

# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## The Midland Country Long Famed For Fat Cattle

MIDLAND, Texas, Aug. 1.—Picture a herd of cattle fifteen miles long and three miles wide, a herd that takes fourteen hours to pass a given point, a herd as big as the total receipts at Fort Worth's big market for a whole week of the busiest part of the shipping season, a herd that would fill a train of stock cars six miles long—and you have an idea of what an old-fashioned "bunch" of cattle on the Midland plains was like.

Such a herd moved slowly eastward from the Pecos to the Colorado during the spring of 1884 following the winter of the "big drift" when thousands of cattle moved westward from the Colorado to the milder southern plains. It was the property of that veteran cattleman, C. C. Slaughter, and was made up of a half dozen herds that came from as far as Double mountain. One hundred and twenty-five cowboys were needed to handle it and on either side there traveled nine chuck wagons to supply them. H. N. Garrett of Midland, who was then operating in sheep, remembers it. "It was the biggest bunch of cattle I ever saw in my life," he said.

Yet it was not the only big herd of cattle that has in times past grazed on the grassy Midland plains.

Old timers tell of roundups at which as many as half a thousand cowboys and their horses camped near the town. Those were the days of the big ranchmen indeed, when not a fence barred the passing of the herds, when the country was new to settlers and the Texas & Pacific railroad stretching west to El Paso was the only sign of modern civilization on the plains.

The big herds are all gone now. There are a few left containing as many as 2,000 or 3,000 head, but an old cowman's estimate of all the cattle now in Midland county now places their number at 20,000 or less.

True one of the modern cattle is worth probably three of the old "Sjanish" type but the number is not there. Neither are the picturesque cowboys with their daredevil methods of enjoying themselves in leisure moments, or their wonderful fearlessness in the face of stampeded and other dangers of cattle herding.

The modern Midland country cowboy is as different from the old fashioned type as the modern motorman on the Fort Worth-Dallas interurban is different from the kind of men who used to drive stages between Fort Worth and Weatherford.

The old fashioned cowboy had to know how to cinch a saddle, rope a steer, shoot a steer while riding at a dead gallop, mend a barb wire fence and make sour-dough bread. The modern cowboy knows all of these things, more or less, but in addition he must know something about how to plow, harrow, run a kaffir-corn binder and, mention it not while he is around, as

The Midland country has nineteen kinds of native grasses. The gramma varieties predominate. There is an abundance of water at a short depth and the steady breezes make a wind-mill supply an easy problem. Midland is above the Southern fever line and its pastures never held a tick. Cattle can be shipped into its range from the north without danger of infection. It

the herds and in the percentage of "calf crop." A 75 per cent crop is considered a fair average, the many grade herds run even higher. Among the higher graded cattle and pure breeds the percentage is even above the 75 per cent mark. Chris Scharbauer one spring had a 98 per cent crop. These cattle, let it be remembered, are part of the biggest Hereford herd in America and, very probably in the world, and pure bred as well as grade, they are all in the open.

### Pure Breeds Raised on Range

Northern breeders of pedigreed Herefords who are accustomed to keeping all their herds in barns from November to April, some of them all year round, who blanket their cows when it is cold and see that no draughts get in the buildings where the costly animals are pedigreed, are astonished when they visit the Scharbauer ranch and see how the finest blooded cattle can be raised in Texas on the open range and in the winter time.

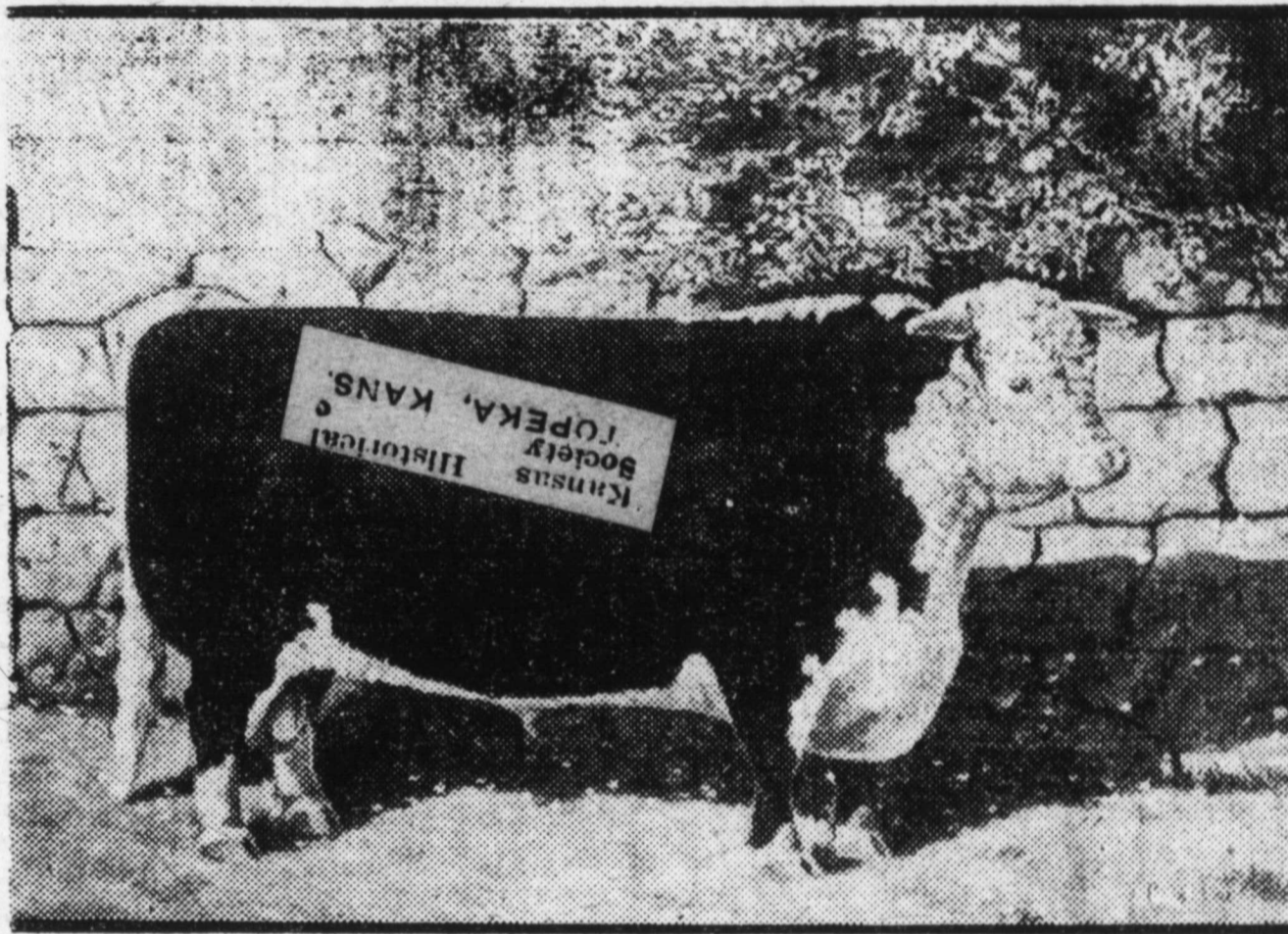
Scharbauer Bros. have a few barns but their supply is more than they need. They feed in the open, cotton seed, hull and cake and of later years, more milo maize and kaffir corn. On one ranch this year will be raised 15,000 tons of milo maize.

The use of the cotton seed products in feeding pedigreed cattle is of interest when it is considered that heretofore all such feed had to be shipped in a long distance. Now with the increasing western production of cotton and the successful culture of cotton in Midland county itself, the price of cotton seed products for feed promises to be greatly reduced in the next few years. In fact the production of pure bred cattle promises to become cheaper instead of more expensive. But with all its cost in the past Scharbauer Bros. have made a fortune out of it. They bought registered cattle at the time of the Hereford "boom" when pedigrees cost money. Frequently they paid \$1,000 for a bull or \$500 for a cow. Since 1895 they have imported more than 100,000 Herefords, while their sales have practically all been made at home.

Astonishing as it may seem the first cattle Scharbauer Bros. ever shipped away for sale were the three loads brought to the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show last winter and sold to Burk

(Continued on page 16.)

### A Bull Raised at Midland, Texas



SAGAMORE NO. 189222, One of the Extra Fine Bulls in Scharbauer Bros.' Herd.

you value your safety, to milk a cow.

Yet Midland county always was and always will be a native home for the cattle industry. Time may see it develop wholly into a fancy stock farming and dairying, but there will always be cattle there, for few other regions in Texas offer so many inducements to the man who knows the art of making money out of beef.

has no mange and the only pests that have ever been reported are "screw-worms," "heel flies" (if such insects really exist), and once, several years ago, that disease known as "creeps." The Midland pastures are even free from loco weed.

The mildness of the winters and the abundant supply of range grass is shown on the springtime condition of

## Panhandle Man Tells How To Finish Hogs

For more than forty-five years the writer has had actual experience in the finishing of hogs for market. It was in the last half of the nineteenth century that by scientific breeding and feeding the ideal hog for finishing was produced. He is the medium hog regardless of breed or color. One that has a broad, short head, short, stout legs straight and wide apart, jowl heavy, back broad and arched, straight under belly line. This all means a good feeder, one that a man can afford to put in time and money with. I want hogs that have been well bred from large, well matured sires and dams. It does not pay to cross breed or use grade stock. The pure straight breed is preferred to get the best results, and that is what we should all want.

Before commencing to finish hogs for the market, I would first want plenty of green pasture. I would dip them three or four times to get rid of

the lice and mange. Some of the prepared coal tar dips are preferred. I would then give them salts and coppers in order to rid them of worms and get rid of constipation. It is out of the question to feed them with anything like success until such things as I have mentioned have been carefully looked after. Then I would want plenty of good pure water, salt and ashes near them. The feed lot should have good stalls in it. Put all the hogs in the lots at the same time. If new ones are put in occasionally it disturbs all of them, and keeps them from making satisfactory gains.

I have experimented with every kind of feed that has been before the public for the last forty years. I don't trust it to others, but attend to it myself. The last experiments I made here were in January, February and the first part of March, 1908. There were about 85 head of hogs used in the experiments. Some of them were of the best breed-

ing of pure breeds, some were crosses of the pure breeds and some were high grades. They were fed corn chops ground coarse and soaked twelve hours, with all the ear corn they would eat up clean. For each hundred pounds of live weight they were fed one-half pound of packing house tankage per day. If a hog weighed 200 pounds he should have one pound of tankage per day.

There was a record kept of the weights at the start, and one-half pound to each 100 pounds of live weight was about all they would make. In 26 to 30 days I had some of the best ones to gain one and one-half pounds to each 100 pounds of weight, when they dropped down until they only gained one-half pound to the 100 pound of live weight, they were considered finished. One 2-year-old Poland China barrow weighed 400 pounds at the commencement of the test. At the end

of fifty-seven days he weighed 647 pounds. The hogs were perfectly healthy from start to finish. Part of them were sold to the citizens of the town of West, the others were sold to packing houses in Waco. They brought from 15c to 25c per 100 over the price of ordinary hogs.

The greatest gains were made on a lot of pure bred Poland China barrows, that had corn chops and ground wheat, half and half, soaked twelve hours, and all the tankage they wanted. In this experiment they had all the ear corn they wanted. They were where they had plenty of water, a good shed and were not allowed to be disturbed by anything. One of the important points is to get them well started, and they are much more easily finished. I am now located on the plains where hogs are raised and shipped from the great alfalfa fields and are never finished. W. F. DUFFEL, Claude, Texas.

# Agriculture Claims the Midland Plains Where Cattle Roamed

MIDLAND, Texas, Aug. 1.—Late in the seventies, one blustery March day, a little band of cowboys was riding slowly westward toward the Pecos from the brakes of the Colorado river. They were out in search of a scattered herd which had drifted, also westward, from a storm that had swept the Colorado region a few weeks before, bringing cold winds and snow deep enough to cover what grass had been left on the prairie.

The instinct of the herd had led it west rather than south before the storm and the knowledge of the cowboys led them in the same direction.

The progress of the riders was slow because the wind whipped the sand and dusty clay of the plain into a blinding cloud thru which it was almost impossible to see, but nevertheless they pushed steadily westward. They rode a mile in silence and then, taking an advantage of a lull in the wind, one of the men shouted to a companion:

"Bill, do you reckon this land will ever be worth as much as 10 cents an acre?"

The other rode a dozen yards before shouting back:

"I reckon not. It would cost more than that to keep in corralled."

The cowboys found their cattle after a few days and then herded them back moving slowly eastward. The wind had died down by that time and when they reached the place where Bill had thought the land worth less than a dime an acre, they found plenty of grass for their cattle as well as occasional lakes of water, too brackish for the men, but of which the animals drank readily.

There were tufts of mesquite on the plain and here and there little patches of catclaw. None of this, however, interested the cowmen or the cattle half so much as the dry grasses, cured on their stem to rich, nutritious hay.

"Ain't such a bad country, after all," admitted Bill after observing how well the cattle fared, "but who'd a thought it coming thru that sandstorm?"

As a matter of fact the cattle were in better condition when they got back to their natural range along the Colorado than they were before starting out for the west. The cowmen remembered it and it was not many years before they, too, began gradually moving toward the Pecos. Out on the high, level plains, they found the winter storms less severe, the grass better, the water more abundant. So they kept on coming in with increasing herds until one day the whole plain was dotted with moving bunches of cattle and a new range had been established in the west.

## A Vision in the Sandstorm

Had any of the cowboys who went thru the winter sandstorm been a prophet, he might have had a vision of the future while the elements waged their fiercest war.

He might have seen, instead of the blinding sand which made him bring eyelids close in a narrow squint to

## R. R. TELEGRAPHER

### Increases Ability on Right Food

Anything that will help the R. R. Telegraph operator to keep a clear head and steady nerves is of interest to operators particularly and to the public generally.

As the waste of brain and nerve cells in active work of this kind is great, it is important that the right kind of food be regularly used to repair the waste.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes a B. R. & P. operator, "for the last six or eight years, daily, buying it by the dozen pkgs."

"A friend of mine, a doctor, who had been treating me for stomach trouble and nervous exhaustion, recommended me to leave off so much meat and use fruit and vegetables, with Grape-Nuts as the cereal part of each meal."

"I did so with fine results and have continued Grape-Nuts from that time to the present. I find in my work as R. R. telegrapher that I can do more work and far easier than I ever could on the old diet."

"To any man who is working his brain and who needs a cool, level head and quick action, I recommend Grape-Nuts, from long experience." "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.

keep out the stinging dust, the same plain thirty years later. He might have seen, instead of the tufts of mesquite and catclaw, growing cottonwood, poplar, sycamore and chinaberry trees. He might have seen, instead of the dry and succulent grasses, the dull olive green of rich alfalfa fields; the glossy leaves of the cotton plant, the faving blades of corn and maize. He might have seen, instead of the brackish lakes, a thousand windmills whirling in the breeze and drawing from a vast underground lake whose existence he never suspected, a thousand streams of clear, pure water for both men and beasts. He might have seen, instead of the dry, sandy soil, fields cut up with irrigating ditches, and streams of water running thru to supply growing vegetation. He might have seen, stretching in a straight line across the plain, two shining rails of steel connecting the east and the west; with puffing trains moving rapidly over them hauling out merchandise for the settlers and hauling back trainloads of live stock and the products of the soil. And in the center of it all, had his eye not been so blinded by the storm, he might have seen a city of four thousand inhabitants, a city of brick and concrete and frame; a city where they have electric lights, and ice, comfortable homes, hotels, restaurants, banks, churches—everything that goes to mark that man-made pinnacle which is attained when civilization says: "Here is no more a wilderness, but a city among the fields, a center of commerce and education and enlightenment; a place that marks the end of the past and the beginning of the future, a triumph of man's knowledge and skill."

But how could the cowboy see or know, riding with shoulders hunched and head bent low to lessen the force of the gale. The vision was not for his eyes, but for later ones.

What could he guess of Midland or the country which bears its name? Yet at the very place where he hunted stray cows there are today all the things he might have seen in his vision. The city of Midland stands in the very center of the plains and all around it there is fast developing the agricultural country which will replace the grasses, the mesquite and the catclaw of a quarter century ago.

## The Great South Plains

To the student of topography the state of Texas offers a book of never-ending chapters. The rolling prairies of the center section; the low marshes where the rice fields flourish in the south; the rugged hills of the southwestern border; the mountains of the far west; and three great plains regions all offer infinite variety for whomsoever cares enough to study Nature's provision for supplying the needs of man, no matter how he wants to earn a living.

Early maps showed all the region lying west and northwest of Fort Worth, a territory as large as the state of Iowa, as a vast and level plain unbroken by hills and only slightly scarred here and there by water courses. Later travelers have found how careless the early geographers were and we now have defined at least three great plains instead of one.

North of the Canadian river in the extreme upper part of the Panhandle there are the North Plains. They have an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, an altitude which makes it cool enough to raise Indian corn, wheat, broom corn and other crops more like those produced on the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, much farther north.

On the south side of the Canadian, lie the Staked Plains or Llano Estacado of the maps. This is much the largest plain area of Texas and used to be the joint roaming grounds of the Indians and the buffalo.

Midland lies in the south plains which have an altitude of from 2,600 to 3,000 feet. Roughly speaking, the plains on which Midland is situated, stretches southward like a gigantic finger between the courses of the Pecos on the west and the Colorado on the east, altho the plains proper do not begin until after Big Springs is passed and the end before the Pecos country is reached. Big Springs, which is 270 miles west of Fort Worth, lies both south and east of the plains proper and in addition to this lies at the foot of a draw or valley which seams its way from the northeast to the southwest all the way from New Mexico.

But after leaving Big Springs, which is a division point on the Texas and Pacific railroad, the trains climb steadily until they reach the 3,000 foot altitude of the great south plains and in the center of these is Midland.

Midland was originally called Midway because it is equi-distant from Fort Worth on the east and El Paso on the west. Railroad maps give the distance from each city as 307 miles approximately the distance from Chi-

cago to Des Moines, Iowa. From Fort Worth to El Paso is just twice the length of the state of Pennsylvania. To Midland, the Texas and Pacific railway trains need fourteen hours for the journey.

To the east of the Midland country lies broken foothills and gypsum; to the west, sand. The Midland country has no gypsum and the little sand that it has is mixed with a reddish loam which serves to keep the soil more porous and also serves as a filter for all the rain that falls in the country, draining it down to a vast sheet of water held prisoner by a red clay subsoil. The Midland country soil ranges in depth from three to twenty feet; perhaps eight or ten would be an average. Generally speaking, the land to the northern part of the country is more sandy, merging into a "shinery" country covered with scrubby oak and identical with that which has made the Clyde country famous for fruit. Further south the soil becomes more compact. Here and there are stretches of a tighter soil containing more gravel than sand. This land is more suitable for grazing than for agriculture but it constitutes less than 10 per cent of the county's total area. These gravelly stretches run generally from the northwest to the southeast, indicating possibly some prehistoric drift toward the course of the Pecos river. There are a few draws in the county, the principal one being found in the northeast part in which one fork of the Concho river has its headwaters. The soil in the bottom and on the sides of this draw is the most compact to be found in the county. It seldom washes except under a long continued and beating rain. The porous nature of the soil on the level plains drains off the water quickly, preventing the formation of gulleys.

The tightened soil of the draw region was Nature's own plan of providing against loss by soil washing in a country where there were no natural trees to afford the same protection.

Ninety per cent of Midland county's soil is adapted to agriculture. Much of the land is covered with growths of mesquite and catclaw and the richness of the soil where these grow is well known thruout Texas.

The sandy loam is adapted to all kinds of grass—nearly twenty are found growing wild—for cotton, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, the cereals, alfalfa and fruits.

## And How About the Climate?

The Midland country lies west of the "blue norther" region. Perhaps you didn't know it, but the cattle which drifted west from Colorado in early days instead of going south, knew it instinctively and the fact remains to this day that Midland seldom or never has a directly north wind. It gets an outskirt wind which trails after the severe storms found further north and east, but never the direct gale. The mercury has never gone to zero in Midland so far as any one can remember.

The season is a month earlier in the spring and a month later in the fall than it is a few hundred miles directly east. Frost never comes before Nov. 15. Often Houston has frost 30 days before the temperature drops to 32 at Midland. Even directly south of Midland it sometimes gets colder than it does at that city. No one has ever attempted to explain why, but the condition remains. Probably protecting "draws" to the northwest offer the barrier across which the cold winds do not venture to come.

In summer time it gets hot at Midland. It does the same anywhere in Texas, but at Midland there is always a breeze. It comes from the southwest mostly and blows steadily the year thru. Windmills in the Midland country never stop running except to be oiled.

And at nights the altitude and breeze make the air so fresh and cool, blankets are usually needed before morning. The country is too high for malaria and likewise for mosquitoes. Like all new countries, it needs more lime, but it has never had any epidemics.

One peculiarity of the climate is its tendency on people who have insomnia. Nearly all newcomers, thus affected, are astonished to find that they begin sleeping soundly at night almost immediately after arriving. They wake in the morning refreshed and wonder what it was they ate or didn't eat which worked such a change. People moving in from malarial districts lose their chills and fever within ten days after arriving.

Hardly in the line of climate, but none the less interesting is the effect the sun and summer winds have on complexions. The faces of old settlers are tanned but one never sees a skin burned to that peculiar brick red color often found farther east. The tan is neither bronze or of a dark, swarthy hue, being more the natural

healthy brown that can be found on the seashore or among the mountains by people of leisure and means sufficient to travel about in search of the desired shade.

## Sandstorms Have Disappeared

And perhaps more wonderful than anything else about the climate of the Midland country is the fact that the sandstorms have practically disappeared. There were a few last winter but they were the first in ten years. Some attribute the moderation of the winds to the settlement of the country, the planting of trees and other signs of civilization. Others say that the whole climate has changed as a result of the formation of the Salton sea, far to the west.

Whatever has been the cause, the sandstorms are gone and with their going has come another change, that of more frequent rains. There is no record of the annual rainfall at Midland. Local tradition places it at 21 inches and the Campbell system of farming has shown that crops can be grown successfully with 12 inches a year, but some say there is more rain now than there used to be. Others declare there is no more rain, but the fall is more evenly distributed in showers thruout the year. During the week of July 18-25, for instance, there was a shower at Midland nearly every day, but never a downpour such as still occurs occasionally at Fort Worth or in the central portions of the state. Every Midland country farm is equipped with a surface irrigation tank for the supply of fruit and vegetable orchards and gardens. This year the tanks have been entirely unused, natural rainfall being enough to supply all the needs of growing vegetation.

When it doesn't rain, the air is dry; so dry that meat will cure without salt and fruits can be cured by evaporation as easily as in California. Raisin grapes have been raised at Midland and the raisins have dried perfectly on the vines.

## The People Who Live There

The population of the Midland country is essentially Texan. There are scarcely any negroes and only a few Mexicans. The majority of residents have come from the eastern and central part of the state, but there are numbers of families from Arkansas,

(Continued on Page 15).

## Safety and Accommodation

ARE WHAT WE OFFER YOU—  
SAFETY FOR YOUR MONEY  
AND ACCOMMODATION IN  
HANDLING YOUR BUSINESS.

## The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank Fort Worth, Tex.

J. W. Spencer, President.  
J. T. Pemberton, Vice President.  
H. W. Williams, Vice President.  
Geo. E. Cowden, Vice President.  
Ben O. Smith, Cashier.  
B. H. MARTIN, Asst. Cashier.

## CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

## FARMERS' SONS WANTED

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in office, \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Science Association, Dept. 12, London Canada.

## Profit in Duroc-Jersey Hogs

(By C. F. Burke, Rocky Ford, Colo.)

If there is one opportunity which the farmers of Colorado are neglecting above all others it is the opportunity to increase their incomes by converting the otherwise unavailable feed of the farm into pork. Even on the average truck farm as well as on the beet and grain ranches, there is enough waste feed in one or two years to pay for fencing the place hog tight.

Whoever pens hogs in small enclosures and feeds grain only, will lose. But any farmer who arranges to utilize the feed that is usually lost after crops have been removed from the land, has taken a long stride in the direction of financial success.

It is no longer a question as to whether or not hogs can be raised in Colorado and other Western states with profit. The herds in this section, both large and small, are to be found yielding their owners a liberal profit, have solved the problem.

It is for us to note the methods pursued by those who have succeeded in turning pork into profit; and next to providing plenty of pasture, a little grain, plenty of good water and comfortable quarters, our choice of breeds is one of our first considerations. And right here I wish to state that I am firmly convinced that the Duroc Jersey is destined to be the hog above all others for the West. He is also gaining favor in the East.

### Duroc Jersey

There are two reasons for this growing popularity. The first is because the "real article," the true type of Duroc Jersey hog, is of comparatively recent origin, and the other is because there is no distinct breed of farm animal that has made greater improvement in so short a time. And if we who breed the Durocs—who furnish the foundation stock from which many of the Western herds are started—steer clear of the pitfalls of the past, and profit by the mistakes of the enthusiasts of other breeds, no one can foretell the brightness of the Duroc's future.

His many qualities which recommend him to Western conditions are not to be overlooked. His ability and inclination to convert alfalfa and other forage plants into pork are truly remarkable, but don't forget the handful of grain twice a day.

The prolificness of this breed is not surpassed by any other lard hog, large litters of vigorous pigs being one of his many recommendations.

There have been men sanguine

enough to insist that the Duroc is immune from disease, but of course this idea is erroneous and should be classed with that other product, ignorance and enthusiasm, the idea that the Duroc is coarse meat. The packers, who make a specialty of the study of meats tell us there is practically no difference between the Duroc and the Poland in this respect.

The only reason why the Duroc is more free from disease than other breeds is that he is a good rustler and is active and vigorous, hence his big appetite, good digestion and consequent rugged constitution.

This does not constitute any claim to immunities. The case of a neighbor of mine illustrated this point very nicely. His herd was attacked with a contagious disease very similar to cholera. His herd was composed of Duroc and "black hogs." With exactly the same care he saved thirty per cent of his Durocs and only ten per cent of the others. A neighbor on the other side of him lost all, or nearly all, of a bunch of "mixed" hogs, and myself being near the first mentioned herd, lost no hogs.

Our state agricultural college, which has done so many commendable things for our farmers and stock raisers, has recently added the Duroc to its list of breeds, and tells us that he is worthy of our closest consideration.

I have no quarrel with the man who likes some other breed. The Poland, the Berkshire, and even the "lean and hungry" Tamworth, have their good points, and their friends may find several excuses for their existence. But for me—give me the big mellow yellow fellow, the sow with big litters and the pigs that fight for their breakfast—the alfalfa hog, the pea hog and the corn hog—the hog of the north, south, east and west—the hog of the present and the future—the Duroc.—Ranch and Range.

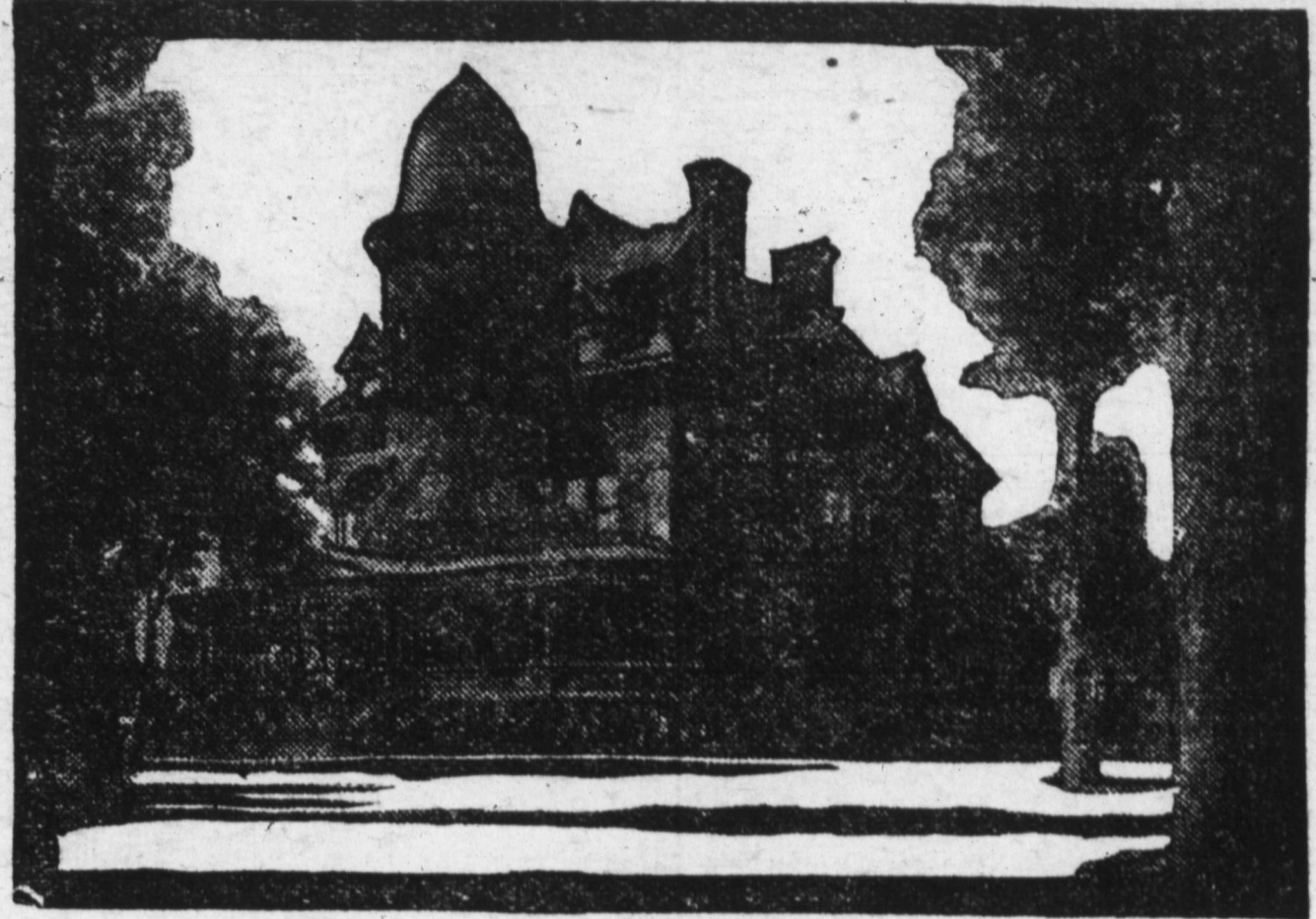
### The Absurdity and Fallacy of Ill-Advised Breeding (Continued.)

Sane sportsmen do not take a bull dog along when they go gunning for prairie chickens. The bull dog may be pure bred and a brave, battling beast in his special sphere of activity, but his "nose" is scarcely bred long enough or sensitive enough to find and "point" game birds. Nor do they fool their time away by using either a grade bull dog or mixed-bred community cur; nor do they seek to breed serviceable field dogs by grading-up from a Newfoundland and then throwing in a dish of collie or carriage dog blood for luck. For a special purpose they breed and use a special-purpose dog and they try to breed him pure so that his progeny likewise may be possessed of the same capability for a special, well-defined sort of work.

But in horse breeding and using how different is the case! While the superiority of the pure breeds of horses is generally understood and conceded, as proved by the retention of 1,804 of the male grade progeny of pure bred stallions for breeding purposes in Wisconsin, no rational, well directed effort has yet been made to entirely substitute for work and market purposes practically pure bred, graded up, special-purpose horses for the low grade, mixed and mongrel representatives of the various breeds now so generally produced.

Yet our farmers throughout the state are rapidly discarding low grade seed corn, barley, oats and rye, and substituting pure bred, special seed grain. They see the need of such action, the sense and profit of adopting it, and so, too, progress is being made and wide interest taken in the improvement of cattle, hogs and sheep by the use of pure bred sires, and the forming of county and district breed and breeding organizations to further in the right direction. But when it comes to horse breeding seemingly any old scrub or grade stallion is thought good enough, provided his service fee is a dollar or two cheaper than that charged for the use of the pure bred special-purpose stallion owned in the same district. One would suppose that cheap, inferior material would not be chosen by a majority of our farmers in the work of building up the horse stock of the state, but such is the case. They do not buy and employ inferior building material, implements, seeds, foods or fertilizers, simply because they are cheap. They want the best money will buy in every deal, except that of horse breeding, but where horses are concerned they immediately abandon the sound sensible principles regulating all of their other business transactions. And because this is so, we have to face the lamentable fact that at least 80,000 mares in Wisconsin are annually mated with grade and scrub stallions that cannot possibly advance the quality

# Kokomo Woman Gives A Fortune



Home of Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women.

Some time ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female diseases or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for a while longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the

speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhoea, or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacement or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 5518 Miller Building, Kokomo, Indiana.

### What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.**

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authorities and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

of our horse stock, but keep it in each branch of the business, as woefully deficient in special breed character as is the mongrel cur dog when wise work is asked of him in the field.—Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

### BIG MELON SHIPMENT

Weatherford Sends out Five Car Loads in One Day

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Aug. 1.—The City Produce Company has just completed the loading of five cars of melons to go north and east. Three of the cars were loaded yesterday, two of them went to Omaha and the other to Kansas City. The other two cars were loaded today. The shipment yesterday broke all records in the way of watermelons, there never having been more than two cars shipped out of this place in one day.

Manager Hopkins stated that they are paying \$3.50 per ton. It does not take many melons to weigh out a ton, usually about fifty-five or sixty.

### KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Bolt Strikes Two Men, One Meeting Death

PLAINVIEW, Texas, Aug. 1.—As A.

### NEW HEREFORD STATION

Pecos Valley Lines to Build Splendid Depot

HEREFORD, Texas, Aug. 1.—The following letter from Mr. Turner to Mr. J. W. Lacey, local agent, will make interesting reading matter for Hereford people and will also show that something is doing in railroad circles:

"Amarillo, Texas, July 21. Mr. J. W. Lacey, Agent, Hereford, Texas. "Dear Sir—I have let contract for new depot at Hereford. Respectfully, "AVERY TURNER, V. P. & G. M."

From this it will be seen that the Pecos Valley is going to do something elegant for Hereford. The building will be located at the foot of Dewey avenue, just across the street from Curtsingers.



## Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination  
for the prevention of

### BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.  
NOTICE—For a limited time we will give to any station an inquiry fee with its first purchase of 100 units.

## A Human Match Factory.

The body of the average man contains phosphorus sufficient to make 483,840 matches, enough to fill about 6,000 boxes, allowing eighty matches to the box. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements entering into the composition of the body. It is divided among the bones, flesh, nervous system, and other organs. Without phosphorus the brain would be weak, the body feeble, and the bones would disintegrate leaving man a squidy invertebrate squirming in the dust. The perfect health of the human body requires a perfect balance of the constituent elements of which it is composed. The carbon, iron, lime, sulphur, sodium, etc., must all be replaced as they are used up in human energy. Take all the iron from the blood and the circulation stops. That's death. Change the proper proportion of these substances to each other, destroy their natural balance in the body, and you destroy the balance of health.

### THE FOOD WE EAT.

Where do these essential elements of vital force come from? From the food we eat. How are they extracted and distributed to the several organs they sustain? The are extracted and distributed by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. What happens when the stomach is "weak"? The food is only partly digested and assimilated. And then what? Then the balance of health is destroyed and there's blood "trouble," nerve "trouble," lung "trouble," heart "trouble," or some other "trouble" with the vital organs of the body. Pain is the hunger cry of the starved organs.

What then is the logical first step to health?

Put the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of sound health. That is just what is done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and that is just the secret of the many marvelous cures effected by this remedy.

No medicine can make fat or flesh. Food alone can make them. Only the stomach and its allied organs can extract from the food the elements that make flesh and fat and sustain life. "Nerve foods," "blood-making" medicines are mere fads and fallacies. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition prepare and distribute the food.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not a cure-all. It does one thing. It cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. The rest Nature does. Nature feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, heals the lungs and restores the falling vital powers. "Golden Medical Discovery" only removes the obstructions disease has put in Nature's way.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it contains neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. Doctor Pierce holds no secrets from you—he tells you that the "Discovery" contains the following ingredients: Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and Chemically Pure Glycerine.

From "Organic Medicines" by Grover Cox, M. D., of New York. We extract the following: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator), it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhoea and dysentery, constipation, piles and all morbid and critical discharges."

F. Ellingwood, M. D., says of Stone root (Collinsonia), "stimulates the stomach, acts as a tonic to enfeebled muscular structure of the heart and has a direct influence upon atonic (weak) and dilated or otherwise impaired conditions of the veins. It is a specific remedy in piles, catarrhal gastritis, where the circulation is defective, either alone or combined with hydrastis, is of first importance. It increases the appetite and greatly improves digestion and assimilation of food. Good for neuralgic pains of the head and back, and rheumatism. Exceeds in the female sex, in rheumatism, inflammation and clergyman's sore throat."

American Dispensary says of Black root, "stimulates digestive organs, increases action of liver and arterial stimulation and tonic. Very valuable as a cough remedy—acts as a sedative—its other valuable as an alterative."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a valuable work for frequent consultation and is free from technical terms. It contains over one thousand pages. It is sent post paid, on receipt of sufficient in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, 21 stamps for a copy in flexible paper covers, or 31 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

As a rule when low prices prevail, hogs should be sold as soon as they have attained a marketable weight.

## HOGS

### "Too Fine in the Bone"

Every year of the twenty-five in which we have been engaged in agricultural journalism, and sometimes many times during the year, we have had complaints from farmers that their hogs were getting too fine in the bone. Sometimes farmers write us to know where they can get a male with larger bone. Other times they ask us what breed they should cross with in order to increase the size of the bone.

They seldom realize that the trouble with hogs too fine in the bone is not in the hogs primarily but in the farmer himself. No matter what breed they are, hogs will become too fine in the bone and necessarily weak unless during the growing period, when the entire skeleton is being built up, they have plenty of bone-making material in their feed or otherwise accessible. Everything that is added to the hog's body from pighood up goes in at the mouth, and everything in the pig when first born has gone into its mother's mouth. If there is not sufficient bone-making material in the food to build up a sufficient skeleton, then it will not be built up. The brood sow may draw on her own body for bone material to build up the little pig, and as a result will be likely to break down when suckling these pigs, for the reason that her bony system has been depleted by drawing on it for the support of the youngsters.

We speak of this now because the time to furnish bone material for hogs is in the growing season; and if hogs are not allowed plenty of other feed containing proper bone-making material, they are certain to be too fine in the bone, and not merely too fine, but too weak.

The great reason why hogs are too fine in the bone is because they are fed too much corn. Corn does not furnish a sufficient amount of bone-making material for the little pig. Give them clover, alfalfa or alfalfa meal with shorts, oat meal or tankage, and there will be no trouble with the bone, even if they come from reasonably fine-boned ancestors. Too coarse a bone is not desirable; it is generally spongy. The medium-sized solid bone is the one that bears up the hog and at the same time gives a perfection of form that cannot be found in the coarse-boned animals.

For example, we are told that the skeleton of the trotting horse or the thoroughbred will weigh quite as much as the skeleton of the Shire or Clyde, altho the latter may be several hundred pounds heavier than the former. The horse used for speed, whether to trot or in the running race, must have bone of such density that it will be able to stand the impact of the weight of the horse going at the rate of twenty miles or more an hour. Compared with this the toughest steel is exceedingly brittle. This density, it will be seen at once, cannot be acquired by crossing a coarse-boned animal on a fine-boned one for the purpose of increasing the size. It must be fed into the animal.

Hence the farmer whose hogs are too fine in the bone, and who wishes to increase it, need not expect to do so by buying a coarse-boned animal of the same breed, or an animal of a coarser boned breed, unless at the same time he improves his method of feeding. Fineness or coarseness of the bone depends to a large extent upon the gray matter in the brain of the man who feeds the hogs.—Wallace's Farmer.

### Ashes for Hogs

Down back of the woodpile at the old farm home was a place well known as the ash pile, says G. A. Freeman in the Homestead. Perhaps a couple of barrels of ashes were saved and kept covered during the winter months so they would be in good condition in the spring for soap-making, as that was a part of the yearly routine. But aside from those saved in barrels the balance of the year's output of ashes were thrown into a pile, there to stay until after the soapmaking was done and the rush of spring work over, then the leach was emptied and ashes were cleaned up and hauled to some distant clover field and there spread upon the land.

There was no question in our minds even in those days as to benefits derived from feeding our hogs charcoal. Indeed we have known father to take live coals from the cook stove and put them into the slop pail so as to be sure of the charcoal, which was hard to get otherwise. But we supposed we were making the very best use of the surplus ashes when we hauled them to that distant clover knoll, which seldom,

if ever, was treated to any other fertilizer.

It was also considered most economical in certain cases to plow under a crop of clover for fertilizer, and the writer has in mind a case where a much neglected farm was restored to a high state of productiveness just in that way after the land had been so badly depleted that it would not raise a fair crop. These methods were approved in the eighties, but they are now a matter of history, and those who still practice them are "back numbers."

There has been a great awakening in the past two decades. Earnest, broad-minded, public-spirited men have given their lives to investigation of questions pertaining to scientific agriculture and have solved many problems of untold value to the agricultural public. Science has taught us that there is a feeding value to the clover crop which is entirely lost if the crop be plowed under—that there is also an equal manurial value to the crop if it is first fed to the animals and excrements applied to the soil, so there is no longer a question in our minds as to what we should do with the clover crop. Experience and observation have taught us that without feeding the growing pig a liberal allowance of ash in some form he fails to make a normal growth or to become the most economical producer of pork.

The writer well remembers helping to butcher a bunch of pigs which were fed almost entirely on corn and one while playing in the pen broke a thigh bone and two of the other three broke down in the same way when they were being caught for slaughter. Since that time Professor Henry of the Wisconsin station has published to the world the results of his investigations along this line and has shown that by feeding hardwood ashes ad libitum to pigs fed exclusively on cornmeal there was a saving of 138 pounds of cornmeal per 100 pounds of pork produced—that the average breaking strength of the thigh bones was nearly twice as great, and the average ash in the thigh bones was 40 per cent greater than in cases where ashes were not fed. There should no longer be any doubt as to the most economical use of hardwood ashes on farms where pigs are grown. Corn is the best relished and most cheaply produced of any grain for pig feeding, and by careful saving of all hardwood ashes on the farm to be fed to the growing pigs the maximum value may be realized from them and besides the saving of other feed the animals are less subject to attacks by worms and disorders of the digestive system which might otherwise result in a serious epidemic if corn alone were the only source of growth and maintenance. By feeding plenty of ashes we need pay less money for feeds of high ash content.

### Hogs on Corn

Bulletin 104 of the Minnesota experimental station makes clear the following points on the "hogging" of corn:

"Hogging off corn" may be practiced with profit on many farms.

Pork was produced with less grain by hogging corn than by feeding ear or snapped corn in yards.

Hogs fed in the field gained nearly one-third more rapidly than those fed in yards.

The cost of fencing corn fields may be from \$1 to \$2.50 less per acre than the cost of husking the corn.

Good pastures are in most cases necessary for the economical production of pork.

A four-year rotation, grain, clover, corn and oats, works very satisfactorily on small fields for hogs, as it gives twice as much corn as pasture, which is about the proportion used.

Any fields permanently fenced for hogs is practical when sheep are at hand to make use of the extra pasture.

Any fields permanently fenced for hogs should be convenient to the farmstead, as large as can be used by this class of stock, and of such shape as to reduce to a minimum the amount of fencing necessary to inclose an acre of land.

It requires no more labor to prepare for subsequent crops fields that have been hogged off than those that have been treated by the ordinary methods of harvesting.

Three pounds of rape, costing 15 cents, sown in corn at the last cultivation, furnishes considerable succulent feed, which may take the place of high-priced shorts.

Labor in caring for hogs is not increased by hogging corn, but may be decreased, if systematic methods are employed.

It is not expected that all corn

## WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

raised may be fed off with hogs, but the amount they can clean up from the time it is nicely glazed until the weather become unfavorable, two or three months in Minnesota, may be very economically fed in this way.

Hogs should not, as a rule, be turned into more corn at one time than they can eat up clean in two or three weeks. The shorter period is preferable.

### Squeals from the Pen

Always feed rich concentrated foods with caution.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing.

Too many boars are discarded before they reach their most useful age.

It is much easier to kill by over-feeding than by limiting the action.

In selecting breeding stock, the sows should always have the greatest length of body.

Close confinement of swine on plank floors causes many troubles which prevent thrift.

Too many feed away the profit in a lot of hogs by feeding far too heavy weights.

Improper food for the dam will put at variance the most carefully prepared rations for the pigs.

In his way the hog is a very clean animal.

The herd boar needs plenty of exercise.

The bacon hog is popular when corn is high.

No one breed can monopolize all the good points.

It's the litter of big pigs that develops into quick pork.

More people have "gone broke" from buying pedigrees than hogs.

Buy your herd boar before the breeding season begins. Too many do not.

It doesn't matter what color hair you breed just so you breed good hogs with it.

When it comes to marketing the average hog the tip of the scales amounts to more than the twist of the tail.

STAMFORD, Texas, Aug. 1.—The second annual encampment of the West Texas B. Y. P. U. was attended by about 180 accredited delegates, besides a large number of visitors, all of whom were entertained by the people of Stamford.

## WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer Was "Coffee"

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After a while I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"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.

# Weekly Texas Crop Report

**First Bale at Thorndale**  
**THORNDALE**—The first bale of cotton was ginned here Wednesday.

**Rice Harvesting Is Begun**  
**BAY CITY**—Rice harvesting has begun in this section.

**First Bale at Nacogdoches**  
**NACOGDOCHES**—The first bale of cotton grown this year was received here Tuesday.

**First Bale at New Braunfels**  
**NEW BRAUNFELS**—The first bale of cotton of the season was brought in Wednesday.

**Runnels County**  
**BALLINGER**—Hot weather for past week, with some little rain. Corn is in fair condition, wheat and oats harvested; cotton in excellent condition.

**Hemphill County**  
**GLAZIER**—Warm weather prevailed for past week, and a great deal of rain during the week. Corn is in good condition, also wheat and oats. No cotton in this vicinity.

**443 Bales Received at Alice**  
**ALICE**—Alice now has 443 bales of cotton to her credit and this is only from the fields that were planted early. The later cotton has had plenty of rain and is expected to turn out well.

**Rain at San Angelo**  
**SAN ANGELO**—Since the last weather report half an inch of rain has fallen and it is stated by farmers that a fine fall crop of feed stuffs is assured. Cotton is very fine and promising.

**Terry County**  
**BROWNFIELD**—A great deal of rain for the past week, probably total of three inches. Corn in good condition and something like 3,000 acres in this vicinity. No wheat or oats in this locality. Cotton good, but small acreage, as it is an experimental crop here so far.

**Eastland County**  
**GORDON**—Nice rains during the past week, and corn is showing up well. Wheat and oats are also turning out nicely, and the cotton crop is good, but some little damage from boll worms. Taking it on an average, we have the best general crops for many years out here.

**Reeves County**  
**TOYAH**—Warm, rainy weather for the past week. Oats will probably average fifty bushels to the acre, where irrigated. Cotton in good condition and probably 2,000 acres planted within a radius of twenty-five miles from Toyah. No damage from insects, hail or wind storms has been reported.

**Coke County**  
**BRONTE**—Good prospects for corn, wheat and oats. Cotton looking well and little damage from insects of any kind.

**Martindale Has First Bale**  
**MARTINDALE**—The first bale of cotton was brought to Martindale on Tuesday. There is a prospect for a fair crop.

**Rain Over Big Bend Country**  
**BOQUILLAS**—A good two-inch rain fell here over the Big Bend country on Thursday night. It is the first general rain for quite a while. Farmers at San Vincente are making a good corn crop.

**Young County**  
**OLNEY**—A great deal of rain for the past week. Corn showing up well, but wheat has been damaged in shock by the continued rains; also oats, which will average about 35 bushels to the acre. No cotton in this vicinity.

**Eastland County**  
**CISCO**—Good rains for the past week, and corn is turning out well. Wheat will average about 35 or 40 bushels per acre; oats something like 70 bushels to the acre. Cotton prospects good and no damage from worms or insects of any kind.

**Taylor County**  
**ABILENE**—Weather for the past week generally fair, with some local showers. Good prospects for corn crop, and also wheat and oats, which will make unusually large yield this year. Cotton exceptionally good and but little damage reported from worms.

**Dickens County**  
**DICKENS**—A great deal of rain in this vicinity for the past week and a good crop of corn is assured. No wheat in this locality; fair crops of oats, which will average about 30 bushels to the acre. Cotton is looking well, with no damage reported from insects, and prospects are that a bumper crop for this county will be raised this year.

**Mitchell County**  
**COLORADO**—Fine weather for the past week, with local showers, and corn is showing up well. No wheat and but little oats in this locality. Cotton is in fair condition, with no damage reported from insects. General crop conditions were never better at this season of the year.

**Nolan County**  
**WASTELLA**—Fair and warm weather most of the past week, with some local showers. Corn, wheat and oats average a good crop, wheat probably twenty-five bushels per acre and oats sixty bushels. Cotton good, and probably 20,000 acres in this vicinity. Best crops ever known in this county.

## Engineers Whistle To Sweethearts; Citizens Protest!

**WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 1.**—Citizens of Wichita Falls in a petition to the city council accuse the Denver road engineers of whistling tunes to their sweethearts as their engines go thru the city at night.

The repertoire of the musical engineers has not been filed for consideration of the city dads, but can readily be imagined.

"I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark" is expected to become popular following the recent night robberies and hold-ups. Citizens do not think that "Just One Girl" on a locomotive whistle is entitled to an encore from anyone except just one girl at 2 o'clock in the morning. "Love Me and the World Is Mine," "Honey Boy" or even the popular "Kathleen Mavourneen" are said to lose their beauty thru the engineers' wrong conception of "The Time, the Place and the Girl."

Engine drivers of less romantic turn are also criticised by the petitioners, who accuse them of whistling the number of tons of coal wanted as they come into the local yards. "As none of them get less than seventy-five tons," say the complainants, "we suggest a different mode of signaling."

Local industrial establishments are included in the crusade against noise on the ground that they are too vigorous and long-steamed in getting their employes aroused. An offer to purchase a supply of alarm clocks for hard-sleeping workmen is contained in the official complaint, which bears quite a number of signatures.

## FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

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



I am a woman.  
 I know woman's sufferings.  
 I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address  
**MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H - - - Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.**

## Alfalfa is a Civilizer

The following word picture of alfalfa, the plant now claiming so much attention in Oklahoma, is from the pen of George I. Clothier, who has studied his subject closely in the field, the feed lot and the laboratory.

The cultivation and feeding of alfalfa mark the highest development of our modern agriculture. Alfalfa is one of nature's choicest gifts to man. It is the preserver and conservator of the homestead. It is peculiarly adapted to a country with a republican government, for it smiles alike on the rich and the poor. It does not fall from old age. It loves the sunshine, converting the sunbeams into gold coin in the pockets of the thrifty husbandman. It is the greatest mortgage lifter yet discovered.

The alfalfa plant furnishes the protein to construct and prepare the brains of statesmen. It builds up the muscles and bones of the war horse, and gives his rider sinews of iron. Alfalfa makes the hens cackle and the turkeys gobble. It induces the pigs to squeal and grunt with satisfaction. It causes the contented cow to give pailsful of creamy milk and the Short-horn and whitefaced steers to bawl for the feed rack. Alfalfa softens the disposition of the colt and hardens his bones and muscles. It fattens lambs as no other feed, and promises a wool clip that is a veritable golden fleece. It compels skim milk calves to make gains of two pounds a day. It helps the farmer to produce pork at a cent and a half a pound and beef at two cents.

Alfalfa transfers the upland farm from sometimes a waste of gullied clay bank into an undulating meadow fecund with plant food. It drills for

water, working 365 days a year without recompense from man. The labor it performs in penetrating the subsoil is enormous. No other agricultural plant leaves the soil in such good physical condition as alfalfa. It prospects beneath the surface of the earth and brings her hidden treasures to the hidden light of the day. It takes the earth, air, moisture and sunshine and transmits them into nourishing feed-stuff and into tints of green and purple and into nectar and sweet perfumes, alluring the busy bees to visit of reciprocity, whereon they caress the alfalfa blossoms, which in their turn they pour out secretions of nectar fit for Jupiter to sip. It forms a partnership with the micro-organisms of the earth of which it is enabled to enrich the soil upon which it feeds. It brings gold into the farmer's purse by processes more mysterious than the alchemy of old. The farmer with a fifty acre of alfalfa will have steady, enjoyable employment from June to October, for as soon as he has finished gathering the hay at one end of the field it will be again ready for the mower at the other.

### WEST TEXAS ELBERTAS

Peaches Near Midland Ten Inches in Circumference.

**MIDLAND, Texas, Aug. 1.**—E. T. Hopkins, living twelve miles southeast of Midland, brought in an exceptionally fine assortment of peaches and plums Wednesday. He has been experimenting for several years with the different varieties of fruits, and his efforts have been rewarded with a bounteous harvest. The Elberta peaches averaged ten inches in circumference and the plums, seven and one-half inches.

# DIARRHOEA

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

## Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents.

# HORSES

## The Way Out of the Difficulty (Continued.)

By a gradual process the farming communities of foreign countries have done away with scrub and grade stallions and replaced them with pure-bred sires. The people have learned by experience that the greatest profits are to be gained by the production of pure-bred and high grade stock and now they will not keep or patronize a non-registered sire on any consideration. Then, too, as has been shown in the foregoing pages, the various governments have aided greatly in the work of eliminating unsound, unsuitable and non-registered stallions and encouraging the production of animals of high class and quality, while national and local breeding associations have worked earnestly and successfully in the same direction.

Everywhere in the breeding districts of those countries, pure-bred, registered mares are to be found at work in the fields, and each year they are mated with inspected, sound, pure-bred stallions, with the result that the supply of pure-bred stallions is steadily maintained, a surplus of such horses provided for sale and no chance given to the non-registered stallions to get patronage, by reason of a scarcity of pure-bred sires.

In Wisconsin the process of eliminating the scrub and grade stallions cannot be accomplished in a year or a few years. We have far too few pure-bred stallions at present to do the entire breeding work of the state, but, as quickly as possible, their ranks should be strengthened, their poor members weeded out, every one of them made

muscular and potent by work and exercise and a corresponding reduction made in the number of unsound and non-registered stallions. With this object in view, every well-to-do farmer should, at the first possible opportunity, purchase a pure-bred registered mare and then breed her each season to a pure-bred, registered stallion of her own breed. Such mares will work well on the farm and so pay for their maintenance as do the scrub and low grade mares, but with the great advantage that they will produce pure-bred colts to take the places of scrub and grade stallions and pure-bred fillies to augment the ranks of the pure-bred brood mares for the continuance and advancement of the industry.

In order to do actual grading up work thruout the state this season, let each owner decide which breed is most apparent in his grade mare and then refuse to mate her with any stallion that cannot, by reason of his pure blood of that breed, advance the grade of the prospective offspring. There should be no more mixing of breeds. Grade up by each time mating the mare with a stallion of the same pure blood that shows most plainly in her make-up, and in time, by sticking to this plan—the persistent use of one pure breed—the offspring will become practically pure representatives of that breed.

Then everywhere owners of these pure-bred mares and grade mares of the same breed should organize and by community effort advance the interests of the breeds they have selected for breeding purposes, and when that is done it will be possible by timely purchase, or possibly by lease or exchange, to insure the presence of a sufficient number of pure-bred stallions in each district, each season, for the service of both pure-bred and grade mares. We need such organizations in every county in the state and each of them should be formed of coteries of breeders who have chosen one pure breed and decided to specialize in that breed until its blood shall have become predominant in all their horses.

It should be the work of these associations to assist the department of horse breeding in the enforcement and improvement of the stallion law; to promptly report to the department infringements of the law, prosecutions, and all matters of interest relative to state horse breeding, such as purchases or sales of pure bred sires, retirement of stallions from service, death, shipping out of state, or castration, transfers of ownership, dates of meetings, etc.

Then, too, such organizations should prove powerful for good in educating the farmers of all of our communities to discard unsound and unsuitable mares from their breeding operation; to cease using scrub, grade, unsound and unsuitable stallions; to patronize sound, individually excellent, prepotent, pure-bred, registered stallions; to advocate the daily working or thoro exercising and sensible feeding of pure-bred stallions, that their offspring may be more numerous and robust, and, by purchasing and castrating unsound, unsuitable and non-registered stallions, retire them from public service.

Finally, there may come the time when non-registered stallions will be prohibited by law from standing for public service in Wisconsin and whether they should longer be granted licenses annually remains for the people and the legislature to decide. Meanwhile, no owner of pure-bred stallions should also maintain grade stallions, as is now done by some, and such stallions should not be provided with classes or premiums at any of our fairs, nor should entrance rules be so lax that they permit competition in the various classes by stallions that are non-registered, non-standard-bred, or recorded in stud books not recognized by the government.

Let a vigorous campaign from now on be waged against the army of scrub and grade stallions disgracing the horse breeding industry of Wisconsin, and may the results be that after a time it will be possible to publish a new, clean map of the state from which those degrading black spots have been expunged.—Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

### HIS FINGERS MANGLED

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Aug. 1.—While the 8-year-old son of A. R. Manica was working around a stump puller his hand was accidentally caught in the machinery and two fingers were so mashed that it was necessary to have them amputated. At last reports the boy was getting along well considering the seriousness of his wounds.

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You do not have to first find the bugs, and then apply it in the cracks where they are; it applies itself and



no trouble whatever to use. It solves the bedbug problem.

The new preparation, called "Rhy-sobin," stains nothing and leaves no odor. The National Toxide Co., 813A Schiller Building, Chicago, Ill., will send to any one who sends name and address a free trial package of Rhy-sobin, together with illustrated booklet on "How To Get Rid of Bedbugs." Enclose two-cent stamp to help cover cost of mailing. The regular size package, "enough to kill a million of them," is \$1.00. Your money will be refunded if Rhy-sobin does not do all we claim. Send your name and address and get rid of all your bedbugs forever. This is a preparation which we can recommend unhesitatingly to all our readers.

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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### DO FERTILIZERS WEAR LAND OUT?

To Wallace's Farmer:

E. H. R. of Bureau county, Illinois, makes the following inquiry:

"I have been told that if rock phosphate is once added to the soil it is necessary to continue the use of it or else the land becomes more unproductive than it was before the first application. You will favor me by letting me know if this is true, and, if so, why?"

In the broadest sense I think this is correct. It is also true that if you begin applying manure to the soil you must keep on applying it or else the land will ultimately become poorer than before the first application was made. It is also true that if you begin making bank deposits you must keep on making bank deposits if you continue to write checks.

On the other hand, the land will become poorer than it now is if you continue to remove crops without the application of rock phosphate or manure. If, however, you continue to apply more phosphorus than you remove in the crops, and, if at the same time you continue to increase the supply of humus and nitrogen in the soil by growing and plowing under clover either directly or in the form of manure, your land will become richer and richer as time goes on instead of becoming poorer and poorer, which is the unavoidable result of continued cropping without the return of both phosphorus and humus for all of our ordinary Illinois soils. No one-sided system of fertilizing will maintain the soil. Phosphorus alone may give you benefit for a few years, assuming that phosphorus is the limiting element at the present time; but, whether you apply phosphorus or do not apply phosphorus, nitrogen will become a limiting element if you fail to make ample provision for maintaining the supply of nitrogen. Crops can not live upon phosphorus alone. A 100-bushel crop of corn requires 23 pounds of phosphorus and 148 pounds of nitrogen, and a ton of clover hay contains five pounds of phosphorus and forty pounds of nitrogen. The difference between corn and clover is that corn must take both phosphorus and ni-

gen from the soil, while clover must take its phosphorus from the soil but may secure nitrogen from the air, in case the supply furnished by the soil is insufficient.

Of course, if you apply ten pounds of phosphorus and remove twenty your soil grows poorer in phosphorus, and, if you plow under a half ton of clover containing twenty pounds of phosphorus once in three or four years and continue to remove 100 pounds every year your soil grows poorer in nitrogen. These facts are simple and they are absolute, and there is no justification for practicing a one-sided system of soil improvement. Phosphorus and humus must both be maintained or increased. This is the key to permanent agriculture on the ordinary Illinois soils.

CYRIL G. HOPKINS.

University of Illinois.

It is difficult for people living outside the belt where sugar beets are produced to realize the enormous proportions this industry has attained. In the Greeley, Eaton and Windsor districts of Colorado there are now 24,000 acres in the crop. Most of the farmers have sublet their ground to Russians and Japanese, who, strangely enough, are working side by side in cultivating it; 22,000,000 of sugar was stored at the Greeley factory last fall, and two-thirds of it has since been sold. Where the soil has been found adaptable sugar beets have driven out fruit, potatoes and everything else because of the enormous profits they yield producers, altho the crop season lasts only three months of the year.—The Telegram.

### PLAN BIG BARBECUE

Plainview Will Hold Celebration August 14 and 15

PLAINVIEW, Texas, Aug. 1.—Some of the prominent business men of Plainview, met Thursday morning in the office of Webb, Malone & Co., to make arrangements for a big barbecue picnic to be held in this town August 14 and 15.

E. B. Hughes was appointed chairman and secretary pro tem.

T. D. Webb was made chairman of the picnic organization, J. H. Slaton, treasurer and B. N. Graham, secretary.

# What the Texas Dairymen Are Doing

Following is the annual report of C. O. Moser, secretary of Texas Dairymen's Association:

In presenting this, my first annual report as secretary of Texas Dairymen's Association, I beg to review some of the things we have attempted to do during the past fiscal year. The work we have undertaken and the results we have accomplished are sufficient evidence to show that work along this line is of great value to the industry. I am especially glad to say that the Texas Dairymen's Association is at peace with all the world, and has during the past year received much valuable assistance and needed cooperation from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, state department of agriculture, state dairy commission, the two great fairs of the state, the Texas press and the United States department of agriculture. With all these forces working together with the one and same idea in mind, that is, the development of the dairy industry and the improvement of conditions in those who milk the cows, great progress is certain to result.

### Work Has Been Educational

The principal work done by the association during the past year has been from an educational standpoint. With this in view, the directors of the State Fair at Dallas, and the directors of the International Fair at San Antonio were approached with reference to the establishment of permanent dairy shows in connection with their respective annual entertainments. These two progressive associations were quick to realize what such a contest and exhibition would mean to a staple industry of Texas, and accordingly liberal premiums were offered for exhibits. At Dallas we had nineteen entries of creamery butter and twenty entries of dairy butter. At San Antonio we had twelve entries of creamery butter and fourteen entries of dairy butter. The butter at Dallas was judged by Hon. Ed H. Webster, chief of the dairy division, department of agriculture, and at San Antonio by Hon. B. D. White, in charge creamery organization and factory management investigation of the same division. Criticisms of expert judges of national reputation, as these gentlemen are, are worth considering, and the association is to be congratulated in having secured the services of such eminent authorities to set the standards for our products.

It may be interesting to know that a member of our association won the gold medal at both Dallas and San Antonio for highest score of any butter on exhibition. Another member won highest honors of any creamery butter manufactured in Texas. It may also be interesting to know that the gold medal butter at both places was dairy butter.

Twenty-three dairy institutes were held in Texas the past year, at the following places, at which one or more speakers from the association were present: Dickinson, Dallas, San Antonio, Tyler, Pottsboro, Star, Cherry Mound, Amarillo, Denison, McKinney, Brenham, Seguin, Kingbury, Sher-

## A HARD CASE

Imagine a man so low with kidney disease that he had to sit up night and day. He even had to sleep sitting up, being unable to lay in his bed or stand on his feet. Yet such was the final condition of W. R. Marquis, the well-known business man of Bartow, Fla.

He went to a sanitarium in Memphis, where he was attended by three physicians. They gave up the case and advised that he go home.

On his return he heard of and sent for the new emollient treatment.

The fourth week the heart and dropsy began to mend, and the fourth month he was walking all over the town without cane or crutches, and he permits this reference.

No matter what kidney disease is called—whether kidney trouble, Nephritis or Bright's Disease—it is inflammation of the kidneys; and as the old-time futile kidney medicines are kidney excitants, you can see why they failed in his case as they have in yours.

Fulton's Renal Compound is the first successful Renal emollient thus reducing Renal inflammation, and kidney disease is now curable for the first time. Even serious supposed incurable forms yields as above.

Literature mailed free. John J. Fulton Co., Oakland Cal.

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man and Shannon. At these meetings important questions pertaining to dairy and creamery interests are freely discussed. Questions are invited, and in fact, every effort is made to make the meetings as practical and profitable as possible.

The association also maintains a bulletin bureau system, the object of which is to send out to the dairymen the best bulletin along dairy lines published by the United States department of agriculture and state experiment stations. Over a thousand pieces of literature have been sent out to the members of this association since January. During the coming year we hope to supply our members with additional literature of value. Sample copies of the best dairy journals, and it is the hope of the officers of this association that every member will subscribe to some good dairy publication and read it regularly.

Inspection trips have also been made into nearly every section of the state with the idea of ascertaining the adaptability of those localities to dairying. Much correspondence has been carried on and considerable traveling done in the interest of creamery organization. An effort is made on the part of the association to ascertain the number of cows there are in a community, the character of those cows, the economy with which butter fat may be produced, and in general, the possibility of success by those who undertake to operate the plant. There are several plants in the course of organization or construction at this time, and several more would have been built had it not been for the financial crisis of this year.

### Dairy Herd Record Kept

Herd records have been carried on with fourteen dairymen of Texas. In these records daily accounts are kept of the quantity of milk and butter-fat produced by each cow in the herd. The cost of feeding each cow is estimated and her net profit calculated. It is the policy of the association to encourage among its members the practices of the best informed and most successful dairymen of the state and country. Accordingly, an effort is made to induce dairymen to build silos in order that a gallon of milk or pound of butter-fat may be produced at a minimum. With this in view three silos have been built this year and many more are expected to be built this season. Plans and specifications are sent to those who apply for them and every assistance possible is given to those who wish to build.

The same is true of dairy barns, milk houses, farm residences, sewerage disposal systems, etc., and those who are contemplating the erection of buildings or improvements are urged to take advantage of this opportunity.

Some idea of the extent of the work done in the interest of the association may be had when you are reminded that over 1,200 letters or circulars have been received or written regarding association business. In this connection it is but fair to say that the greater part of the expense attached to the work just enumerated has been borne by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture. Nothing but stationery, postage, stenography and printing has been charged to the association and \$25.85 of expense incurred in dairy show correspondence was reimbursed by the two fair associations previously mentioned. The remainder of expense in connection with this campaign was \$44.24. Amount of money turned over by former secretary, \$23; amount received from members as dues, \$53, making a total of \$79; amount in the treasury, \$34.76.

We have had several other things in mind for the benefit of the industry, but lack of finances has checked their immediate enactment. The Texas experiment station has promised to assist us in conducting a campaign to ascertain the exact status of affairs among the dairymen of the state; that is, the cost of feedings and caring for cows, the kind and quantity of feed fed, the kind of sires used, the number of dairymen using silage, the variation in receipts for dairy products by different farmers, etc. This is a very necessary work in order to determine just where our work can be most effective and where it will do the greatest good.

We are also promised by the statistical department of the commission of agriculture that a census of the dairy industry of Texas will be made at the earliest possible moment that funds are available for the purpose.

These suggestions and others of similar purport, together with a continuance of the ones which have been carried on during the last year should, in the opinion of the writer, constitute the work of the association for the ensuing year.

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## The Dairy Cow

There is a distinct personality about the dairy cow possessed by no other animal. She is in a class by herself. She is both a luxury and a necessity because of her product. She produces an article of diet that is indispensable and for which there is no substitute. Of all the animal kingdom, there is none so distinguished. She is pre-eminent and her example is worthy of imitation. She is free from ostentation. She is modest and retiring in her demeanor, but philanthropic in her nature. She is not spasmodic but quietly works all the time, and the result of her labor is realized at once. She occupies the proud position of mother of her own family and foster-mother of a large proportion of the human family. Thru all the years that have come and gone she has demonstrated her importance as a factor in home building by the beautiful homes that are universally found in those countries where she abounds and where her product is handled intelligently. She is not only a home builder but a household provider and an educator. She is not only a civilizer, but the advance guard of prosperity always. There is no farm on which she has been allowed to take an active and conspicuous part but what has been made more fertile, more productive, more remunerative and more valuable.

There is no country in which she is a prominent factor in agricultural interests but what is made more prosperous. There is no family to which her product is the chief source of revenue but what is generously provided for and are made happier and more contented in consequence. There is no person but what is made better by their associating with dairy cows and studying their natures and giving them such treatment as will be conducive to their greatest production. The dairy cow is a home builder in a broad-

er sense than simply furnishing the means for building a house. She not only builds a home to live in, but she furnishes it and continues to supply it with necessities and luxuries that make it attractive and a household of contentment. She builds besides a house for her caretaker and one for herself, a school home, a church home, a mercantile home, and a banking home, all for the advancement and convenience of a community, and she endows every institution that she builds. The home of the dairy cow is a land of peace and plenty, where intelligence and refinement abound. As you are interested in making your home a happy one and, above everything else, cultivating a contented disposition in your family, as you favor progress and education and refinement, and would accumulate a competency for those you love, let the dairy cow have a prominent place in your program on the farm.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

### Feeders Using Wheat

Live Stock World: A down state dispatch says: "Cattle feeders down state are using a large proportion of wheat in their operations because of the high price and scarcity of corn. Benson of Mount Carmel, Wabash county, who is feeding 300 cattle, is using about 25 per cent of wheat and 75 per cent of corn. He has bought 500 bushels of wheat from neighbors to use with 1,000 bushels grown on his own farm. The price paid for the wheat was 82c, while corn costs 80c. Quite a number of feeders in that section of the state have availed themselves of the opportunity to feed wheat. Very little low grade wheat is available in that section of the state, most of it grading about No. 2."

Girls, shrugging the shoulders is the best exercise known for rounding the neck and filling in hollow places about the shoulders and chest. Try it again!

## Whiskey, Drug and Tobacco Habits

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

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

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

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

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

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

## WHITE SANITARIUM

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## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

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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.

### OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY

**F**REQUENTLY this paper has pointed out the need for having in Germany an American minister who could bring to bear enough influence to have modified the German empire's present boycott against American meat products.

When the Root reciprocity measure was adopted a great fuss was made over it by republicans, who forecasted an increased trade and untold benefits to American producers and shippers of meat.

Statistics just issued by the department of commerce and labor, showing our trade with Germany for the past twelve months, show the fallacy of the republican claims and furnish most striking proof that Germany is still hostile to our meats and meat products, a condition which cannot be reflected in our markets and tend to further depress the prices paid to the producer.

For the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, Germany ate \$198,000 worth of canned beef, \$592,000 worth of other beef, \$271,000 worth of bacon, \$29,000 worth of hams, \$264,000 worth of pork, and used \$16,442,000 worth of lard.

For the year ending June 30, 1908, Germany ate only \$175,000 worth of canned beef, \$287,000 worth of other beef, \$54,000 worth of bacon, and \$8,000 worth of hams. The lard trade showed a slight increase, reaching a total of \$16,458,000. Aside from the sale of lard to Germany, our meat and meat products sales have fallen off over \$500,000 in a year.

It is astonishing to note that our total sales of meat to Germany for a year amount to less than \$1,000,000, while our imports of toys from the same country cost us more than \$6,000,000.

Thru various causes our meat trade with Germany, once important, has fallen off to almost nothing, and it should be a grave concern of the next congress to take steps toward remedying the condition.

### TEACHING FARMING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

**S**OME enemy, it would seem, has been sowing tarés in the field of agricultural colleges this year.

It is a striking coincidence that in a single season there should be reports

of grave disturbances at no less than three such valuable institutions.

In Kansas the president of the state agricultural college was forced to resign after a long fight.

Texas' difficulties are well known. The students have struck twice. The affairs of the college have been twice investigated and President Harrington has been twice vindicated.

Now comes Colorado with a fresh outbreak of its agricultural college war which has been of several months' duration. President Aylesworth was accused of various offenses alleged to incapacitate him for holding the head for the college at Fort Collins. The state board of agriculture for Colorado has just concluded an investigation and has completely exonerated the president.

But the fight is not over. The Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, thru its secretary, Fred P. Johnson, says it isn't satisfied with President Aylesworth's acquittal and further declares:

the people of the state will sustain the board in its position. The state association probably will prefer definite charges against the members of the state board of agriculture, and will demand of the governor that certain members be removed for cause. It may be that the governor will refuse to act, but the farmers and stockmen of the state are determined to have this institution run according to law, and if the governor does not act there will be a reorganization of the board in January with two new members, and there will be a radical change at that time. Meanwhile, the farmers of the state will refuse to send their children to the institution.

That is interesting language. The Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association has 4,000 members, admittedly a considerable force.

The Colorado agricultural college is an unusually efficient institution. Agriculture is one of Colorado's most important resources. But if 4,000 families boycott the state college the cause of agricultural education is bound to suffer.

Judged from the remarks of the secretary of the Cattle and Horse Growers' Association the difficulty lies with the board rather than with the college head. This is doubly unfortunate, for it not only handicaps the school, but throws a reflection upon the faculty, which may be without blame and wholly efficient.

Governors upon whom is conferred the appointive power to select members of boards directing the affairs of agricultural and mechanical colleges should know that the task requires not only tact, diplomacy, and skill, but also the selection of when wholly fit for the serious work entrusted to them. Else the work of any agricultural and mechanical college, no matter how well equipped, or what its record for scholarship, can quickly degenerate into a pitiful farce.

### THE PALO DURO PARK

**T**HE RENOMINATION of Congressman Randell means one good thing at least for Northwest Texas. Mr. Randell is co-operating with Congressman Stephens in an effort to have the Palo Duro canyon set apart as a national forest reserve, because Palo Duro furnishes the head of Red river and Red river is an important stream in Mr. Randell's territory.

The Palo Duro canyon has the richest tract of cedar timber within its border to be found in the southwest. Should the government get charge of it, a fact not generally known is that some of the timber would be sold and

one-fourth of the net proceeds would go to the counties where the forest is located, for the betterment of roads and schools.

This year the government will pay to Arizona \$42,610; to Idaho, \$56,307; to Montana, \$75,807; to Oregon, \$32,313; and various large sums to other states and territories in which there are government forest reserves, this money being obtained by the government from the sale or lease of timber under the direction of department foresters.

Unless the government gets hold of the Palo Duro forest there is strong likelihood that private capital will get control and ruthlessly clean out the fine forest of cedar, having no purpose but to get as much money out of it and as quickly as possible.

It seems to have been generally forgotten that the Twenty-ninth legislature recommended the establishment of a national park in Palo Duro, but beyond referring the legislature's resolution to the United States congress, nothing came of it until Mr. Stephens offered his bill for the purchase of Palo Duro canyon last winter.

"I am convinced that the destruction of the common house fly means the passing of typhoid fever," says Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the Louisiana state board of health. Other scientists have been convinced of the same thing long ago. The only way to destroy the common house fly is to first remove all accumulations of filth where flies breed, and then starve the flies to death by cleanliness.

Senor Don Jose Domingo Obaldia, after spending a year or so in Washington studying American political methods, returned to Panama and has just succeeded in being unanimously elected president of the neck-of-land republic. Now let the two Bills make a gum shoe hunt to find who tutored Senor Oby.

Dr. Brumby, the state health officer, declares that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Yes, and he might have added that a pound of clean-up work is worth a barrel of lime. It is always a safe proposition to lock the stable door while the horse is in his stall. Chop those weeds and dig it now.

The San Angelo fall fair and carnival will be held this year on Nov. 4, 5, 6 and 7. The optimism halo is strictly on straight in that section and a great crowd should attend the festivities.

### UNITED STATES MEATS IN INDIES

American packing house products are finding a constantly growing market in the West Indies. During the last year there was imported into the island of Trinidad 6,976,103 pounds of meat, consisting of barreled beef and pork, sausage, dried and canned meats. Of this amount the American share totaled 6,236,998 pounds, consisting principally of canned beef, barreled beef and pork, smoked ham and bacon, etc. Of the 1,889,000 pounds of lard and lard compound imported 95 per cent came from the United States. The sale of American oleomargarine increased 13 per cent, the United States having supplied 200,000 pounds. All the hewn and sawn timber comes from the United States. About 10,000,000 feet was imported last year, which came principally from the gulf states.

Put your best foot forward and you won't have so many kicks coming.

## A Bit of Verse

### THE SLIGHTED ORACLE

My Uncle Jim's been slighted! That's the way it always goes!  
These politicians can't appreciate how much he knows.  
He's been explainin' everything, from early morn till late,  
An' then they didn't even call him as a delegate!  
I guess the party leaders never heard him runnin' o'er  
The situation till 'twas time for shuttin' up the store.  
He kin talk right on from sunrise till the even' star grows dim,  
An' yet they go an' do things wholly unbeknownst to him.  
He's far too proud to be complainin' in an interview,  
This is just an explanation that the world's entitled to.  
By leavin' out an intellect so disciplined and strong  
It's pretty certain that they'll have the country goin' wrong,  
An' when they see the chaos in our industry an' thought  
An' watch the grafters graftin' on an' never gettin' caught  
They'll surely say as history lifts its halo over him,  
"That's what they got for doin' things 'thout askin' Uncle Jim!"  
—Washington Star.

\* \* \*

### LOVE'S DWELLING PLACE

(Arch M. Huntington.)

Now hast thou come to set within my soul,  
Like lamps, the gleaming moments of delight;  
So, still in darkness, may I seek aright  
The way that leadeth to thy heart, my goal.  
And lo! the barge of life, past rock and shoal,  
A crimson petal floats across the night,  
Yet even onward tossed to glorious light.  
Come thou whose lips shall kiss and make me whole,  
I know thou dwellest in some secret land,  
Dear one, divinely guarded and at peace,  
And wilt thou bring this dawn upon the sea.  
My eyes are straining for the sun-kissed sand,  
Where, like a joyous bird, I may release  
My love and land and in thine arms be free.  
—In the May Everybody's.

### QUAKER MEDITATIONS

Love will find a way, even tho it may only be a way out.  
Many a man wears a porous plaster who wouldn't stick to his word.  
This is a wide world, but a lot of people in it live on a narrow margin.  
It's astonishing how quickly possession will decrease the value of most things.  
No, Maude, dear; it wouldn't be nice to say to the sheriff: "You go hang!"  
The man who prates about success being a matter of luck is the man who has failed.  
The fellow who takes things as they come doesn't get so many as the fellow who goes after them.  
"I have no patience with the man who is always making a fool of himself," said the Wise Guy. "No, it's a waste of time," agreed the Simple Mug. "It's so easy for him to get a woman to do it for him."



# The Girl In The Garden of Primrose

A Short Story

BY STUART B. STONE.

The girl in the primrose garden tapped her foot on the gravel path and tugged at one of the roses' petals. Tho a smile was upon her face, it was not the smile of heedless merriment; rather it was the smile of one who has chosen, yet doubts.

When the man came in at a swinging gate the girl did not turn to greet him. He was tall and dark and boyish, with the long, black coat of the elders upon him and the look of an old master's saint in his fine brown eyes.

It was the man who first broke silence, with little jesting queries of the apple crop, the twins across the way, and whether it would rain—little, tremulous, get-ready questions for the big question that the man had been asking all the way from the rectory by the old brick church on the hill. And the girl answered them all "Yes" and "No," smiling always the sad smile of the perplexed.

"I have come for my answer, Lorraine," he said, with arms at pleading angle and the love-light crowding the saint-light from his eyes.

The girl shook her head of chestnut glory, still smiling; but she said not a word.

"I will be very good to you," the man urged, taking a step nearer his desire.

"I know," said the desire. "You are good—always. I know all that. It isn't that."

"I love you," the young minister said, simply.

The girl nodded, and for an instant she seemed happier than anything the garden had seen that day. But the smile died when the minister said,



2448

LADIES' COMBINATION CORSET-COVER, DRAWERS AND SHORT PETTICOAT.

Paris Pattern No. 2448

All Seams Allowed.

Nainsook, Jaconet, Persian lawn or thin dambric may be all used for this useful little under-garment, which combines three pieces in one; making it delightful for wearing during the warm summer weather. A ribbon-run beading hides the joining of the corset-cover and drawers, which are formed by an extra width of the material being set in under the petticoat at the front. The low round neck is also trimmed with the ribbon-run beading which regulates the fullness, and is finished with an edging of narrow lace. Similar edging is used to trim the armholes. The pattern is in 3 sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 34 bust the garment requires 4 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide; 3 1/4 yards of beading, 5 yards of ribbon, 4 yards of insertion, 6 yards of wide edging and 6 1/2 yards of narrow edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

# Attentions to Women Are Worth While

(By Lord Chesterfield, born 1694, died 1773. All of Lord Chesterfield's writings were in the form of letters to his son.)

**W**OMEN, in a great degree, establish or destroy every man's reputation of good breeding; you must, therefore, in a manner, overwhelm them with attentions; they are used to them; they expect them, and to do them justice, they commonly requite them.

You must be sedulous and rather over-officious than under, in procuring them their coaches, their chairs, their conveniences in public places, not see what you should not see and rather assist where you cannot help seeing. Opportunities for showing these attentions present themselves perpetually, but if they do not, make them. As Ovid advises his lover, when he sits in the circus near his mistress, to wipe the dust off her neck, even if there be none. Your conversation with women should always be respectful, but at the same time addressed to her vanity. Everything you say or do should convince them of the regard you have (whether you have it or not) for their beauty, their wit, or their merit.

Men have possibly as much vanity

as women, tho of another kind, and both art and good breeding require that, instead of mortifying you should please and flatter it by words and looks of approbation.

It is rather the exterior which always engages their hearts, and I would never advise you to give yourself much trouble about their understandings. They always see; they seldom weigh. Your luster, not your solidity must take them; your inside will afterwards support and secure what your outside has acquired. With weak people (and they undoubtedly are three parts in four of mankind) good breeding, address and manners are everything; they can go no deeper; but let me assure you that they are a great deal, even with people of the best understandings. Where the eyes are not pleased and the heart is not flattered, the mind will be apt to stand out. Be this right or wrong, I confess I am so made myself. Awkwardness and ill-breeding shock me to that degree that where I meet with them I cannot find it in my heart to inquire into the intrinsic merit of that person; I hastily decide in myself that he can have none, and am not sure I should not even be sorry to know that he had any.

softly: "And you love me."

"Oh, I don't know," she declared bitterly. "How is anyone to know?"

The young minister smiled happily and, seating himself on a rustic bench, pulled gently at the plump little hand of the lady of the primroses. "You do love me," he said. "Sit here beside me and I will help you to find your soul. You do not know yourself—that is all."

The girl broke away, tho, and paced up and down the gravel pathway with the air of a queen of the tragedy. At the end of the walk a blushing, velvety Marechal Neil met pluckment at her hands, and she plucked the honeysuckle's leaves to fragments when she had paced back to the bench where the young minister wondered.

"Tell me," she stormed, "when love and your ideals clash, then what?"

"If by the ideals you mean duty, Lorraine, there can be no doubt—duty wins."

She nodded. "Yes, I think so, too."

"But—" began the young minister.

"I am awaiting a message," the girl interrupted.

She continued her pacing, more slowly now; and the minister on the bench toyed idly with pebbles from the walk. For ten minutes there was no sound in the garden, save the light crunch of a dainty foot on the gravel. And then an urchin in blue shuffled in with a yellow envelope and a form-book to sign. The lady tore open the yellow packet. After she had read the message she handed the indelible scribbling to the waiting minister, who read.

New York, July 28.—Offer you \$80 a week, ten weeks' engagement, for two songs and dance of the Firefly at the Mimic. Answer.

D. LEHMANN.

The minister whistled softly. "And this is the duty—the duty that prevents—"

The girl nodded. "I see it. I go with the Firefly Dance. If you care for us together, why—"

The minister arose and hurried from the garden of flowered beauty with the air of a man who sees his duty clearly and fears a woman's witching blue eyes. When he attained the quiet room of his study it was for an hour's struggling with the one great Book in the world.

Back at the house of the primrose garden a very pretty girl practiced the supple whirl of the Firefly dance before a tall mirror. But the dance did not greatly improve with the practice and the Book lay too long open at a page.

## HELPFUL HINTS

### Cupped Eggs

Put one teaspoonful of butter in each cup; place the cups in a saucepan of boiling water and when thoroly heated break a fresh egg into each cup. Set the saucepan back and cover until the eggs are cooked. Season with salt and pepper and serve hot.

### Delicious Dessert

To half pound of dates add half pound of English walnuts shelled, three tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, one cup of sugar, six eggs beaten separately and one teaspoon of baking powder. Put bread-crumbs, sugar and baking powder in bowl and beat in eggs, adding nuts and fruit last. Bake twenty minutes in layer tins. Break up, pile on dish, and serve with whipped cream.

### Grape Juice Taffy

Make an ordinary lemonade, add the juice of two oranges, a little pineapple syrup and a quart of grape juice. This will make a delicious drink or punch to serve at parties or receptions.

### Oyster Pie

Line your baking dish with rich pastry, drain a quart of oysters, season well with salt and pepper, put the dish half full of oysters, then four hard-boiled eggs, sliced, a good tablespoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of flour gently sifted over, six whole spices, next add the other pint of oysters, salt and pepper, pour in enough sweet milk to come even with the oysters; now put on the top crust one inch thick, make a good well in center of crust to let out the air, cool thirty minutes. If the milk should dry out, add thru the well a little more, one teaspoon of butter each time you add milk.

## Best Jokes From Papers of The Day

"They say there will be no blondes in 600 years."

"Why not?"

"Because the blonde type is reverting to the brunette."

"Well, don't you suppose some of them brunettes will get tired and revert back?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Magistrate—What is the charge against this prisoner?

Policeman—Your honor, he called me a lobster.

Magistrate—And so you proved it by pinching him, eh?—Philadelphia Press.

Sillicus—What do you consider is the proper time for a man to marry?

Cynicus—Oh, I suppose when he hasn't anything else to worry him.—Philadelphia Record.

"They are quite ordinary people, aren't they?"

"Yes—keep their engagements, eat plain food, pay their bills and all that sort of thing."—Life.

"The impudent thing wanted me to marry him."

"When is the wedding going to be?"

—Nashville American.

"He's a regular Georgia cracker, isn't he?"

"Yes, but he took a trip to Boston recently and now he insists that he's a biscuit."—Philadelphia Record.

## REFLECTIONS OF BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

The man who tries to mix his women friends has about the same unfortunate results as the man who tries to mix his drinks.

One reason why a dainty little thing like a woman wastes her love on man-creature with a rough chin, stubby hair and a smell of tobacco about his clothes is that he is the only thing in that line.

Playing with platonic friendship, like playing with a live wire, is very exhilarating but full of shocking possibilities and liable to leave you with burnt fingers.

A man will forgive a woman for almost any indiscretion sooner than for leaving her hair in the comb and for breaking the Ten Commandments sooner than for leaving her hot curling tongs where his fingers can get on them.

Marriage is a legal contract which merely gives one man the executive right to find fault with a woman.

'Tis better to have kissed and paid the cost than never to have kissed at all.

"This is pretty dry reading," remarked the man with the impressionistic nose, as he pored over a copy of the Bartender's Guide.

Nell—"Harold Hangover and Percy Highflyer are fast friends, aren't they?" Belle—"Yes, they are going at a pretty rapid pace."

The Captain of Industry had been dragged to a performance of Wagnerian opera. "Ah," he sighed, "this reminds me of my early youth." "Your early youth?" queried his social mentor, rather surprised. "Yes," replied the Captain of Industry, "when I was a boy I used to work in a boiler factory."—Philadelphia Record.

There are no lobo wolves in the Midland country, but coyotes are plentiful. Do it today!



2223

LADIES' WORK APRON; OVER-SLEEVE AND CAP.

Paris Pattern No. 2223

All Seams Allowed.

A useful garment for the housekeeper or assistant is this all-cover apron made in blue-and-white, green-and-white, or brown-and-white checked gingham. The front and back are gathered into the shallow, square yoke, the wide armholes giving perfect freedom to the arms. The over-sleeve and dust-cap are of the same material, the former finished with an elastic-run hem at the top, and gathered into narrow wristbands. Two square pockets ornament the front of the apron and the garment closes at the centre-back. The pattern is in 3 sizes—small, medium and large. In medium size the outfit requires 7 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 5 1/4 yards 36 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Any pattern on this page for 10 cents. Address Fashion Department, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

# The Brass Bowl

By LOUIS JOSEPH  
VANCE

(Continued from last week.)

By this time he had reached the car, and thru sheer blundering luck—at once stumbled upon the seat of trouble: a clogged valve in the carbureter. No serious matter: with the assistance of a repair kit more than commonly complete, he had the valve clear in a jiffy.

News of this triumph he shouted to the girl, receiving in reply an "Oh, thank you!" so fervently grateful that he felt more guilty than ever.

Ruminating unhappily on the cud of contemplated abasement, he waded round the car, satisfying himself that there was nothing else out of gear; and apprehensively cranked up. Whereupon the motor began to hum contentedly: all was well. Flushed with success, Maitland climbed aboard and opened the throttle a trifle. The car moved. And then, with a swish, a gurgle, and a watery whoosh! it surged forward, up, out of the river, gallantly up the slope.

At the top the amateur chauffeur shut down the throttle and jumped out, turning to face the girl. She was by the step almost before he could offer a hand to help her in, and she paused to render him his due meed of thanks, it became evident that she harbored little, if any resentment; eyes shining, face aglow with gratitude, she dropped him a droll but graceful little courtesy.

"You are too good!" she declared with spirit. "How can I thank you?"

"You might," he suggested, looking down into her face from his superior height, "give me a bit of a lift—just a couple of miles up the road. Tho," he supplemented eagerly, "if you'd really prefer, I should be only too happy to drive the car home for you?"

"Two miles, did you say?" He fancied something odd in her tone; besides, the question was superfluous. His eyes informed with puzzlement, he replied: "Why, yes—that much, more or less. I live—"

"Of course," she put in quickly, "I'll give you the lift—only too glad. But as for you taking me home at this hour, I can't hear of that."

"But—"

"Besides, what would people say?" she countered obstinately. "Oh, no," she decided; and he felt that from this decision there would be no appeal. "I couldn't think of interfering with your . . . arrangements."

Her eyes held his for a single instant, instinct with mischief, gleaming with bewildering light from out a face schooled to gravity. Maitland experienced a sensation of having grasped after and missed a subtlety of allusion; his wits, keen as they were, recoiled, baffled by her finesse. And the more he divined that she was playing with him, as an experienced swordsman might play with an impertinent novice, the denser his confusion grew.

"But I have no arrangements—" he stammered.

"Don't!" she insisted—as much as to say that he was fabricating and she knew it! "We must hurry, you know, because . . . There, I've dropped my handkerchief! By the tree, there. Do you mind—"

"Of course not." He set off swiftly toward the point indicated, but on reaching it cast about vainly for anything in the nature of a handkerchief. In the midst of which futile quest a change of tempo in the motor's impatient drumming surprised him.

Startled, he looked up. Too late: the girl was in the seat, the car in motion—already some yards from the point at which he had left it. Dismayed, he strode forward, raising his voice in perturbed expostulation.

"But—I say—!"

Over the rear of the seat a grey gauntlet was waxed at him, as tantalizing as the mocking laugh that came to his ears.

He paused, thunderstruck, appalled by this monstrosity of ingratitude.

The machine gathered impetus, drawing swiftly away. Yet in the stillness the farewell of the grey girl came to him very clearly.

"Good-by!" with a laugh. "Thank you and good-by—Handsome Dan!"

## II. "HANDSOME DAN"

Standing in the middle of the road, watching the dust cloud that trailed the fast disappearing motor car, Mr. Maitland cut a figure sufficiently forlorn and disconsolate to have distilled pity from the least sympathetic heart.

His hands were thrust stiffly at full arm's length into his trousers pockets;

a rumpled silk hat was set awry on the back of his head; his shirt bosom was sadly crumpled; above the knees, to a casual glance, he presented the appearance of a man carefully attired in evening dress; below, his legs were sodden and muddled, his shoes of patent leather, twin wrecks. Alas for jauntiness and elegance, alack for ease and aplomb!

"Tricked," observed Maitland casually, and protruded his lower lip, thus adding to the length of a countenance naturally long. "Outwitted by a chit of a girl! Dammit!"

But this was crude melodrama. Realizing which, he strove to smile: a sorry failure.

"Handsome Dan," quoted he; and cocking his head to one side eyed the road inquiringly. "Where in thunder d'you suppose she got hold of that name?"

Bestowed upon him in callow college days, it had stuck burr-like for many a weary year. Of late, however, its use had lapsed among his acquaintances; he had begun to congratulate himself upon having lived it down. And now it was resurrected, flung at him in sincerest mockery by a woman whom, to his knowledge, he had never before laid eyes upon. Odious appellation, hateful invention of an ingenious enemy!

"Handsome Dan!" She must have known me all the time—all the time I was making an exhibition of myself.

"Wentworth?" I know no one of that name. Who the dickens can she be?"

If it had not been contrary to his code of ethics, he would gladly have raved, gnashed his teeth, footed the dance of rage with his shadow. Indeed, his restraint was admirable, the circumstances considered. He did nothing whatever but stand still for a matter of five minutes, vainly racking his memory for a clue to the identity of "Miss Wentworth."

At length he gave it up in despair and abstractedly felt for his watch fob. Which wasn't there. Nether, investigation developed, was the watch. At which crowning stroke of misfortune—the timepiece must have slipped from his pocket into the water while he was tinkering with that infamous carbureter—Maitland turned eloquently red in the face.

"The price," he meditated aloud, with an effort to resume his pose, "is a high one to pay for a wave of a grey glove and the echo of a pretty laugh."

With which final fling at Fortune he set off again for Maitland Manor, trudging heavily but at a round pace thru the dust that soon settled upon the damp cloth of his trousers legs and completed their ruination. But Maitland was beyond being disturbed by such trifles. A wounded vanity engaged his solicitude to the exclusion of all other interests.

At the end of forty-five minutes he had covered the remaining distance between Greenfields station and Maitland Manor. For five minutes more he strode wearily over the side path by the box hedge which set aside his ancestral acres from the public highway. At length, with an exclamation, he paused at the first opening in the living barrier: a wide entrance from which a blue-stone carriage drive wound away to the house, invisible in the waning light, situate in the shelter of the grove of trees that studded the lawn.

"Gasoline! Brrr!" said Maitland, shuddering and shivering with the combination of a nauseous odor and the night's coolness—the latter by now making itself as unpleasantly prominent as the former.

Tho he hated the smell with all his heart, manfully inconsistent he raised his head, sniffing the air for further evidence; and got his reward in a sickening gust.

"Tank leaked," he commented with brevity. "Quart of the stuff must have trickled out right here."

"Ugh!" he said. "If it goes on at this rate, there'll be another breakdown before she gets home." And, "Serve her right, too!" he growled, vindictive.

But for all his indignation he acknowledged a sneaking wish that he might be at hand again, in such event, a second time to give gratuitous service to his grey lady.

Analyzing this frame of mind (not without surprise and some disdain of him who weakly entertained it) he crossed the drive and struck in over the lawn, shaping his course direct for the front entrance of the house.

By dead reckoning the hour was

two, or something later; and a chill was stealing in upon the land, wafted gently southward from Long Island Sound. All the world beside himself seemed to slumber, breathless, insensate. Wraith-like, grey shreds of mist drifted between the serried boles of trees, or, rising, veiled the moon's wan and pallid face, that now was low upon the horizon. In silent rivalry long and velvet-black shadows skulked across the ample breadths of dew-drenched grass. Somewhere a bird stirred on its unseen perch, chirping sleepily; and in the rapt silence the inconsiderable interruption broke with startling stress.

In time—not long—the house lifted into view, a squatty, rambling block of home-grown architecture with little to recommend it save keen associations and its comfort. At the edge of the woods the lord and master paused indefinitely, with little purpose, surveying idly the pale, columned facade and wondering whether or not his entrance at that ungodly hour would rouse the staff of house servants. If it did not—he contemplated with mild amusement the prospect of their surprise, when, morning come, they should find the owner in occupation.

"Bannerman was right," he conceded; "any—"

The syllables died upon his lips; his gaze became fixed; his heart thumped wildly for an instant, then rested still; and instinctively he held his breath, tiptoeing to the edge of the veranda the better to command a view of the library windows.

These opened from ceiling to floor and should by rights have presented to his vision a blank expanse of dark glass. But, oddly enough, even while thinking of his lawyer's warning, he had fancied . . . "Ah" said Maitland softly.

A disk of white light, perhaps a foot or eighteen inches in diameter, had flitted swiftly across the glass and vanished.

"Ah, ah! The devil, the devil!" murmured the young man unconsciously.

The light appeared again, dancing athwart the inner wall of the room, and was lost as abruptly as before. On impulse Maitland buttoned his topcoat across his chest, turning up the collar to hide his linen, darted stealthily a yard or two to one side, and with one noiseless bound reached the floor of the veranda. A breath later he stood by the front door, where, at first glance, he discovered the means of entrance used by the midnight marauder; the doors stood ajar, a black interval showing between them.

So that, then, was the way! Cautiously Maitland put a hand upon the knob and pushed.

A sharp, penetrating squeak brought him to an abrupt standstill, heart hammering shamefully again.

Gathering himself to spring, if need be, he crept back toward the library windows, and reconnoitering cautiously determined the fact that the bolts had just been withdrawn on the inside of one window frame which was swinging wide.

"It's a wise crook that provides his own quick exit," considered Maitland.

The sagacious one was not, apparently, leaving at that moment. On the contrary, having made all things ready for a hurried flight upon the first alarm, the intruder turned back, as was clearly indicated by the motion of the light within. The clink of steel touching steel became audible; and Maitland nodded. Bannerman was indeed justified; at that very moment the safe was being attacked.

Maitland returned noiselessly to the door. His mouth had settled into a hard, unyielding, thin line; and a dangerous light flickered in his eyes. Temporarily the idler had stepped aside, giving place to the real man that was Maitland—the man ready to fight for his own, naked hands against firearms, if it need be. True, he had but to step into the gun-room to find weapons in plenty; but these must be then loaded to be of service, and precious moments wasted in the process—moments in which the burglar might gain access to and make off with his booty.

Maitland had no notion whatever of permitting anything of the sort to occur. He counted upon taking his enemy unawares, difficult as he believed such a feat would be, in the case of a professional crackman.

Down the hallway he groped his way to the library door, his fingers at length encountering its panels; it was closed, doubtless secured upon the inside; the slightest movement of the handle was calculated to alarm the

housebreaker. Maitland paused, deliberating another and better plan, having in mind a short passageway connecting library and smoking-room. In the library itself a heavy tapestry curtained its opening, while an equally heavy portiere took the place of a door at the other end. In the natural order of things a burglar would overlook this.

Inch by inch the young man edged into the smoking-room, the door to which providentially stood unclosed. Once within, it was but a moment's work to feel his way to the velvet folds and draw them aside, fortunately without rattling the brass rings from which the curtain depended. And then Maitland was in the passage, acutely on the alert, recognizing from the continued creak of metal that his antagonist-to-be was still at his difficult task. Inch by inch—there was the tapestry! Very gently the householder pushed it aside.

An insidious aroma of scorching varnish (the dark lantern) penetrated the passage while he stood on its threshold, feeling for the electric light switch. Unhappily he missed this at the first cast, and—heard from within a quick, deep hiss of breath. Something had put the burglar on guard.

Another instant wasted, and it would be too late. The young man had to chance it. And he did, without further hesitation stepping boldly into the danger zone, at the same time making one final, desperate pass at the spot where the switch should have been—and missing it. On the instant there came a click of different caliber from those that had preceded it. A revolver had been cocked, somewhere there in the blank darkness.

Maitland knew enough not to move. In another respect the warning came too late; his fingers had found the switch at last, and automatically had turned it.

The glare was blinding, momentarily; but the flash and report for which Maitland waited did not come. When his eyes had adjusted themselves to the suddenly altered conditions, he saw, directly before him and some six feet distant, a woman's slight figure, dark cloaked, resolute upon its two feet, head framed in veiling, features effectually disguised in a motor mask whose round, staring goggles shone blankly in the warm white light.

On her part, she seemed to recognize him instantaneously. On his . . .

It may as well be admitted that Maitland's wits were gone wool-gathering, temporarily at least; a state of mind not unpardonable when it is taken into consideration that he was called upon to grapple with and simultaneously to assimilate three momentous facts. For the first time in his life—he found himself nose to nose with a revolver, and that one of able-bodied and respect-compelling proportions. For the first time in his life, again, he was under necessity of dealing with a housebreaker. But most stupefying of all he found the fact that this housebreaker, this armed midnight marauder, was a woman! And so it was not altogether fearlessness that made him to all intents and purposes ignore the weapon; it is nothing to his credit for courage if his eyes struck past the black and deadly mouth of the revolver and looked only into the blank and expressionless eyes of the wind-mask; it was not lack of respect for his skin's integrity, but the sheer, tremendous wonder of it all, that rendered him oblivious to the eternity that lay the other side of a slender, trembling finger-tip.

And so he stared, agape, until presently the weapon wavered and was lowered and the woman's voice, touched with irony, brought him to his senses.

"Oh," she remarked coolly, "it's only you."

Thunderstruck, he was able no more than to parrot the pronoun. "You—you!"

"Were you expecting to meet anyone else, here, tonight?" she inquired in suavest mockery.

He lifted his shoulders helplessly, and tried to school his tongue to coherence. "I confess. . . . Well, certainly I didn't count on finding you here, Miss Wentworth. And the black cloak, you know—"

"Reversible, of course; grey inside, as you see—Handsome Dan!" The girl laughed quietly, drawing aside an edge of the garment to reveal its inner face of silken gray and fluted ruffles of the gray skirt underneath.

He nodded appreciation of the device, his mind now busy with speculations as to what he should do with the girl, now that he had caught her. At the same time he was vaguely vexed by her persistent repetition of the obsolescent nickname.

"Handsome Dan," he iterated all but mechanically. "Why do you call me that, please? Have we met before? I could swear, never before this night!"

"But you are altogether too modest," she laughed. "Not that it's a bad trait in the character of a professional. But



## Farmers Should Live at Home and the Hog Will Help Them

It is unusual to find a trade journal going outside its own field to recommend an industry with which it is not yet identified, and yet in recommending the raising of hogs to the farmers of the south the Cotton Journal of Atlanta shows not only broad-mindedness, but a recognition of the ultimate solution for the big problem: "How to get the most money for cotton."

The Journal recognizes the fact that the farmer who can hold his cotton for any price must be a man independent of his cotton money for the expenses of living and it seems in the humble hog a source for this necessary expense.

Following is the article on "Farmers Should Live at Home," which appeared in the Cotton Journal for July 30:

The meat consumed by the man who labors out-doors anywhere in North America, is hog meat. This is true of the Canadian wood-chopper in the far frozen north, and it is true of the cotton-chopper in our own southern states. There is much force, much vitality in pork, otherwise the man of brawn would not find in it his favorite food; otherwise the man who labors hard and long would not be able to perform the duties demanded of him month in and month out, and from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof. Hog meat is easily preserved, easily kept in good condition from year end to year end. It is prepared

in many ways, thus providing against the man with an appetite becoming tired of it. Hog meat is easily dressed and all the farmer boys know how to stick, scald, hang up, clean and dress a porker as well as they understand the skinning of a coon or dressing a squirrel. Hogs are easily raised; in fact, they can, if left to themselves, and with a little help from the kitchen it does not take very long for some good old female to advance herself numerically several times, and this looks like easy money to the man who counts cost and value his assets.

There is nothing on a small place or big farm or plantation either for that matter which pays such enormous returns on the money and time invested as hogs, unless it be a flock of hens and chickens. They are money savers, and a dollar saved is as good as two dollars earned.

Of course, every reader of this paper knows all this to be true and the point presents itself, why are the editors of the Cotton Journal devoting so much time to telling its subscribers what they already know? The reason is simply this: It is their wish that southern men and women and southern grown food whenever a substitute can be produced to take the place of foreign grown products; they wish to note the day when the hog grown by the man in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa will have to seek some other market than is now furnished by

southern farmers. Just think of it, ye man of the hoe! Working a full year to produce a world's staple, furnishing the raw material from which the clothing of mankind is made; producing a crop of such world-wide importance that it stems the tide of financial depression and turns the balance of international commerce in our favor. If the crop which the readers of the Cotton Journal produce should for any reason cease, riots would run made in foreign spinning centers, banks fail, panics would ensue and those having means would be compelled to feed with the spoon of charity hundreds of thousands that their property would be preserved from the looting of the hungry and desperate men, women and children made mad by hunger, by the stoppage of spinning mills. During the war period between the states when cotton growing per se had no chance to grow, the mill hands in distant lands were fed by the spoon of charity by the hundreds of thousands and 'twould happen again did the great ocean fleet sailing over Atlantic's bosom fail to carry the coveted cargo—cotton.

Men so capable as to produce the major portion of the world's supply of lint cotton should never rest content until they also produced the food supplies needed for making so important a crop. Our land, soil and climate are congenial to the growth of swine, the products needed required for fattening can be grown with but little labor and less expense than is attached to the growing of corn in the west, and indeed corn can be, and is, produced in the south quite as economically as on the lands north and west. The quality of southern grown pork and hams is better, richer and more desirable than the corn grown and corn fattened pork of the great packing houses and a quarter of an acre planted to peanuts and a like space devoted to cowpeas will make pork enough to last the average family a full year. Take, for example, one good brood sow producing two litters yearly, gaining her living by gathering up the waste on the farm and from the falling fruit, nuts, grass, etc., averaging six pigs to the litter. When the pigs are plump and fat at six weeks old the man in town will pay \$2 each for them, and should they be full-blood pigs, that is, registered as pure bred, they will sell for \$5 each. However, on the lower basis of \$2 each the ten pigs sold will bring \$20, leaving two on hand to fatten for home consumption and neither the ten sold nor the two killed have cost anything that can be put down in dollars and cents.

If this be true, then, why will our people persist in eating packing house

meat? Why deny themselves the luxury of eating a country cured southern ham and delicious home-made sausage? Why pay out hard earned cotton money for inferior meat when better, the best of its kind in the world, can be had for nothing by simply exerting the thinking apparatus given by a wise and great Creator to so limited an extent as to comprehend the profits to be derived from one good old sow kept busily at work reproducing her kind? Does it cost much to plant a patch of peanuts or to sow a patch to peas, sorghum or other crops good for this old mother hog to eat?

We may as well understand the proposition now as later along. We may as well keep in mind that to succeed as farmers we must farm. That to buy hog meat to eat is not the province of the farmer, and no farmer is successful who does it.

Of course, one may be a cotton planter growing cotton alone and buying all things else, but that does not describe the farmer. The south needs more farmers—farmers who "live at home," who grow corn and live stock, eat home-grown food and feed home-grown feed. This would mean a glorious southern independence. A good manager owning fifty acres of land is rich.

A good manager will have one or more good cows, and a cow giving less than three gallons of milk daily when fresh is not a good cow. A good manager will have one or more big "roomy" brood sows that are not "rogueish" and will see to it that two litters and no more are presented each sow annually; he will have a nice flock of chickens and perhaps other kinds of poultry, and crops will be planted for the benefit of these needful animals and fowls. He will grow oats for his horses or mules, likewise corn; he will grow potatoes, turnips and other forms of vegetables; he will grow fruit of various kinds, and when all this has been looked after, close attention will be given to the production of a cotton crop. Under such circumstances the farmer will buy sugar, tea and coffee and such products from the merchant, and his eggs and pigs will pay the bill. There will be no long time credit asked from the produce merchant, the man who sometimes farms the farmer, 'tis said, and when cotton prices are to the farmer's liking, cotton may be sold and the money put into the bank. No debts to pay, no fear of mortgage foreclosure, no execution against the best mule, and none of those harrowing experiences which is the common lot of the man in debt.

Why not escape this thralldom? Why not raise your own pork?

## Some Popular Misbeliefs About Goats

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that it requires no experience to handle the Angora successfully. In this those who think so are mistaken. Then again I find there is no live stock so little understood as the Angora goat. I am sometimes asked why it is that some of those who have attempted to raise the Angora goat have failed in the industry, and there are very many reasons why it would be impossible for me to say. Of course we find people who have failed in every industry attempted by the human race. Even in any industry wherein some make vast fortunes there are others who under like and familiar circumstances, with the same and as good opportunities, would make an utter failure of the same occupation, and there is no vocation in which some have not tried and failed. This is applicable to the goat industry as well as to all other vocations. But I would give as a reason for the most of the failures, first, want of experience and knowledge of the industry, the intelligent and proper handling of the goat; second, to the want of patience and oftentimes to the want of proper capital and stability. It is often the case that a beginner, not having former experience in buying, will either get old goats past that time of life when they are productive or possibly very low graded and light shearing goats. This, coupled with want of experience, soon discourages the party and the results are he leaves the business without having made a success.

Some of the best flocks and some of the man who have made the greatest success have been built up from a very inferior, light shearing goat, and under very discouraging conditions. But the party attempting the industry being one of great firmness and stability and having an abiding faith in the future of the industry will ultimately find his efforts crowned with success financially and otherwise. Most breeders who have goats for sale, being desirous of getting rid of the unprofitable stuff in their flocks, sell that which is either too old to cross or of too light shearing capacity to be profitable. By his time probably he has gained sufficient experience to know the profitable goat from the unprofitable. Here we have two men—one with a bunch of young, good shearing goats, handled by an experienced man, which of course guarantees success. Upon the other hand we have the beginner, poorly equipped for the business, probably no fencing, or if any fencing of a very inferior kind, no sheds, or if sheds inadequate shedding capacity, with a bunch of mixed low grade goats, and if any of them young of a very poor shearing capacity. Of course it is not hard to predict for the one success, for he other failure.

I am often asked if it is better for the beginner to start with a very few of very fine goats, or with a considerable herd of cheap and coarse goats, hereby gaining his experience by the handling of a small herd, or by the handling of a herd which is cheap, allowing his herd to increase either in number or in quality as he gains his experience. I am rather inclined to the opinion that the beginner should neither

er buy and start with a large herd, nor should he buy and start with the very finest or best goats, because if he starts with the large herd his inexperience will cause him a great many troubles and losses. If he starts with a very few of the best goats he will not have a sufficient number to cause him to take interest, and even though he may have a goat of very superior quality, not having had former experience and not having any reputation as a goat breeder, he likely will not find for his mohair and surplus goats a market that will compensate him for the kind and quality, not knowing how to put them on the market. He will sometimes become discouraged; therefore I would suggest that a medium-sized herd of fairly good goats would be the better. Of course farmers can handle as small a number as ten or fifteen goats with profit. It would hardly pay one to build his fences and sheds and try to become posted concerning this industry to handle less than this number. I would say, however, for a beginner that from 50 to 100 head would be a very nice sized flock. Experienced hands could handle with profit anywhere from 500 to 2,000 head.

It is my advice to all those who expect to go into the goat business to first read up and become fairly well posted concerning the goat, and if, however, having read concerning this, one of the most important industries, you conclude that you would like and could handle a small herd of goats with profit, then I would advise you to prepare for them first before buying the goats. A great many first buy the goats and then fence and build their sheds and prepare for the proper handling of them afterward.

One of the most prevalent ideas and one in which more men make mistakes is that the Angora goat can live upon south breeze and branch water, thrive, grow fat and grow large quantities of mohair. If the Angora goat could live upon as little and could stand the abuses that the ordinary person believes it can the industry would be a gold mine.

### LUTHER NEAL DROWNS

Young Man Loses Life While Swimming in Colorado River

BALLINGER, Texas, Aug. 1.—Luther Neal, a young man of 20 years, son of a Wingate farmer, was drowned in the Colorado river, four miles below this city, while out on a fishing party with a few companions. The boys decided to go in swimming, and young Neal lost his life a little later.

### BUYS HASKELL FARM

Fort Worth Citizen Goes to West Texas

HASKELL, Texas, Aug. 1.—T. J. Christian of Fort Worth has purchased J. W. Lewis' farm, a few miles west of town, of 160 acres with growing crops and equipments and has taken charge of same.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### HEREFORDS

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

### V. WEISS

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

817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

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

### RED POLLED

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

### B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

### DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—

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

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

## BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. BULLS

### A BARGAIN

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

W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

# SHEEP

**English Shropshire Conditions**  
Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa, the well-known Shropshire importer, writes Chicago Shepherds' Criterion upon the improvement of the breed.

American breeders, as they are making improvement in their own flocks, will be interested in the happenings of the Shropshire circle in Great Britain. I have been for many years in close connection with a majority of the Shropshire breeders on both sides of "the big herring pond." The object is the same, and it is to each year make the Shropshire a better sheep than ever before. Careful study and perseverance have placed the breed on its present high pinnacle of success, and hard work judiciously applied will yet make great advance. The desirable qualities of the breed are its constitution, mutton qualities, the large per cent of lambs and the adaptability to all soils and climates. Wherever mutton lambs are raised, the Shropshire stands in a class by itself. All over England, Ireland and Scotland "Shropshire" is a house word among all agricultural sections. The good results that Shropshire rams give for crossing purposes has gained this enviable reputation for the breed, and as pure breeds, the Shropshire is found to outnumber any other breed at the leading exhibitions in America, England, Australia and many other sheep producing countries.

Shropshire business is in rare good condition in Great Britain. Demand is exceptionally strong and prices are as high, if not higher, than last year. Foreign trade will be good and some have already gone to South America. A little later in the season there will be buyers here from all over the world. Home demand will also be very keen, because there is such a demand for registered Shropshire rams to use on grade flocks. One breeder, who sold all his rams by auction last season, made an average of over \$70 per head. Of course, that price for the better part of the crop is quite often obtained, but it is pretty good to have that for an average of all rams that are raised in one year.

I have been to nearly every flock in Great Britain, and find that the sheep offered this year are of exceptional merit and indeed as high an average as I have seen. The rams show strength of character, good size, the desired covering of natural flesh, dense fleeces, and in all ways show that improvement has been the hobby of all Shropshire breeders. I am always interested in watching the results of different rams on the various flocks. Just yesterday I went thru a flock, the young stock of which were nearly all sired by a ram that was third prize at the Royal three years ago. When we were looking at the yearlings and lambs the manager asked me if I remembered the sire when he was shown as a yearling. I said, "Yes, I believe I do. He was a long-bodied fellow with an exceptionally clear fleece and pink skin. His head was well covered and tip of the nose was brown." He said, "Yes, that is the ram." We went to another field to see him, and he has matured to be a wonderfully strong fellow, but has the same characteristics as when he was a yearling. He was purchased from an auction at \$375 and as I looked further thru his lambs, I was thoroughly convinced that a good sire is usually very cheap in the long run. The lambs were all stamped with the markings of the ram, and had he been a low class fellow, the lambs would have been likewise undesirable. The use of the best

sires obtainable, I think, is one of the largest and surest stepping stones to success. American breeders are taking an advancing measure in adopting the use of a high type of English ram. In this country improvement has been going on for about a century and perfection has been much nearer reached than in any country where improved breeding has been practiced for a shorter period of years. The quickest steps toward improvement are made by obtaining the very best from the old land, and that is why foreign countries come to Great Britain for fresh breeding sheep each season. I think that Shropshire breeders in all parts of the world are an enthusiastic lot and have pushed the breed forward at all times. I was in Ireland a few days ago, and saw a good many Shropshires. It is a great country to grow them big, and we find Shropshires in nearly all parts. In the south of Ireland there are several pure bred flocks, and quite large ones, too. Of course, the counties of Shropshire and Staffordshire here in the Midlands of England are the home of the Shropshire and where they first obtained their name, but Ireland has purchased breeding stock the same as any other country. Now the Shropshires have full classes at Dublin, Cork and other large shows. Have also just had a trip to Scotland, and thru the leading flocks there. Scotland produces hardy Shropshires, but they are hardly as forward early in the season as are those raised in England. The one thing that makes Shropshires so universally well known is that they do well for everyone in all countries. Large shipments will go from here to the leading American breeders of different sections of the country this season and all American sheepmen will have an opportunity of seeing the very best and comparing Shropshires with other breeds.

HOWARD CHANDLER,  
Shrewsbury, England.

### The Southdown Sheep

The Southdown is one of our best mutton sheep. Its flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, of good flavor and yields a large proportion of good meat both to live and dead weights. They are the smallest of the medium woolled breeds that have been imported into this country, but owing to their compact form they weigh remarkably well in proportion to their size.

The Southdown is a native of South-eastern England, in Sussex county, bordering the English channel. They take their name from the long range of chalky hills on which they originally pastured. This breed was introduced into America about the beginning of the nineteenth century. They are now found all over the world, being more widely distributed than any other breed.

### Sheep Shearings

A dry impoverished skin will never support a good fleece.

As a rule young sheep are the most profitable as wool producers.

Sheep are not only good weed killers, but the best of manure spreaders.

In order to get a good fleece, the sheep must be kept in a vigorous condition.

Every cross in the upward direction improves the quality of flocks as mutton sheep.

The foods which will conduce the most to bodily growth will make the most wool.

Do not make the mistake this season of breeding to anything but a first-class ram.

Sheep will live and do better with the same care than any other animal on the farm.

Fattening sheep must be got to eat as much as possible, yet never made to turn at their feed.

A sheep may be a full blood or a pure blood and yet be so deficient in form or fleece as to be unfit for a breeder.

The fleece whose sheep is desirable is usually in that sound condition from which the transition to wholesome mutton is short and easy.

The most striking indication that lambs are getting sufficient nourishment is a well rounded body, clean face, bright clear wool and always in a sportive mood except when sleeping or feeding.

A small flock of sheep fits in nicely with the economy of the small farm not only furnishing its quota of the income but doing fully its share toward maintaining fertility.

### Montague County

NOCONA—Very warm weather for the past week, and some rain, probably a fall of one and a half inches. Corn is the best for years, and will

## A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.  
With impure blood there cannot be good health.  
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

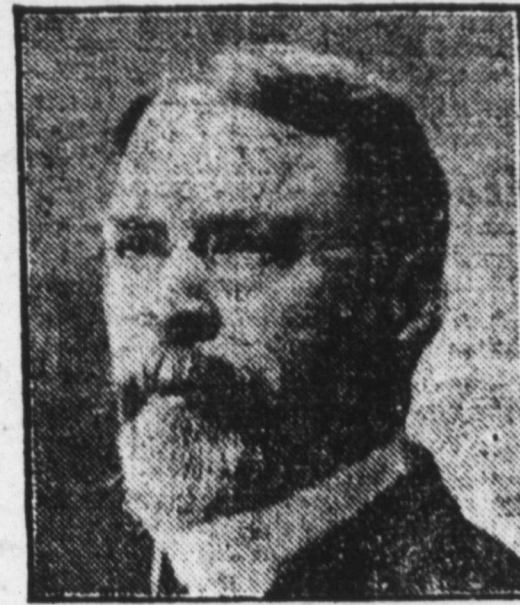
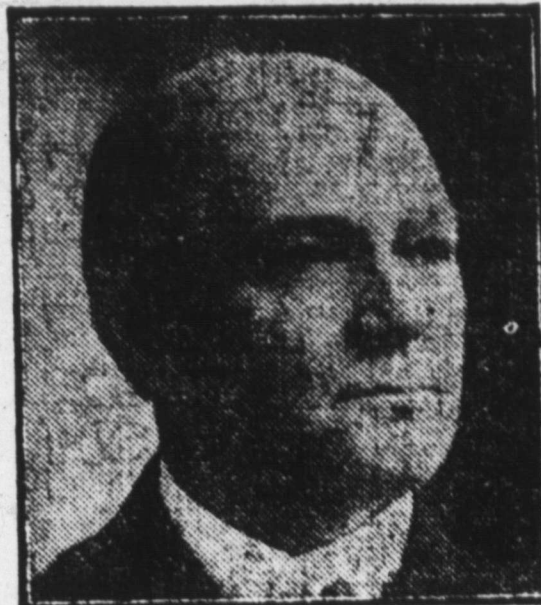
# Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.  
Pure blood means health.  
Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

# THE ROAD TO SUCCESS



### VIGOROUS MANHOOD IS THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS

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

### WEAK MEN

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

### MEN, IS YOUR VITALITY EXHAUSTED?

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

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

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

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

## STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Corner Main and Eleventh Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

probably average forty bushels to the acre. Wheat and oats rather poor, and turning out average of only about fifteen bushels to the acre. Fair prospects for cotton and no damage reported from insects. There will be something like a million bushels of corn made in this vicinity. Cotton will

make from half to three-fourths bale per acre, if worms do not strike it later.

"What makes you say that he's distinguished?"  
"Because he's one of the few men mentioned for the vice presidency."—  
Detroit Free Press.

## To cure a stomach trouble, first Digest the Food

That is essential.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pepsin digests albumen only. Starch requires something else; fat something else.

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

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

Kodol is that combination. In test tubes, in our laboratories,

we have seen it digest every food that man eats.

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

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

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

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

The irritation continues.

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

You will never again permit yourself to suffer from indigestion.

### Our Guarantee

On the first dollar bottle of Kodol your druggist gives a signed guarantee. If it fails to do all we claim, your druggist returns your money. You take no risk whatever. This \$1.00 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c bottle. Made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

## The Dairymen at A. & M.

The fourteenth annual convention of Texas dairymen has just passed into history. In number of dairymen in attendance and in the interest and enthusiasm evidenced by those in attendance the meeting marks a new epoch in the dairy history of the state. Dairymen from every section of the state were present and took a lively interest in the discussions which came before the convention. Among the things which aroused considerable discussion was ways and means for increasing the membership of the association and increasing the effectiveness of the work attempted by the association during the last year. In this connection it was decided to organize local dairymen's association in as many localities as there is shown an interest in that direction. The plan is to affiliate the local associations with the state associations by the payment of a nominal sum to the parent body. Each member of the local association thus affiliated is to enjoy all the privileges profitable, or if we can produce a meat

A new feature of the Texas Dairymen's Association is that of a bureau of information conducted under the direction of the secretary. In this bureau it will be the hope of the officers and members to give information with reference to breeders who wish to buy or sell pure-bred bulls and other dairy stock; also as far as possible assist the dairymen in securing reliable help. A circular will be printed from time to time outlining those who have something to sell and those who wish to buy, by which means every member has an equal chance with other members. It is the belief of the officers of the association that they can do no greater good than assist their fellow-dairymen to purchase and use pure-bred bulls. This work, together with the many other valuable things carried on by the Texas Dairymen's Association is certain to make it a popular organization for the dairymen because from it they are certain to realize great good.

A resolution was passed unanimously by the association and indorsed by

### Loses 40 Pounds of Flesh in 40 Days

#### Rengo, the Great Fat Reducer, Brings Happiness to Battle Creek Woman

As an ordinary illustration of the wonderful results of "Rengo," mention is here made of the case of Mrs. Ada L. Erskine, who lives at 33 East Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Here is her loss in weight, bust and waist measurement:

Before.	After.
Weight—237 pounds.....	197 pounds
Waist—37 inches.....	34 inches
Bust—44 inches.....	40 inches

The following is a letter written by Mrs. Erskine to the Rengo Co. at the end of only 40 days' treatment:

"I can hardly believe my eyes when I look at myself now and realize how fat and unsightly I was not over two months ago. I feel as though I was in a new world, I feel so light and strong. It is all due to Rengo. I started it with little hope that I could get thin by it, because I had taken so many other things and failed every time. I did not miss a day while taking Rengo. I guess that was because it tasted so much like delicious candy.

"Every day that I lost flesh I felt myself getting more strength, so that today I can lift a great deal more, can do more work, walk upstairs quickly without getting tired, and do almost everything with the same energy and delight as when I was a girl. I am simply feeling fine, and if I can't do any more than write you this letter, I certainly owe it to you to allow any fat person, who wants to place his or her confidence in some one and be reduced, to write to me and find out the truth.

"With lasting gratitude to you and Rengo, I am, yours cordially, Ada L. Erskine."

This same experience can happen to you if you are over-fat. You will be stronger, healthier and happier.

There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail if you write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores.

For sale and recommended in Fort Worth by H. T. Pangburn & Co., 9th and Houston Sts.; Covey & Martin, 321 Main St.

the Texas Farmers' Congress advocating the establishment of more demonstration dairy farms in the different sections of the state. Suggestions were made for the establishment of these farms at Amarillo, Temple, Beeville and Troupe, representing respectively the following kinds of land: The Panhandle semi-arid regions, the Central Texas black land belt, the buckshot lands of Southwest Texas and the sandy lands of East Texas. The distribution of the farms as above stated is certain to result in the realization of the importance and practicability of dairying in every section of Texas.

The addresses were uniformly good. The address of Professor C. H. Alford of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College on the "Profitable Dairy Cow," with demonstrations, was a very valuable one. Professor Alvord took two of the poorest producing cows and two of the best producing cows in the college herd and showed the difference in type of the two classes of cows. The only objection to the discussion was that the two poorest cows in the herd produced over 300 pounds of butter-fat the preceding year, and, therefore was hardly a demonstration of the undesirable dairy type.

#### Cactus for Cows

The address of Dr. David Griffith of the United States department of agriculture on the "Yield and Uses of the Cactus Plant" was one of the features of the convention. Dr. Griffith stated that during a period of three years he had grown an average of twenty-three tons of cactus per acre, which contained sufficient feeding value to supply a dairy cow with all the roughage she needed for one year. He reviewed the value of lands in any country where it is possible to supply all the roughage necessary for a cow per acre and said a land where this is possible is worth \$100 to \$150 per acre. This declaration was very interesting to land owners in West and Southwest Texas who are buying such lands at \$10 to \$15 per acre and less.

The address by Dr. J. S. Abbott, state dairy and food commissioner, was well received by the convention. The broad-mindedness with which Dr. Abbott expressed his position with reference to the dairy conditions in Texas won for him many friends. He stated that he desired to see the present work of affecting a strong dairy organization, both state and local, continued until the present evils would be corrected, rot by a policy on his part to prosecute every dairyman who overstepped the narrow confines of the law, but by a better understanding of his business on the part of Texas dairymen and a desire by him to produce a superior product.

The address by Jacob Metzger of Dallas on the "Management of a Sanitary Dairy" was well received. Mr. Metzger stated by sanitary methods employed in milking and handling the milk, together with aeration and cooling, he has been able to keep milk and cream in Texas indefinitely, practically a month, without souring. This goes to show the great necessity of keeping the dairy barn and cows clean and in the use of the aerator.

Other addresses were also interesting and instructive; in fact, those who attended the convention almost unanimously expressed their satisfaction with the meeting and volunteered to bring their friends along next year in order that this feast of information might be enjoyed by hundreds instead of by scores.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dupont B. Lyon, Sherman, president.  
C. H. Alvord, College Station, vice president.

C. O. Moser, Denison, secretary and treasurer.

C. V. Bailey, Waco; T. W. Larkin, Denison, Jacob Metzger, Dallas, executive committee.

All dairymen or farmers of Texas of good moral standing who milk cows are eligible to membership. Send in your dollar to the secretary-treasurer now and become a member of this live and important organization.

### BUYS SAN ANGELO BLOCK

New Orleans Citizens Invests in Concho Property

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 1.—W. H. Hardin sold to B. F. Waddell of New Orleans, block 120 in Fort Concho addition, for \$2,000. Mr. Waddell spent several days in the city, prospecting, and decided that San Angelo is one of the most admirable locations a man could select for a home. He contemplates building on the property and moving here in the near future.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### REAL ESTATE

85,000 ACRES solid body, long time, straight lease, not subject to sale, well improved, West Texas, with 2,000 good cows, 1,000 yearlings, etc.; pasture fine. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, good buildings, 1,000 acres cultivated, \$1 an acre, and live stock at low market value. Brand new 2-story residence and grounds, Fort Worth. Choice Interurban homes and business property. Have buyer for 15,000 to 20,000-acre ranch, with or without cattle; will pay fair part in money, balance in good black land farms, unincumbered, paying well. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—A twelve-section ranch 7 miles southeast of Quanah, Hardeeman county; also 600 head of cattle. Apply to H. J. Norton, Quanah, Texas.

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

### LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—A car of 2 and 3-year-old mules, very fine, 15½ to 16 hands when grown. Dams big boned Shire mares. Address G. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Texas.

THE "ANGUS" herd of the late J. N. Rushing, the oldest herd of "Doddies" in West Texas, is being closed out at bargain prices. Several bulls left. R. L. ALEXANDER, Baird, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—A car of high grade (31-32) Hereford yearling steers. A few 2s and 3s. Address Geo. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Tex.

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

### PERSONAL

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

WANTED—Position as governess by experienced teacher; music and English; excellent credentials. Address Teacher, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Texas.

FOREMAN WANTS position as manager of farm or ranch in Southwest; am practical farmer and stockman. Correspondence invited. Address Lock Box 173, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

### VEHICLES

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

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### MISCELLANEOUS

MERCHANTS who want a profitable side line and young men who want a start in a paying business should handle our made-to-measure clothing outfit. No expense to you, no capital invested, no risk on your part. Our book shows about 400 samples of the best woolen garments guaranteed to give full satisfaction or money refunded. Write now for sample line, giving references. Address Agency, Department, Rogers, Blake & Co., Jackson Boulevard and Market St., Chicago.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

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

AGENTS—Make \$108.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening, patented scissors and cutlery. V. E. Giebner sold twenty-two pairs in three hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how; free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Fourth street, Dayton, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Midland Country Long Famed

(Continued from page 1.)

Burnett. The cattle have a reputation that has brought buyers to Midland from all over the Southwest, and there was no need in shipping out for sale when buyers came after the cattle as fast as they could be raised.

The Scharbauers came originally from New York, near Albany. They were farmers, rather than cattlemen, but have made their great success out of their immense Hereford herd. John Scharbauer now a resident of Fort Worth, was the pioneer, and he was in the sheep business before taking up registered cattle.

### How the Herd Has Grown

Scharbauer Bros. started seven years ago with a capital stock of \$13,000. Seven years afterward the property invoiced \$142,000.—What it is worth now, no one will say nor can definite figures on the number of cattle in the herd be secured. The number of purebred animals probably exceeds 2,000. The herd now includes that of B. N. Aycock, who sold out a few years ago at \$100 round for registered stuff.

In the Scharbauer herd are now more champion bulls than can be found together anywhere else in the United States. Last year Scharbauer Bros. won nearly thirty premiums at Fort Worth. From the Aycock herd they got Oakwood Hesiod 43d, grand champion bull of all Texas snow rings for two years. They bought the champion bull at the St. Louis world's fair, the 2-year-old prize winner at the 1905 International show in Chicago which cost them \$1,000; and last winter they bought Sagamore winner of the junior bull sweepstakes at Fort Worth.

For the last four or five years Chris Scharbauer, who has remained at Midland, has been living in town. He was one of the first Texas cattlemen to encourage agricultural settlers, and has sold land freely to the farmers. The Scharbauer ranch now lies ten miles along the border of Midland county, and south of the city. Mr. Scharbauer expects to sell it all eventually as well as his herds, as he now feels like retiring and resting after a long and busy life. When the herd is eventually cut up it probably will remain in Texas, or at least above quarantine line as there has never been a case of fever in it, and the result will be a great improvement of a hundred other

Twenty-fifth Year

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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Session opens Wednesday,  
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**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:** Professional courses for teachers, leading to elementary, advanced and permanent certificates.

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Session 1909 begins June. 12.

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WILSON WILLIAMS, Registrar.

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\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful; students meet in month of satisfaction guaranteed; particulars from: **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

herds by the injection of pure blood.

Midland also boasts of the biggest herd of black cattle in America (poll-ed angus and Galloways), and has to thank for it the late Nelson Morris, who picked the south plains as the best place in all the United States to breed cattle for market. The Morris herd, which now belongs to the Morris heirs, is located on the C ranch, which lies in Midland, Andrews and Ector counties and is probably the largest ranch of the south plains. Nelson Morris founded the herd twenty-three years ago and has since that time produced hundreds of thousands of cattle for market. The herd now probably numbers 25,000 head and is raised solely for beef purposes. It has its own side track for loading, two miles from Midland. The cattle are shipped as two-year-olds to the Standing Rock Indian reservation in Dakota to be finished. The Dakota ranch covers 550,000 acres. The manager of C ranch as well as of the ranch in Dakota is W. M. Pence, who has been in Texas four years. He came from Indiana and has been a Morris employe many years. His home is in Midland.

Estes and Watts and Henry McClintock are Hereford breeders living in the Midland country. Save for the C ranch herd the country is practically devoted to Hereford and Hereford grades.

Early day cattle raisers, whose names are well known in Texas and who have either operated in the Midland country or had headquarters there are C. C. Slaughter, Arthur Anderson, the Crowleys, Cowdens and Winfield Scott, altho the latter never had headquarters at Midland.

## No Exceptions To 28-Hour Law

### Bureau of Animal Industry Issues Warning to Railroads

Some of the live stock carrying railroads of the west have been assuring shippers, so the department of agriculture has been informed, that the department does not intend to enforce one of the most important provisions of the twenty-eight hour law regarding the resting of live stock in transit. Agents of the department have been quoted as saying that if provision were made to feed and water live stock in the cars the department would regard this as a substantial compliance with the law and would not insist that the stock should also be rested en route.

Such statements are absolute misrepresentations, for the department has no authority to modify the act of congress in question, but intends to enforce every provision of the law. The statute requires, in general, that stock should be unloaded at the end of twenty-eight hours for feed, water and five hours of rest. It was feared, however, that this requirement might be onerous upon stock carrying roads, and an exception was provided in the law that if stock were carried in cars in which they could and actually did have proper feed, water, space and opportunity to rest, they need not be unloaded.

Contracts are now being made for the fall movement of live stock from the west, and the matter is, consequently, of present interest to both the railroads and the shippers. Copies of the law may be obtained on application to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

A. D. MELVIN,

Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Ex-Governor Hoard pays this tribute to the women who are in the dairy business: "The Lord knew what he was about when he made women to be a helpmeet to man. In our dairy lecture work in the United States and Canada, covering over twenty-five years, we came in contact with something like 160 women who were dairy farmers, and we never found one who was not a pronounced success. There were instances where the husband died and left a family of children to bring up and educate and a mortgage to pay off, and the wife did both with splendid credit and success."

Ladies and gentlemen going out of the city for their vacation are requested not to bring any typhoid fever back with them.

American workmen on Pacific coast object to competing with Japanese, principally because latter work 14 hour days for one-half white man's salary for 8 hour day.

## NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE

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MRS. L. A. KIDD-KEY, Sherman, Texas.  
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