose with corn meal. One man and a mule to each car is the sum total of labor required to feed 4,000 head.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

English sheep feeders attach more importance to succulent feeds, such as turnips and cabbage, than do American feeders. They are also strong believers in giving fattening sheep daily exercise.

A good stockman speaks kindly to his animals. He is not cruel and rough in his way, knowing that to have faithful and profitable stock it is necessary that it should have the best treatment.

For fattening cattle, corn takes the lead, its equal not having been found among the other kinds of grain. In some cases corn and cornmeal have been found superior to corn.

If calves have been forced to take rough handling, when selling time comes there will be a discount of 25 per cent on the price given for stock that has been kept dry, well bedded and well fed.

Pigs are sensitive to cold, and the late litters should be well protected, as also the early spring pigs. If milk is not plenty, make a porridge and add to it. Raw meat is not suitable for young pigs.

For hard-working horses sugar is a great restorer.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

**3 YEARS FOR
\$1.00**

**For 15 Days
the Texas Stockman-
Journal Will Accept**

\$1.00

**FOR 3 YEARS
SUBSCRIPTION**

**This Can Include Arrearages
Cash Must Be Sent With Order.**

**3 YEARS FOR
\$1.00**

Read Latest Livestock News in Stockman-Journal

Campbell Farming Profitable

AMARILLO, Texas, May 31.—“Dry farming isn't the word to use if that's all a person is going to say about it,” said Professor H. W. Campbell, the soil culture man, of Lincoln, Neb., in speaking yesterday afternoon to an acquaintance of results obtained.

“It's simply farming to get the biggest crops whether the country is dry or not.”

Professor Campbell came in yesterday afternoon from Plainview, where he has been looking after the demonstration farm he is installing there and was on his way to points on the Texas and Pacific, where he is to put in another farm.

“People get the idea,” continued Mr. Campbell, “that this system of soil culture is something that is to be used as an expedient in dry weather, and that when there is rain enough they don't have to follow the system. That's only partly right. Of course you can make crops some of the time, much of the time, perhaps, by the ordinary methods, but you won't make the same crops in any year that you would have made if this system had been followed.”

A Convincing Contrast

“Last year at Ray, on the Burlington, in eastern Colorado, one field of wheat cultivated strictly according to my system yielded over sixty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre. The rest of the wheat in the country around there ran from five to twelve bushels per acre. At the North Platte state experiment station in Colorado they raised sixty-two bushels of sixty-four pound wheat to the acre on a field cultivated according to this system and other wheat on the same kind of ground cultivated according to ordinary methods yielded ten to fifteen bushels. It is a question of dollars and cents and I know that farmers thruout this country will eventually come to it.”

Will Grow All Crops

“Altho wheat is the crop most spoken of in connection with Camp-crops that are grown in the country profit by the same treatment and at Plainview, Mr. Campbell is planning to raise cotton, corn, sugar beets, perhaps, and all other crops in which the farmers of the country are interested.”

But he believes that wheat is the great crop for this country and he believes that in time it will be recognized as the staple product of the Panhandle. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Campbell has had more to do with wheat than with any other one product has influenced his preference, but he has also given much attention to other crops and his opinion is accordingly important.

Let the Ground Breathe

“There are some things about soil culture that have not yet been scientifically proved, but I am sure of them from my own experiments. I am perfectly satisfied that certain elements necessary to plant growth are prepared as the ground needs them. The ground is refreshed every year and the system which produces the biggest crops is the system that best enables the ground to refresh itself. My surface packer is useful for many reasons and one of these is that it helps in refreshing. It leaves the surface of the ground loose for breathing. Air in right quantities is just as important under the ground as it is on top and plants will suffer if they can't get it. The sub-surface packer also furnishes a root bed so that the stalks can make a strong root growth. This firm root bed increases the capillary attraction and so draws the moisture up from below as it is needed. There isn't any part of the system that is unimportant and the fields that are following out the system strictly are the sure proofs of it.”

Some idea of the demands which are being made upon Mr. Campbell's time by people who are taking up his scientific soil culture may be gathered from his statement yesterday that he can hardly make arrangements to fill all his dates this summer. He is heading a movement for the establishment of a chain of farms all thru the semi-arid belt west of the hundredth meridian from Dakota to Texas. The farm he will establish on the Texas and Pacific is the southernmost of the stations now in this summer he is wanting to establish a farm in eastern Washington, and he has a month's engagement to institute work in the grain country of Canada, which he has succeeded in cutting down to three weeks.

Why Not Try Peas and Alfalfa?

NAPLES, Texas, May 31.—Do you know that an acre of our “poor,” thin sandy land, so plentiful on most East Texas farms, will produce, under ordinary conditions, more than a ton of pea hay? It will.

Do you know, too, that a ton of pea hay, properly cured, is equal in feeding value to a ton of alfalfa? It is.

Do you know, also, that the average yield of corn per acre in the southern states is less than ten bushels? If ten bushels is the average for all southern lands planted in corn, what must be the average for our thin lands here in East Texas? Less, I would say, than six bushels. But why discuss all this? Here's the why:

A ton of alfalfa hay is worth, on your market, \$20.

The ten bushels of corn is worth, on your market, \$7.50.

It's the difference, then, between \$20 and \$7.50. But that isn't all the difference. The ten bushels of corn takes from the soil a certain amount of nitrogen. The ton of pea hay adds to the soil a certain amount of this same valuable element. Corn and peas both require nitrogen in the making; they both contain this element when made. But the difference is this: Corn can only utilize the nitrogen stored in the soil while the pea thrives on the “free” nitrogen so abundant in the air. And, what is more wonderful still, when this nitrogen has served its beautiful purpose in the life of the growing pea plant, it is then stored in the soil, and is available for the growing corn the following season.

Remember, we are considering an acre of “poor” land planted to peas vs. corn. There's yet another difference. The roots of the corn are small, and grow near the surface; the roots of the pea are large, and easily penetrate the under strata, or sub-soil. This penetration of the sub-soil by the roots of the pea plant is both a fertilizing and a breaking process. It adds humus, and admits light and air to the soil. It plows and fertilizes while we wait.

Are you going to plant peas this season? The time is here. Maybe your plan is to sow them in your corn at “laying by” time. This is not a bad plan, by any means. If the season is

favorable thru July and August, splendid yields are sometimes made by this method. It is unquestionably a better plan to plant them where they can be cultivated at least one time. The pea, like other plants, responds to intelligent cultivation. But let's sum up a little.

First, it's the difference between \$20 and \$7.50; second, it's the difference between adding to and taking from the soil; third, it's the difference between a pulverized, moist-laden soil and a “parched,” cloddy soil; fourth, it's the difference between a fat, sleek horse (fed on nutritious hay) and a poor, “frowzy” one (starved on Kansas shelled corn); lastly, it's the difference between plenty of power on the farm, and a woeful lack of it.

Plant peas. Plant “lots” of them. Plant them early and plant them late. They'll do to “lie to.”

H. L. MCKNIGHT,
Special Agent U. S. Department Agriculture, Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work.

Guessing on Summer Hog Run

Opinion among members of the market talent regarding the summer run of hogs differs radically. Of course it is merely a guess with everybody and the guesses range from 90 per cent of the supply of last summer to a trifle more. Packers adhere tenaciously to the theory that fully as many hogs will show up at western markets between now and November 1 as came in 1907. The trade does not incline to the opinion that the country is holding as many young hogs as a year ago, but expects free liquidation of a surplus of breeding stock during the summer months.

The era of low prices has already exerted a repressive influence and the grower who responded to the incentive of a high market by acquiring more sows is disposed to cash them in. The summer run of hogs promises to be as elusive as the weather.—Ender's Gazette.

If you commence to pluck the feathers immediately after killing the bird, you will find that they pull many times easier than they do if you leave them even for a little while.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.



LIVE STOCK

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

FOR SALE—Red Polled cattle, both sexes; priced to suit the times. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

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

HOTELS, CAFES

DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

Poultry For Boys and Girls

Poultry offers splendid opportunities for farm boys and girls to "begin business." No special preparation is necessary, nor is any material outlay necessary. No matter how many there may be in the family, each may have chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, and each one's property may be easily marked so that it can be readily known. The ordinary leg bands may be used on large fowls, and certain toes may be trimmed to designate the small ones. Each may have his or her "mark." Thus may poultry belonging to several members of the family all grow up together.

With the egg crop it is a little more difficult, and disputes are liable to come up in regard to eggs. Each one knowing his hens may know with practical certainty where their nests are, and there should be no great difficulty in equitably adjusting the egg ownership. Besides, in this it may prove a good school of self denial, and teach the excellent maxim of "in honor preferring one another," yield a doubtful point rather than dispute over it.

J. L. Graff gives some incidents of this kind. A boy was given ten duck eggs for doing an errand. He set the duck eggs and raised ten ducks that brought him 84 cents. A ten-year-old girl from a pair of bantams raised 17 chicks, most of which she sold for 50 cents a pair. Another boy was given three little ducks, he raised them all, and the next year raised from them ducks for which he received \$10.

This not only brings the children some money of their very own, but it gives them an attachment for the farm, and really amounts to a "beginning in business."—Up-to-Date Farming.

Best Method of Setting a Hen

Much of the ill success complained of in connection with hatching by the hen can be avoided by proper management. In ordinary practice the drawbacks of natural incubation are many and the writer has had experience all along the line. The "wooden hen," which was advertised as a salable article, was devised in substantially the same form by myself before it appeared in print, but was in turn discarded as not "filling the bill." It consists of a row of nests with a wire netting runway in front of each nest, 1 foot by 6 feet, in which feed and water is placed for the sitting hen when she wishes to come off the nest.

The plan which I now follow is quite simple. All nests in the place are movable and are so constructed that they hang on nails at a uniform distance of one foot apart, so that any nest box will fit on any pair of nails. Nests are usually made of store boxes with two cleats nailed to the back extending several inches above the box. In these cleats are the holes by which the box is hung up.

When a hen become broody and is

VEHICLES

COLUMBIA.
The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies.
PIFE & MILLER,
312 Houston St.
W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

PERSONAL

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

once in a while these days. It is thru the water roup is spread. If you have no acid, put in a small piece of copperas and that will fill the bill all right.

Carelessness spells failure for a great many poultrymen. You had better look closely at your own place. Are there any broken window glasses? If so, fix them now. You, of course, do not need them right now, but you do not know just when you will. I guess not, and a stitch in time saves nine.—Successful Agriculture.

Cackles From the Hen House

The lazy hen is not a profitable egg producer.

Remove diseased fowls from the flock before contagion starts.

The laying hen needs both grain and vegetables to do her best.

The farmer has no more place for mongrel hens than for scrub stock. The mechanical hen may not cackle and cluck, but she hatches the chicks.

If handled properly the poultry on the farm will make mighty good profits.

There are other good points about the incubator besides hatching birds free from lice.

The farmer that does not like hens is not living up to the limit of his possibilities.

The hens need three meals a day. Have some feed all ready for them as soon as they leave the roosts.

Many people purchase their poultry for breeding purposes. If you can raise that kind you are lucky.

A lot of fine straw or chaff makes a good carpet for the hen house and yard. It keeps the chickens busy.

It's the man who has no nonproductive birds that is making the best money. It's mighty hard to pick out such birds, too.

After the hen has hatched a litter she must spend a long time raising it. It's too expensive. Let the incubator and the brooder do the work.

"Well, I suppose that money was needed for the crop movement," as Farmer Nubbin said when the hen swallowed a dime he dropped.

Fowls should be at their best for breeding purposes the second season.

Busy hens are not only the best egg producers, but their eggs show the greatest fertility.

If you do not believe in the open houses of feeding, do not allow your chickens to run at will to the neighbor's cribs, feed yards, etc.

Many a man has bought birds "good enough to win anywhere" and found out to his sorrow that the judge did not even give them a ribbon.

When you are fastening nests, roosts, feed boxes, etc., be careful to use as few cleats as possible, as they furnish a hiding place for mites and lice.

If you do not want the chickens around your door, don't feed them there. They are there for something to eat. If you will be careful they will stay away.

Bad fences make bad neighbors. A few dollars spent judiciously will only keep the chickens where you want them, but put you in good standing with your neighbors.

That boiling hot soap suds that you throw away every Monday is a great thing to kill mites. If you take a spray or cup or dipper and throw it all over the inside of the chicken coop you will get results.

Green food is a foundation of vigor in chickens. Remember this and get something saved up, so you can supply them in winter. We spoke of clover last month; alfalfa is also good.

If you can make money by keeping mongrels, you should make up stronger bred birds and raise at least five times as many. The cost of keeping is

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.

no more, and we all know of the increased value when we come to sell.

How long has that material been in your chicken coop? This is where lice get their start and stay until cold weather and then you have a fine time on your hands again, and I will say, for one, that I have had enough of that this summer.

Rhode Island Reds

Standard weights for Rhode Island Reds are: Cock, 8½ pounds; cockerel 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. The color should be a rich brilliant red except where black is called for. Males should have black tails, lower web of primaries black, upper web of secondaries black, flight coverts black; females, surface color red with black tail, the two top feathers of which may be edged with red lower web of primary wing feathers black, upper webs of secondaries black, wing coverts black. Lower hackle feathers should have black tips.

Look Out for Showers

The weaned chicks that have no mother to lead them to a safe refuge sometimes get bewildered when a sudden shower comes up and if not looked after before the storm, may be found after the worst is over huddled up in the grass, shivering, chattering, some apparently dead. But the warmth of the kitchen stove brings them back to life, and in a little while they are as "good as new."

The "Strain," Not the Breed

No breed or variety can justly be called "egg machines," but a "strain" of any breed or variety that has been bred solely with the purpose to build up the strength, vigor and laying quality will be better layers than any stock which has been misbred or bred solely to develop show qualities. That applies to all stock, not at all to any one breed or variety.

Turkeys and Green Grain

You didn't know there was danger of the young turkeys gorging themselves with too much green oats or wheat; now, did you? asks Fanny Wood in Farm Journal. Green grain of any kind, eaten too liberally, will cause young turkeys to droop and finally die with trouble similar to cholera. When the grain is ripe, there is not a bit of danger of their eating too much.

Colorado Soaked

If there was any danger up to yesterday that Colorado farmers, and stockmen would suffer a crop shortage this year from lack of moisture that danger was dispelled by the drenching rain which fell Saturday night and all day Sunday.

The downpour was most opportune, as the ground was becoming very dry again in some sections of the state. The fall was general thruout the state and also in New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah and other western states. It was a glorious rain—one of the kind that fall in small drops and every drop of which soaks into the ground, instead of rushing away in torrents to the streams. Dry farmers are jubilant as they will be able to conserve much of the moisture received and good crops are assured, while in the irrigated districts the soil received a good soaking and the water in the reservoirs can be retained for irrigation later in the season.—Record-Stockman.

Howard County

Stockmen are at a loss to know what has become of the cattle tick, as it has failed to make its appearance in the "ticky" section so far this year. As soon as the pest appears all intend to get busy dipping their cattle.—Big Springs Herald.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Crippled railroad service, brought about as a result of washouts, had a demoralizing effect on the local market, and prior to Thursday the packers bought practically nothing. They had no outlet for their product, and the few cattle that arrived remained in the yards until Thursday, when packers made an effort to clear the pens. A great many cattle were driven out of the yards and placed in nearby pastures, and by Saturday afternoon conditions had been improved considerably. With good prospects for service to the North the market should assume its normal condition by Monday.

Steers lost 25c during the first half of the week, and although a partial recovery was made Friday, the basis is still lower than a week ago. Had any steers been on offer Saturday, however, they would have sold within 10 to 15c of the prices paid Saturday a week ago.

Cows also suffered a decline of 25c but made up everything Friday and Saturday, closing about in line with the week before.

Bulls are a quarter lower, trading having been dull all week.

Calves declined from 50c to \$1 during the first three days, held about steady Thursday and Friday and regained 25c Saturday, closing 25 to 75c below a week ago.

Owing to the small supply of hogs it is hard to say just how the hog market stands. A load sold Friday at \$5.52½, looking about 20c higher than Saturday a week ago.

Sheep suffered to the extent of 40 to 50c, receipts being more than sufficient to meet all requirements, although most loads were en route to other markets. Prices are \$1.25 to \$1.50 under the high time of the month.

Week's Receipts

Receipts by days were as follows:				
	Cattle	Civs.	Hogs	Shp. H.M.
Monday	2,841	612	453	4,984
Tuesday	1,890	344	...	3,122
Wednesday	1,226	823	39	687
Thursday	1,642	485	131	622
Friday	1,195	169	81	...
Saturday	1,050	...	20	2,500
Totals	9,844	2,383	724	11,515
Wk. ago	22,940	2,539	13,388	5,475
Year ago	13,152	3,265	13,548	4,403

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	4.85	3.00@4.85
Tuesday	4.85	3.25@3.50
Wednesday	4.25	3.00@3.75
Thursday	4.25	4.00@4.15
Friday	3.00	4.00@4.15
Saturday	3.00	4.00@4.15
Cows—		
Monday	3.10	2.50@2.60
Tuesday	2.75	2.40@2.65
Wednesday	3.10	2.25@2.75
Thursday	3.00	2.25@2.75
Friday	3.45	2.25@2.65
Saturday	3.35	2.15@2.95
Calves—		
Monday	4.35	2.50@4.25
Tuesday	3.50	2.50@3.50
Wednesday	3.75	3.00@3.75
Thursday	3.25	2.75@3.25
Friday	3.25	2.75@3.25
Saturday	3.25	2.75@3.25
Hogs—		
Monday	5.40	5.30 @5.40
Tuesday	5.40	@5.40
Wednesday	5.15	@5.40
Thursday	5.40	5.30 @5.40
Friday	5.52½	@5.40

Horses and Mules

BULES	
13½ to 14 hands	\$ 65@110
14 to 14½ hands	85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra	110@140
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15 to 15½ hands	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands, extra	215@300
HORSES	
Heavy draft, 1,300 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

Virtually no trading has been accomplished on the local horse and mule market, the high water and crippled railroad service keeping buyers away and preventing the receipt or shipment of supplies from and to most sections.

Railroad service in handling live stock was much better than at any time last week, but still it was so crippled as to make the shipment in of stock and out of finished product far from satisfactory. Receipts of cattle were only 1,250 head, and of these 150 were driven in.

Beef Steers

The supply of beef steers coming in by rail was about 400 head. Four loads of good cotton seed meal steers and eight loads of good grassers from the south made up the bulk of the supply. Packers were willing to pay a slight advance, but not as much as

sellers demanded, the latter contending that this market was considerably below others. Demand was broader than on any day last week, with prices strong to higher. Two loads of caked steers brought \$5.65, and two loads of grassers, the best of that class, brought \$4.35.

Stockers and Feeders

But little of the day's receipts was suitable for pasturemen, most of the supply going to the killing trade. Inquiry was light and trading was at a standstill.

Butcher Cows

Nearly 600 head of cows were in the pens for sale. The quality averaged rather low, with no top quality loads in. Buying was lively but not active, the demand taking all of the offerings and clearing the pens early. The market showed an improvement, sales being generally firm to strong, and a few quoted higher, the unevenness ruled in most transactions. Sales were considered about as good as they were immediately before the flood.

Bulls

Bulls were in light supply, and sold to good advantage. A part load brought 10c to 15c above what they would have sold for last Saturday.

Calves

One load of calves and a few in mixed loads made a scant supply. The market was stronger than at the close of last week, and 25c to 50c better than the low time last week.

Hogs

For the first time since the heavy rains broke up business, we had enough hogs to make a market. Trains got in from the north, unloading 1,600 head. News from the north was in favor of sellers. Sales were strong to 10c above a week ago. There was no market all of last week that could make a basis of comparison. The top price was \$5.55, part for export hogs, the packers would not go above \$5.50, and the bulk sold at \$5.40@5.45.

Sheep

Only one deck load of sheep, eighty-five head, was received, and they were not sold.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12...	839	\$3.00	24...	850	\$2.75
9...	464	1.75	19...	1,247	5.65
19...	1,263	5.65	48...	1,024	4.30
30...	833	2.50	135...	945	4.00
22...	1,200	5.50	20...	1,220	5.50
Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5...	510	\$2.50	51...	746	\$2.50
57...	684	2.40	30...	659	2.40
30...	667	2.40	27...	624	2.25
24...	698	2.50	164...	743	2.80
27...	821	3.00	13...	880	2.75
23...	892	2.90	6...	955	2.25
Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
13...	488	\$1.90			
Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
23...	754	\$3.00			
Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	870	\$2.55	2...	985	\$2.80
1s...	640	2.50	2...	332	3.00
14...	1,042	2.70	29...	980	2.70
14...	1,238	3.00			
Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
50...	288	\$3.10	35...	293	\$3.10
28...	179	3.35			
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
83...	172	\$5.45	94...	170	\$5.50
97...	162	5.50	80...	222	5.50
75...	217	5.50	1...	200	5.50
90...	205	5.55	89...	188	5.50
62...	173	5.40	1...	340	5.40
20...	267	5.55			

Origin of Sausage

The sausage dates back to the year 897. It has been asserted that the Greeks in the days of Homer manufactured sausages, but this prehistoric mixture had nothing in common with our modern product.

The ancient so-called sausage was composed of the same materials which enter in the make-up of the boudin of the French market and the blood pudding of the French-Canadian. The ancient sausage was enveloped in the stomachs of goats. It was not until the tenth century that sausage made of hashed pork became known.

It was in or near the year 1500 that, thanks to the introduction into Germany of cinnamon and saffron, the sausages of Frankfurt and Strasburg acquired a universal reputation.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

The hogs will have better digestion and health if a small box of wood ashes or charcoal is placed in their pen where they can get at it.

College Students Face Punishment

A. & M. Faculty May Deal with Seniors

BRYAN, Texas, May 31.—The situation at the Agricultural and Mechanical College seems to be serious. There was a rumor current here to the effect that the signers of the senior class resolutions would be dealt with by those in authority. President Harrington said he had nothing whatever for publication, and did not wish to be quoted in regard to the matter.

The failure to clear up the situation in respect to this rumor leaves the impression among those in touch with college affairs here that the senior class would be dealt with on account of the resolutions.

F. M. Law, president of the Alumni Association, who resides here and is in constant touch with A. and M. College affairs, says he is highly pleased with the trend of events at the college today. Everything is moving smoothly, the boys are studying hard and he is especially gratified to say that he believes the college will have a most successful commencement.

MONTANA SHEEPMEN ORGANIZE

BUTTE, Mont.—Lewis Penwell, secretary of the Montana Wool-Commission Company, was in the city Wednesday and left for Helena that night. This is the company that was organized in October, 1906, with John T. Murphy as president, with a view to protecting the wool growers of Montana against the hostile combinations of the buyers who were intent on beating the price down to the lowest possible figure for the growers to accept. In an interview with this paper, Mr. Penwell stated that Frank Peters, who was selected to represent the company as agent at Boston last year, will be here in Montana May 27 for which time a call for a meeting of the board of directors of the company is made. The object of this meeting will be to make preparations for the season's business and to arrange to finance the commission company to meet the demands of the summer, as the company expect to do a tremendous business and desire to be in shape to take care of Montana growers.

Up to last year there was nothing the grower could do but to sell or consign whether he wished to or not but with the company established, if prices are off and the grower does not desire to sell at the offerings he will be able to turn his business over for the commission company to handle.

As to prices: In general wool may be divided into two classes; short staple, or clothing wool, and long staple, from which worsteds and the finer grades of cloth are made. The short staple is produced largely in Arizona, Utah and southern Wyoming, while northern Wyoming and Montana produce the long staple. There being this difference in the product the fact that low prices may be offered for wool south of Montana has nothing to do with the price that the Montana grower should receive, and for this reason, that there is a surplus of short staple wool. This surplus comes about as a consequence of the financial stringency last fall. The machinery which is devoted to the manufacture of clothing from short staple was closed down because of lack of demand, scarcity of money affecting most intimately the classes who wear the cheaper grades of clothing, and they could not or did not purchase, leaving the stock of short staple therefore touched only lightly, hence there being already a supply of this wool on hand now, the price offered for wool in the territory south of here where it is grown is low, as the demand is not strong.

On the contrary, as to Montana staple wool, it was practically all sold before the financial stringency came and the machines used for the manufacture of this wool did not stop running as did the others, but kept on and the supply was used up and there is now a real shortage in this kind of wool; the kind there is no surplus of; the kind there is the greatest demand for; the kind they import and the kind the manufacturers have got to have and they have either got to come here and buy it and pay the Montana grower his price for it or they will have to import it. There will be more difference this year than ever before between the price of clothing and sta-

Good Pasturage in Pecos Valley

Stockmen Likely to Keep Cattle There This Summer

AMARILLO, Texas, May 30.—"Not as much rain as you had here," said William Penn Anderson, live stock agent for the Pecos Valley lines, yesterday, about conditions in the Pecos Valley, "but plenty to make good grass over the ranges. There will be plenty of good summer pasture over the valley and cattlemen are encouraged to keep their cattle and finish them here for market."

"Of course that sounds good to Santa Fe men because the Santa Fe doesn't get much of this hauling to do when cattle are shipped to the north-west."

"If the cattlemen keep their stuff at home and pasture them here for market, as they can do this year, the Santa Fe gets to haul the cattle all the way, so the good pasture in the Pecos Valley country looks pretty good to us."

ple wool and there is only one thing that can prevent the buyers from coming here and giving the price demanded, and that is the showing of a disposition on the part of the growers to give it to them; and they don't have to give it to them because the Montana wool commission company will step in and take care of it for them.

Mr. Penwell estimated that the grower who got 22 cents last year for his clip would receive approximately the same total in cash this year at 18 and a fraction because the unusual amount of snow of the winter of 1906-7 and the unusual amount of rain in the spring of 1907 made the wool clip remarkably light; whereas it is not at all improbable that the clip of this year will be a pound heavier on the average; that is a weight of eight pounds this year against seven pounds last year, the difference being mostly dirt and grease, costing the grower nothing but adding to his profit. The last fact should, however, make the grower reasonable in his demands as to price and even selling at a less figure than last year there is no reason why he should not receive as much actual returns per sheep this year as last for wool that would be classed as staple.—Montana Stockgrowers' Journal.

SHEEP FARMING IN MEXICO

English Company Formed to Carry on the Business in Chihuahua

CITY OF MEXICO—English methods of sheep farming are being introduced in Mexico. An English company has just been formed and has purchased a tract of land fifty miles square in the state of Chihuahua, where they will begin operations next month. Several Australian sheep experts, who are to conduct the ranch, leave in a few days for Chihuahua. One of the experts is from Patagonia. Up to this time there has been no effort made to carry on the sheep business in Mexico on anything like a scientific basis. Sheep are allowed to run at large, the rams and ewes together, there being no effort made to keep the breed up.

The English company proposes to import its first stock of sheep and build up from that. These sheep will probably be brought here from Australia. The ranch will be divided into different parts, where sheep of different years will be kept separated. The finest rams that can be procured in Australia will be imported. Some of the best native sheep will be retained, and by breeding and interbreeding with the best stock of imported sheep in Mexico can be brought up to a standard that will equal any in the world. The Australian experts claim that it will take several years to get the breed up to a point where it is at present in Patagonia or Australia.

The sheep industry in Mexico heretofore has been carried on in a haphazard way, and hence Mexico has never been counted on as a sheep raising country. The state of Zacatecas is the largest sheep state in Mexico at the present time.

Stockmen of Mexico have heretofore found it a difficult task to keep the grade breed of sheep up to the standard owing to the poor range. It is only the poor grade of Mexican sheep that can live on the poor ranges of Chihuahua and Zacatecas. However, by feeding and constant care, the breed can be kept up, it is claimed.

"Capt. Bill" In Washington Sees President; Says He Is Coming Back to Texas!



The old-time Texas Ranger, Captain William McDonald, whose whole picture is here shown, is about to return to Texas after a visit to the big "city pastures" of the North and East. He has planned such a trip for years, but never until now has he succeeded in getting away from the plains and pastures where he has spent his life.

Thinks New York a Mighty Unfair Place to Hold a Good Square Gun Fight In

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"Captain Bill" McDonald, state revenue agent of Texas, is in Washington and has been very cordially received at the White House by President Roosevelt. He neglected to visit Senator Foraker, however, as the latter cast reflections upon the captain in regard to the Brownsville affair.

"I'm goin' back to Texas," said the veteran enforcer of border laws. "Back where you can take a good long look without lookin' straight up and where there's sunshine and fresh air. I've long wanted to see the big cities of the north and east, but Texas is good enough for me to live in and die in. I'm sure goin' back."

President Roosevelt first met Captain McDonald when he went to Texas a few years ago to attend the Rough Riders' reunion, which was held at San Antonio. He expressed a desire to make the acquaintance of the captain, and the introduction was performed by Governor Lanham. The President took to the captain at once and when he was getting ready to go on his wolf hunting expedition to Oklahoma he made the request of Governor Lanham that Captain McDonald be detailed to accompany him on that trip. This was done and the captain joined the President when he arrived at Fort Worth.

Captain McDonald remained with the President all thru the Oklahoma hunt. The secret service men were left behind, and if any protection was needed, while in camp and riding over the range, the captain was there to give

it. I had trailed cattle thieves and other outlaws all over the wild region where the hunt took place and knew just where and how to find the wolves which the President was seeking.

"I'm having a right sprightly time on my trip," the captain said. "I've been rangin' in Texas so long I don't forget how it seems to try them big city pastures. Some of them New York buildings are so high you've got to look twice before you can see the top of 'em. Say, wouldn't a feller be in a bad fix if a man in the top story of one of them high buildings was to take a crack at you with a 'forty-five' while you was a-walkin' along the street? From what I've been told it would be difficult to make a bullet carry to the mark that high up in the air, but it would be all right for the feller that was shootin' down at you."

Captain McDonald did not take his pistols with him on his trip. He had to shed his weapons when he was appointed state revenue agent a little more than a year ago. When the governor told him he could no longer wear arms Captain McDonald came near giving up his commission as state revenue agent. He offered a vigorous objection.

"Undressed" Without Pistols

"I've carried guns for thirty years," he told the governor, "and I would feel undressed without them."

"It cannot be helped," the governor replied, "you are no longer a peace officer, and it would be a violation of the law for you to go armed."

"But governor," pleaded Captain

McDonald, "if I was to take off these guns some little feller would come along and throw me down and take my tobacco away from me."

That was Captain McDonald's way of expressing how powerless he would be without his pistols. He removed the two pistols which he had worn for years; but for several months he wore the leather belt around his waist, to which was attached the empty holsters where his two trusty weapons had so long reposed.

Captain McDonald says that his gun fighting days are over. He never belonged to the class of fighters who killed men without cause or provocation. While he has many notches on his gun they were all placed there in the discharge of his duties as a ranger. He never invited trouble and the men whom he killed were all outlaws and desperadoes. His last fight took place two years ago. Judge Stanley Welch, a prominent jurist of Southwest Texas, was assassinated one night at Rio Grande City, a little town on the lower Mexican border. Captain McDonald was ordered to proceed to the scene of the crime and find the murderers if possible.

Gets Five Bandits

An overland trip of twenty-three miles had to be made in order to reach the town. The road ran thru a mesquite covered valley. It was past midnight when the start was made on this trip over the lonesome river road. The captain had reached a point about four miles from Rio Grande City when he was fired upon by persons in ambush in the brush on one side of the road. The report of this volley of shots had hardly been heard when the captain was pouring a deadly stream of lead into the spot where he had seen the flashes of the guns. With a pistol in each hand he made straight for the place of ambush, after he had riddled the spot with bullets from his weapons. He found that he had killed four Mexicans and wounded another. Leaving the bodies where they had fallen, Captain McDonald rode into Rio Grande City and notified the local officers. The dead and wounded Mexicans were identified as notorious border outlaws. It is supposed that they had learned of Captain McDonald's coming and fearing that they might be hunted down by him for their misdeeds, had decided to kill him from ambush. All of their shots went wild.

At the time of the prize fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher it was planned to have the battle on the Texas side of the river near El Paso, but the governor would not allow that to be done. In order to see that the law was not violated Captain McDonald was sent to El Paso under orders not to permit the event to take place in Texas.

"I'll put every one of you in jail," the captain told the managers of Fitzsimmons and Maher, when they asked him what he would do if they pulled off the fight on this side of the border.

"Done Took It Up"

It was finally decided that it would

WORKS ALL DAY

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, altho he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and improper food caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereals and so-called 'Foods' were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, brain-waste restored, and intellect brightened. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

An Unvarying Story

Our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank
Fort Worth, Tex.

not do to attempt to carry out the original plans for giving the fight in Texas and that it would be pulled off at a remote point in Mexico, just across the Rio Grande from the station of Langtry, Texas, 400 miles east of El Paso. When Langtry was reached the crowd crossed over into Mexico and the memorable fight took place. Returning to the American side, several hours had to be spent in waiting for the arrival of the train. The saloon of Justice of the Peace Roy Bean, who styled himself "The Law West of the Pecos," was filled by a rough crowd. A number of gambling games started up and there was a lively time. Captain McDonald was sitting at one of the tables watching a game that was in progress among several men of the west who had wide reputations as "killers." One of the players, however, was a mere youth, who had come all the way from New York and was having his first experience in western ways. One of the bad men became angered at some play the young man had made and began to abuse him. Captain McDonald took his arms off the table and looking the "bad man" squarely in the eye, said:

"Leave that boy alone."

The veteran gambler, flushed with rage at what he considered unwarranted interference on the part of Captain McDonald,

"Mayb; you want to take it up," he roared in a rage.

Captain McDonald sat unmoved. He looked across the table at the gambler and replied:

"I've done took it up."

The gambler stared at the captain a moment and then resumed the game.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CROP

Report of J. R. Koontz Places Probable Yield at 90,700,000 Bushels

TOPEKA, Kan., June 1.—J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, in a carefully prepared report of the probable wheat yield in Kansas, estimates from mill and elevator men, grain men and farmers, as to the probable yield in each locality. These reports are sent to the general offices here and tabulated for the information of the traffic department in preparing to handle the crop.

Mr. Koontz divides the state into four sections, the eastern with 1,500,000 acres and a yield of twenty bushels per acre; the middle with 2,500,000 acres and a probable yield of fifteen bushels per acre; the central with an acreage of 2,000,000 and a probable yield of ten bushels per acre, and the western with 800,000 acres and a probable yield of four bushels per acre. In 1907 there were 7,250,000 acres of wheat, which produced 75,000,000 bushels.

In 1906 there were 6,250,000 acres, with a production of 91,000,000 bushels.

NEW LIVE STOCK PAPER

Texas Hog Now Has Publication All to Himself in Fort Worth

At last the Texas hog is to have a journal devoted exclusively to his interests. Murray's Swine Breeder, first number of which is just off the press, is devoted exclusively to the hog, and is filled with thirty pages of interesting reading about porkers. D. R. Murray, the publisher, was formerly with The Stockman-Journal and before that with the Daily Live Stock Reporter. He has a wide acquaintance among live stock men of the state and is a hog enthusiast.