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## The Possibility of Developing Dual-Purpose Cows

BY J. A. WICKHAM IN RURAL WORLD

Just so long as both beef and milk and its products are desired for food, just so long will there be a hope in the minds of some people that an animal can be found which will in a satisfactory degree furnish both. There are many people who, like the writer, believe there is a place for the dual-purpose cow and that the demand is increasing right along and that there are plenty of such animals to make the foundation for profitable herds by proper development and selection of their offspring.

It may be asked: "Upon what is this assumption based?" The reply is cheerfully and confidently given in the words, "personal observation and experience." Before giving a detailed

milk and beef when fed and developed for both purposes, but it has a very strong rival for dual-purpose characteristics in the Red Polled.

No butcher will deny that the Red Polled cattle stand the test when slaughtered, and yet at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in the test for dairy excellence in a herd of fifty, a Red Polled cow stood second. Her competitors were of the leading dairy breeds, yet below her were Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires.

There are other notable instances, also, which show that there are individuals among the so-called beef breeds which are the equal of some of the champions of the dairy breeds, and so long as there are such individuals

that biologists are now agreed that these "sports," or, in more scientific parlance, "mutants," usually reproduce their new-found characters, hence may become the progenitors of a class of animals in which these characteristics may become fixed.

This accepted scientific fact, then, should be kept in mind when reading what follows, for the truth of it has been made evident in our experience.

In the herd of the writer's father, when Shorthorns were known as Durhams, was a magnificent cow, as to proportion when judged by beef standards. She had been singled out as a pet for her beauty and because her mother died from the effects of parturition, and she was handled and pet-

teristics which made her wonderful were plainly evident in her heifers, and also in their offspring, one of her granddaughters, which was retained in later years as the family cow, being quite as deep a milker as "Old Whitey." This is one instance of not only a dual-purpose cow, but one which transmitted her valuable qualities.

Space cannot be taken to enumerate all the examples coming under the writer's notice, but mention must be made of a deep red Shorthorn cow which from a calf had been raised with a view to keeping her for milk. She, too, had been made a pet and had received much the same treatment given the white Durham heifer. When she came into the possession of the writer

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account of these it may be well to take a look around over the country, and if we go to the famous Elgin district of Illinois we will find that Holstein-Friesians, the one dairy breed claimed by its admirers to be profitable beef producers, to predominate, and next come the Shorthorns, that grand beef breed, which may also be classed with profitable milk producers if rightly developed.

It is not claimed for either of these breeds that a given quantity of their milk is as rich in butter-fat as that of the Jersey, but there are other points counting in their favor which offset this, valuable tho this quality in milk may be. This is a breed that no one can deny has furnished profit in both

there is hope that by proper feeding and breeding the desired qualities may become common to a herd. The Shorthorns have in the past shown notably heavy milkers, and if care had been taken to perpetuate dairy quality in their descendants we would now have milking Shorthorns widely distributed. Some of these have come under the writer's notice, but before giving an account of them and heavy milkers from other "beef" herds we wish to forestall any argument which may take for its basis that these cows were freaks or sports, perhaps the product of peculiar conditions, hence could not be depended on to reproduce in their descendants desirable characteristics they themselves possess, by saying

ted and fed by a number of us children, who vied with each other in kindness to her. From calthood up her embryo udder was manipulated and the motion of milking carried out, and this "mock milking" she seemed to enjoy thoroly. She grew and grew till at two years old she was as large as any cow on the place, but her exact weight or measurements cannot be given, as no record was kept of them. When two and a half years old, her first calf was dropped, and the quantity of milk she gave was a wonder. On wild grass, with no grain, she gave the first year from four to five gallons a day, and the next year this was increased considerably. Tho she seemed a phenomenon, yet the same charac-

she was six years old, and in form she was a good type of the beef breed, tho anyone could see she was a deep milker by the development of her udder. In this we were not disappointed, as she averaged 350 pounds of butter a year. But the point most valuable in this connection is that her daughters and granddaughters were equally as good producers.

The Herefords are not credited with being heavy milkers, yet one cow owned by a friend of the writer gives an average milk yield that compares very favorably with that of a high class Jersey, being no less than fully seven gallons a day.

Now, as to whether this trait is inherited or acquired, we cannot say,

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not knowing her ancestors, but it is a certain fact that she, too, like the other, had been treated in such a way as to develop her maternal instincts, with which must be classed milk production.

Combining milk and beef quality by crossing two breeds, types of each of these is usually frowned upon, but having recently read of the experience of a farmer who did this with good success gives the writer courage to tell what he has done in this direction with Shorthorns and Jerseys.

### Getting Rid of Bulls

Having a herd of Jersey cows, we found it very hard to make a profitable disposition of the surplus males, and as there was an abundance of pasture, and we could easily raise all the winter feed needed, an experiment was decided on which it was hoped would remedy this state of affairs. A Shorthorn bull of good pedigree and individual excellence was secured, and most of the cows were bred to him, reserving only a few to be bred to a Jersey to keep up the herd of milkers. The result was very pleasing, for the calves resembled the sire in color and other characteristics of the beef breeds and sold for feeders at good prices. Two of the heifer calves were retained the first year in order to test the theory that milking quality is a matter of feed and care as well as breed and heredity, and was able to demonstrate its truth, as these Shorthorn-Jersey crosses, tho having the characteristic form and color of the breed represented by the sire, were yet the equal as milkers of their full-blood Jersey sisters. This experiment resulting favorably, I was emboldened to go a step farther, and keeping a very promising bull calf belonging to a heavy milking Shorthorn cow, we crossed him on these half-bloods, which were, in fact, his half-sisters, and the outcome was pleasing, a complete triumph. I should have tried a farther cross, which would have resulted in a seven-eighths Shorthorn, but for business reasons I disposed of the whole herd, and thus ended my experiments in showing the possibilities of combining the beef and dairy breeds in making a general-purpose cow.

From these experiments and experiences it seems very reasonable that the beef breeds may be developed to make milkers, and as the great ranges of the west are taken up and beef production will be a feature of general farming, the dual-purpose cow, the one that can yield a profit in milk and produce and feed a calf besides, will be at a premium, and the man who has a herd of

these will find a ready demand for them.

## HORSES

### Training Young Horses

Training horses requires skill and patience, particularly much of the latter. By controlling your own temper you will be better able to gain control over the horse you wish to handle. Be gentle with the colts and gain their confidence. Do not attempt to make them do too much at first. Instruct them in one thing at a time and keep at that one thing until it is thoroughly learned. When horses are two or three years old it is time to begin to break them to harness. At the same time the young horse should be taught to fear nothing. He should be taken to places where railroad trains pass or where locomotives stand and blow off steam and whistle. At first the young horse, particularly if a country one, will be skittish. Be patient and he will get over this. Do not yell at him. When you do so you simply make him more nervous. Work with him until you assure him he is not going to be hurt and he will then go with you where you urge him. Another thing, always train a horse to lead and to walk fast. Never strike a colt or any other domestic animal on the head and never kick or club them. In fact, the whip is of very little use. The horse wants to please you and will do if given proper treatment. Try it.

### Evolution of Percheron

Percheron horses are noted the world over for their general excellence as draft horses. This breed originated in the district of Perche in the southern part of Normandy, France. The home of these animals abounds in nutritious grasses and pure water. The Percheron of the present day is part Arabian stock. According to history when the French defeated the Saracens in 732, A. D., they used the Arabian horses to cross with Percheron mares. It is this cross that has developed a fine breed of farm animals. In order to preserve this valuable breed the French government established studs and bought the best specimens of the breeds, giving their services to farmers at nominal figures. The government also offered prizes at agricultural shows and inaugurated a system of inspection and licensing stallions that prohibited using

unsound animals for breeding purposes.

It was not until 1883 that Percheron horses were recognized by the French government under that name, this noble steed having been previously called Norman or Percheron. The first volume of the American stud book was published as Percheron-Norman, but now the French draft horse is classified in stud books, fair and exposition schedules as Percheron.

A potential factor that has contributed in evolving the Percheron horse to his present degree of perfection is government supervision and subsidizing the best stallions. Every colt reserved for breeding is inspected by the government and if his quality is superior he is approved and placed on the subsidy list at \$75 to \$150 per annum as long as he stands for public service. If sound and of average quality the young stallion is authorized but not subsidized. If the animal is imperfect or unsound he is condemned. It is the rigid veterinary inspection that has eliminated unsoundness from the Percheron horse wherever introduced. His attributes of intelligence, docility, courage and endurance may be equaled but not surpassed by other draft breeds, and wherever used for heavy teaming he has given satisfaction.

### Second Range Horse Sale

The second range horse sale of the season of 1908 at the St. Louis National Stock Yards was held on July 14. The quality was not good, and about thirty loads were disposed of at prices considered almost steady with the same time a year ago. The sale included eighty-nine broken horses at an average of \$55.50 per head, but with a top of \$125. A few mules sold from \$42.50 to \$97.50 per head, an average of \$69. The sale of some Indian ponies from Washington included twenty-one mares and colts, 850 to 900 pounds, at \$39; twenty-one same at \$42.50; twenty mares, colts and geldings at \$40; nineteen mares and geldings at \$41.50; fourteen thin mares, colts and geldings at \$29.50; sixteen yearlings and two-year-olds at \$22.50; seven colts at \$14.50. Nevada offerings included twenty-two head three and four-year-olds, mares and geldings, 1,000 pounds, at \$63; twenty-three head three to seven-year-olds, 850 to 900 pounds, at \$42.50; twenty-one head two and three-year-olds, 800 pounds, at \$35; eighteen mares and sixteen colts, about 900 pounds, at \$50; fourteen mares and eleven colts, thin, 950 pounds, at \$48; seven mixed ages, 800 pounds, at \$33; ten mares and one colt, thin, 950 pounds, at \$45; twenty-five two-year-

olds and up, 900 pounds, \$45.50. The sale also included twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, 850 to 900 pounds, at \$46.50; twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, 850 pounds, at \$37.50; twenty-eight three to seven-year-olds, thin, 800 to 850 pounds, at \$30; thirty three to seven-year-olds, thin, 750 to 800 pounds, at \$26; twenty-one three to seven-year-olds, thin, 900 pounds, at \$30.50; thirty-six yearlings and two-year-olds at \$21; three yearlings at \$12.50; twenty-three three to seven-year-olds, thin, 900 pounds, at \$30.50; twenty-two three to seven-year-olds, thin, 750 to 850 pounds, at \$22.50; nineteen yearlings to three-year-olds at \$20; eleven mixed ages, colts, at \$10. Although there is considerable to be made out of these horses, the appearance of nearly all of them shows that the ranges from which shipments were made are not turning out fat horses in average market condition.

Most of the impurities found in milk get there during milking.

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## What is Meant By "Feeding Rations"

(By W. J. Kennedy, Iowa State College.)

A thorough discussion and understanding of feeding rations and the various terms used in connection with them is of vital importance to the man who feeds stock. Many people consider this to be a most complicated subject. In many respects it is, but still if studied in the right way, it is very simple and easily understood. There are several terms which must be kept in mind to avoid confusion.

**1,000-Pound Question.**—By the term ration we simply mean the amount of feed an animal is given to eat in twenty-four hours. It does not matter whether the allowance is ample to meet the needs of the animal or not, the amount given is the ration. For convenience sake in the compounding of rations, we say that a ration is the amount of feed given to an animal of 1,000 pounds live weight in twenty-four hours. This is simply used to avoid complication. Animals of different ages and of the same age vary in size and weight, thus must be given different allowances of the same kind of feed in proportion to their size, to produce similar results. If an animal weighs more than 1,000 pounds, more feed is given; if less than 1,000 pounds, less feed is given in proportion to the weight. A ration may be composed of a number of feed stuffs, such as hay, roots, silage, corn, oats, and so forth, or it may be composed of one single feed stuff, as hay, straw or milk.

A ration always contains a combination of compounds, that is, protein, fat, carbohydrates and ash. Different rations will contain varying amounts of these compounds depending upon

the kinds of feed stuffs used in compounding the ration.

**Nitrogenous Rations.**—Some rations are designated as being nitrogenous rations. By this is meant that the ration is rich in nitrogenous or protein matter. It does not mean that the ration merely contains nitrogenous matter, because every ration, whether designated as nitrogenous or not contains a great deal more carbonaceous matter than it does nitrogenous matter. Skim milk when fed alone, is a good example of a highly nitrogenous ration.

**Carbonaceous.**—Other rations are classed as being carbonaceous, by which is meant that they are low in nitrogenous matter. Good examples of this class may be found in corn fodder, timothy hay, wheat straw, etc.

In considering rations, we have to consider feeding standards. A table of feeding standards is simply a collection of feeding stuffs giving the amount of dry matter, digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat in 100 pounds of each. These are constantly used in the compounding of rations. In addition, we use another term which every feeder should be thoroughly familiar with, that is, the nutritive ratio.

**Nutritive Ratio.**—The nutritive ratio is simply the ratio of protein content of the ration to the carbohydrates and fat. It is determined by first multiplying the amount of fat in the ration by 2.4 and adding the results obtained by so doing to the amount of carbohydrates in the ration, and dividing the sum of the two by the amount of protein present. For instance, we have a ration containing 2.5 pounds protein, 15 pounds of carbohydrates and .5 pounds of fat. Given such a ration

and asked to find the nutritive ratio, we would proceed as follows: The first thing to do is to get the fat and carbohydrates on the same basis. To do this, we multiply the fat by 2.4 to bring it to the same relation as the carbohydrates. This is done because in determining the heat value of fat and carbohydrates it has been found that when one pound of fat is burned it will give off the same amount of heat as 2.4 pounds of carbohydrates will when burned. Thus, we claim that one pound of fat is equivalent to 2.4 pounds of carbohydrates; thus in bringing them to the same relation we must first multiply the fat by 2.4 before adding to the carbohydrates. The nutritive ratio of the above ration would be as follows: .5 of fat by 2.4 equals 1.2 plus 15 pounds of carbohydrates divided by 2.5 pounds of protein equals nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.48. This simply means that for every one pound of protein in the above ration there are 6.48 pounds of carbohydrates and the carbohydrates equivalent of fat. The nutritive ratio is always determined by the above method and must be thoroughly understood by any person before he can work out a complete ration for any class of stock.

**Balanced Ration.**—So far we have dealt with rations only. We have not entered into the discussion of the proper kind of rations. In stock feeding, instead of discussing feeding rations we speak of "balanced" rations. By a balanced ration we mean a combination of feed stuffs so arranged that the different compounds are present in such amount and proportions in relation to each other as to give certain definite results desired by the feeder. Balanced rations differ very much in the kinds of feed stuffs of which they are composed, the amounts of the same used, and the amounts of the various compounds present. What would be a perfectly balanced ration for one class of stock would not be considered a balanced ration at all for an entirely different class of stock.

**How Ascertained.**—Horses at hard work, for instance, require a very different ration from horses which are not working at all, or young and growing colts. The same is true of all other classes of stock. The question often arises, how can we determine just how much of the different compounds should be fed for the best results? In this connection we have standard rations worked out by German and American scientists who have made a careful study of this matter, and have, after long years of work, during which thousands of animals were fed, reached their conclusions. For instance, if they wished to determine a maintenance ration for a horse at rest, it would be done as follows: A large number of horses would be fed, accurate accounts of all the feed eaten would be kept, the horses would be weighed frequently, and if they were gaining in weight, less feed would be fed; if they were losing in weight, more would be fed, and so on until they would be feeding just enough to keep the horse at a constant weight, neither gaining nor losing in weight. This work would be repeated and different kinds of feed used. After a large number of tests had been made, the results would be averaged up and the average amount of protein fed would be considered the amount of protein necessary for a maintenance ration for a horse at rest, the same of the carbohydrates and the fat. The nutritive ratios would be worked out, averaged up, and ascertained in the same way. In this way the amount of dry matter, protein, carbohydrates, fat and nutritive ratio are obtained. The same method has been used in determining the rations best suited to the needs of all animals for each specific purpose.

In discussing rations we frequently use the terms "narrow," "medium" and "wide." Each and every one of these terms has a significant meaning and used when applied to feeding rations,

They are used in discussing the amount of protein present and the relation between the protein and the carbohydrates and fat.

A medium ration is one which has a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 6. That is, it contains one pound of protein for every six pounds of carbohydrates and fat. This is about the amount which is considered to give the best results for fattening animals, for dairy cows, and horses at hard work.

A narrow ration is one which has a nutritive ratio of less than one to five. Skim milk, oil meal, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, tankage and dried blood furnish good examples of feed stuffs having a narrow ration. For very young animals, a narrow ration gives best results.

Wide rations are those which have a nutritive ratio of from one to seven to one to fifteen. They are used for maintenance purposes. For instance, the nutritive ratio of a ration for a horse at rest, not doing any work, is about one to eleven. Wheat straw, corn stover, timothy hay and such feed stuffs are good examples of wide rations.

By a maintenance ration we mean the food required to keep an animal in its natural condition, neither gaining nor losing.

## POULTRY

It's a common assertion that a flock of hens, if not too large, will net a dollar each in one year, but a clergyman with 200 hens on one acre of land, after an experience of ten years and keeping an account book, says this does not do the hen justice, as his netted about \$2.50 per year, and one year actually netted \$3.50 each and enabled him to give a son and daughter a college education.

A record for one year shows that he sold from 200 hens 19,960 eggs for \$615.18, 100 chickens sold for \$75 and sold dressed for market \$30, or a total income of \$716.18. He says he did it, first, by improving his knowledge in management by reading the best poultry papers and applying the knowledge gained; and, second, by building very simple and inexpensive poultry houses. If a preacher on an acre of land can accomplish this, what should an energetic, intelligent boy or girl on the average farm be able to accomplish with poultry?

Give the boys and girls some pure bred poultry, a hammer, some nails and some scraps of lumber or old boxes and turn them loose and if they are stayers, my word of it, they will soon emancipate themselves from the cotton patch. Poultry on the farm pick up lots of waste products and destructive insects. The colony plan is the best to follow in raising chickens and is especially adapted to the farm. The writer builds colony houses 6x8 feet, 5½ feet front, 4½ feet in rear and leave the front open. This size will accommodate twenty-five hens. Cover the open front with screen wire to keep out the varmints and mosquitoes. When mosquitoes are bad at night they will pester chickens the same as they do persons and if there is a case of sorehead it will soon spread thru the entire flock by the mosquitoes inoculating them at night while on the roost.

Here in the south our people are doubly blessed on account of the mild climate—it does not require expensive houses, and green food can be supplied the year around by planting pie melons, saving the culls from Irish potatoes, sowing rape, a patch of wheat, oats, rye, collards, etc.

Right now is the very best time to begin the poultry business. A pen of this season's breeders can be bought considerably cheaper than to wait until spring. A half dozen young pullets and male would make a nice start and it would be fun to watch them grow to maturity, besides they would make the best of winter layers. Market poultry is a good price now and there seem to be no possibility of an over production.

## Fitting Cattle For Shows

It is getting near the season when the Texas breeder who believes in exhibiting the products of his range and feed pen turns his thoughts to getting his exhibits in first class condition. Many a prize has been won by an inferior animal because it was properly prepared for the show ring while better stuff has been passed by on account of a rough or slovenly appearance.

If pastures are good, they, with the addition of some bran, chopped wheat and oats will do until two months before the show, writes Professor John T. Cain in the *Deseret Farmer*. Then take cattle in and begin the real fitting. If you have darkened box stalls let each show animal have one and be sure you keep out all flies and other annoying features. Light blankets made of burlap will serve to keep flies away and thus add comfort to the cattle. As soon as animals are taken up give them a good bath, using plenty of water and soap. Tar soap makes a good lather and leaves the hair in good condition. The feeding now should be closely watched so that all possible gain can be made without the animal getting off feed. Feed three times a day, say at 6 a. m., noon and 6 o'clock at night. For roughage, feed alfalfa hay, green corn and sorghum, if the last two can be had. If the animal is a calf, it should receive mother's milk and the milk of a nurse cow, for milk is the best food for the young growing animals.

For grain, nothing is better than corn, but as this food is so high-priced here, a mixture of chopped wheat, bran and ground barley may be used. Variety is relished by cattle, so don't make them sick of one food. Animals should never be over-fed, but should always be looking for their meals. Begin the grain feeding gradually and get it up to ten to fifteen pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight, several weeks before the show. When on full feed, miss one feed per week, say Sunday at noon, as this will make animals relish food more and also give them a rest. If under the forced feeding, the animals refuse a meal or two, don't be alarmed, but let them fast for a day or so, by which time they will generally begin to feed all right.

Be sure the feed boxes are well cleaned and that nothing is allowed to sour around the stalls, for this is the greatest cause of cattle going off feed. The faeces of animals should be watched by the feeder, as they are the best index to conditions. When the cattle are feeding right the faeces should not be hard, but should be in a semi-solid condition so that they have some shape and appear to have a membrane surrounding them. If ani-

mals get too loose use more oats and not so much green food in the ration.

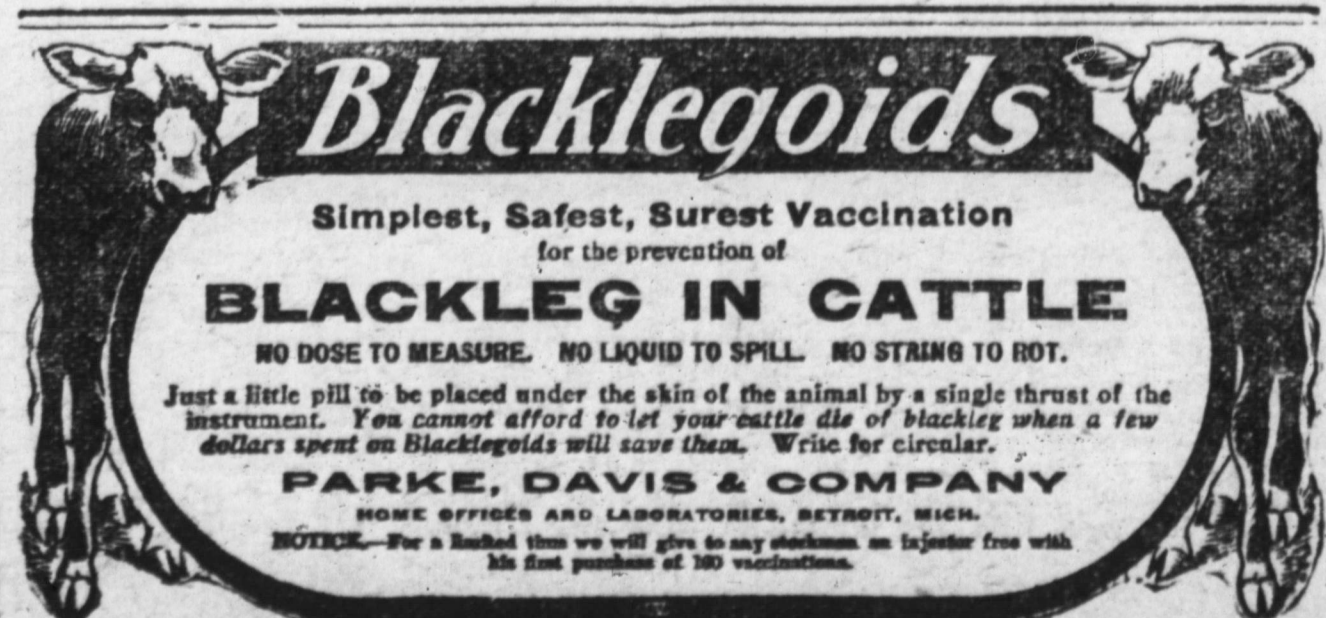
The coat of hair and skin needs considerable attention from the first. Give a bath often and do considerable brushing every day. Do not use curry comb, except to get manure off, as the harsh comb breaks the hair. Each animal should have from one-half to an hour's brushing per day, as this makes the skin pliable, gives a gloss to the hair and keeps the animal clean. If the animal is Hereford, Galloway or Shorthorn, the hair is generally roughened or curled, which is done by wetting down the animal and then lightly currying against the hair (against the grain), which curls it and gives the desired roughened appearance. This roughing of the hair covers up many defects and makes the animal appear blockier. This currying should be done often during the last two months before showing, as the continual work along this line makes the hair more curly.

The horns of animals require much attention, and only an expert can fix them correctly. Several things are needed before one can go to work on horns, among them being a spoke shave, a wood rasp, a steel scraper, about three by four inches, several grades of sand paper, some metal polish and flannel rags. With the spoke shave take off the rough outer horn and thin the horn down some, then by the aid of the wood rasp and sand paper they can be smoothed up. Now, by the use of the scraper, the smoothing is continued, working from the base of the horn outward. When thoroughly smooth the polish is given by an application of metal polish, which is rubbed in with soft rags. Some whitening may also be used in this final polishing. Do not be afraid of doing too much here, as generally it takes hours to make the horns presentable.

Cattle hoofs can be trimmed by the use of a chisel and mallet and on large farms regular stocks are built in which animals are held. If animals are quiet the hoofs can be made neater by marking, while animals stands on a plank floor.

Still with all the feeding, currying and polishing which has been described if the animal does not know how to stand before the judge, not much is gained. Begin early teaching cattle to lead and stand squarely upon their feet when the signal is given and thus you will be able to show them to advantage.

There are more tricks in the show yard business than in anything short of horse trading, and this article, tho not written to explain them, may give some idea of the great care necessary to prepare cattle for showing.



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# Alfalfa As a Hog Food

During the last summer (1907) about 150 of the most successful swine growers and pork producers of Kansas and Oklahoma were interviewed on the subject of the crops used for feed. In Southern Oklahoma along the river valleys and in Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas the farmers are favored with a soil and climate that make it possible to produce pork very cheaply. The mildness of the climate makes it unnecessary to build as expensive shelters for hogs in winter as are required farther north, and the short open winters make it possible to furnish pasture during a greater portion of the year, thus lessening the amount of grain which it is necessary to feed. The main pasture crops for hogs in this region are alfalfa, wheat, oats and rye, ranking in importance in the order named.

It is the testimony of 95 per cent of the farmers interviewed that there is no better forage crop for hogs than alfalfa, where it can be grown successfully.

As to the amount of pasturage or the number of hogs alfalfa will carry per acre without injury to the crop, the estimates given by farmers vary considerably, depending on the kind of soil, the fertility of the land, and the size of the hogs pastured. The following, however, is a safe average estimate as given by conservative men who had had much experience: River valley and creek bottom land well set in alfalfa will carry from fifteen to twenty head per acre of 50 to 125-pound hogs. Upland of fair average fertility will support from eight to ten head of the same kind of hogs. There are fields that have supported twenty-five head per acre all thru the season for a number of years and are still in good condition, and there are other fields that will not furnish pasture for more than five head per acre; but these are extremes. When a field is used only for pasture it is better to divide it into several lots and move the hogs from one to the other as occasion requires.

Those who have failed with it as pasture owe their failure to two causes: The first is that the alfalfa has been pastured before it has become well rooted. Young alfalfa is too tender a plant to stand severe treatment except under very favorable circumstances. There are a few farmers who have pastured it the same year it was sown and the alfalfa has survived; but this was on rich heavy loam soil, usually creek bottom or river valley land with water not far below the surface, and the season was very favorable. Ordinarily alfalfa should not be pastured until the second year, and better still not until the third year if it is desired to keep the field as permanent pasture.

The second cause of failure with alfalfa is heavy pasturing and lack of judgment in pasturing in unfavorable seasons. A good many farmers have sown a small piece of alfalfa, and then because it has grown rapidly and all

kinds of stock are fond of it, they have turned all the stock on the farm on it and have wondered why their alfalfa was killed out. Others pasture regardless of whether the season is dry and hot. In either case heavy pasturing is very likely to cause the alfalfa to be killed out.

The length of the season during which this pasture is furnished also varies. Alfalfa is ready for pasture on the average from the middle of April in Southern Oklahoma to the middle of May in Northern Kansas. It is best not to pasture earlier, as the young alfalfa has not the start it should have for heavy pasturing, nor has it the substance in the plant. When not pastured too early it will furnish food at the rate mentioned during nearly the whole season until October in the northern part and November in the southern part of the section referred to. In some years the pasture season will continue a month later in the autumn, owing to the rainfall and the lateness of cool weather. In some seasons, if the summer is unusually dry and hot, the pasture will become short, but usually pasture for the number of hogs mentioned can be depended on for about seven months of the year at the southern limit of the territory named and for about five months at the northern limit. This rule will apply to other sections of the country having the same climatic conditions as Oklahoma and Kansas.

While many farmers pasture alfalfa fields to their full capacity, in some sections, especially in Northern Kansas, it is customary to run about half as many hogs as the alfalfa fields will support. This practice permits the cutting of the usual number of crops of hay, tho the yield of hay is, of course, reduced.

### Food Character of Alfalfa

Alfalfa not only furnishes a great amount of pasture, but it is of a character that goes to make bone and muscle. It belongs to the leguminous family of plants, as do the clovers, the cowpea, the field pea, the soy bean and the vetches, and, while it is furnishing this valuable food, it is adding fertility to the land. Either alfalfa pasture or alfalfa hay, with corn, forms very nearly a balanced ration for animals; and, while it is better to have a grain ration fed with it to hogs as well as other animals, a healthier, thriftier hog can be raised on alfalfa alone than on corn alone. Many instances are found where hogs have been raised on alfalfa alone. One Oklahoma farmer marketed in December, 1905, sixty-one head of spring pigs 8 months old that averaged 171 pounds, which had run from the time they were little pigs with their mothers on fifteen acres of alfalfa without any grain. They sold on the market for 5½ cents a pound. This made the cash value of the alfalfa pasture about \$38.35 per acre. As will be seen, this is light pasturing, as there were only about four pigs per acre besides the brood sows. It is much better economy to furnish a grain ration with the pasture, as it results in better gains and a better product. One man estimates that it takes from one-half to one-third less corn on alfalfa pasture than on a straight grain ration to make a hog ready for market. Many let the hogs run on alfalfa until about 6 months old, by which time they reach a weight of 75 to 125 pounds, feeding just a little grain; then they feed heavily for about two months and sell the hogs at 8 months old weighing 200 to 225 pounds. One farmer, who raises about a thousand hogs a year and who in one year sold \$11,200 worth of hogs, makes a practice of raising his hogs on alfalfa pasture until about 8 months old, feeding one ear of corn per head daily. He then feeds heavily on corn for a month or two and sells at an average weight of 200 to 225 pounds. Another man feeds all the corn and slop the pigs will clean up, all the while running them on alfalfa pasture, and sells at 6 or 8 months old at weights of 250 to 300 pounds. Another, who raises about a thousand head a year, feeds all the corn the pigs will eat, beginning shortly after weaning and continuing until the hogs are sold at 10 to 11 months old, averaging about 275 pounds.

Still another farmer, from weaning time (2 months old) until 8 months old, feeds the pigs nothing but dry corn on alfalfa pasture, averaging about one-half gallon of corn (3½ pounds) a day per head. At the end of eight months he sells at an average weight of 250 pounds. The quantity of corn fed is about 11¼ bushels per head. Figuring at the average price of corn in this locality, 35 cents, and the price received for pork, 5½ cents, the following results show the cost of

growing pork on this farm and the value of alfalfa pasture:

Value of 250-lb. hog, at 5½c....\$13.75  
Value of pig at weaning, 50 lbs., at 5½c..... 2.75

Gain from pasture and grain 11.00  
Cost of 11¼ bu. corn, at 35c..... 3.93

Value of pasture per head pastured..... 7.07

Now, compare these results with those of a man who had to depend on other pasture crops than alfalfa. He estimates that it will take 15 bushels of corn on wheat, oats and rye pasture to raise and fatten a hog so it will weigh 240 pounds at 9 months old besides the pasture and slop. At the price of corn mentioned, 35 cents a bushel, and with hogs at 5½ cents a pound, note the cost of producing pork on this farm:

Value of 240-lb. hog, at 5½c....\$13.20  
Value of pig at weaning, 50 lbs., at 5½c..... 2.75

Gain from pasture and grain.. 10.45  
Cost of 15 bu. corn, at 35c..... 5.25

Value of pasture per head pastured..... 5.20

The pasture on this farm will not support more than half as many head per acre as alfalfa. Its value is only \$5.20 per head against \$7.07 per head for alfalfa pasture on the other farm.

The experiences of these men are sufficient to show the value of alfalfa pasture alone, its greater value when grain is fed in connection, and that it is an important factor in economic pork production.

While alfalfa pasture has been found to be very valuable for hogs, the hay as a part ration for winter is scarcely less important. Thruout the region referred to the farmers are feeding the hay to hogs in winter. The hay has been found especially valuable for brood sows before farrowing. Where it is fed during the winter only a small ration of grain is necessary to keep the sows in good flesh and in health condition. Sow thus fed also farrow good litters of strong healthy pigs.

### Feeding Methods

Many feed the hay by throwing it on the ground in forkfuls; others have made low racks in which the hay is placed, where the hogs can feed like cattle or sheep. The hay is usually fed dry. The leaves are more readily eaten by the hogs than the stems, and they contain more of the nutritive value of the plant. For these reasons some farmers save the last cutting of hay for the hogs because it is more relished. It is eaten up cleaner, as the stems are not so woody. Sometimes the hay is cut up fine, wet and mixed with other feed, and sometimes it is fed ground, as there are now alfalfa mills scattered thruout the alfalfa regions. But it is very doubtful whether this extra expense will pay, unless it be for a ration for young pigs.

### Experience of Farmers

To avoid the expense of cutting or grading, some farmers, in order to get the hay all eaten, have soaked it in water and fed it. This has proved very satisfactory where tried. One Oklahoma farmer carried his hogs thru a winter by feeding them alfalfa leaves soaked in hot water for one day, and the next day shorts mixed with the pulp and water. He feeds much alfalfa hay to his hogs and is very successful with them. He puts the last cutting in shock as soon as wilted, and thus cures it without bleaching and feeds it to his hogs. Another farmer carried his entire herd of hogs thru the winter by feeding them the pulp of alfalfa hay after soaking it in water over night. He also gave them the water to drink. This was all the feed they had during the winter, and they were in good flesh in the spring, with smooth, glossy coats of hair. A Kansas farmer was feeding a bunch of fifty pigs on corn. During the winter they got "off feed" and were not thrifty. He reduced the corn and gave a ration of two-thirds chopped alfalfa hay and one-third corn meal, the two soaked together. The hogs began to do better, and a little later he changed the ration to one-third alfalfa and two-thirds corn. The results were very satisfactory, and the cost of feed was reduced from \$15 a month on corn to \$9 a month on alfalfa and corn. So alfalfa hay, as well as pasture, has a very important use on a hog farm.

Belgium farmers say skimmed milk has a value of 33 cents per hundred pounds.

## VARICOCELE

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of KNOWN COMPOSITION, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.



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Mrs. C. H. Runyon, Stanberry, Mo. writes: I have used Snow Liniment and can't say enough for it, for Rheumatism and all pains. It is the most useful medicine to have in the house."

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## COFFEE THE CAUSE

### Of Various Ailments

It does not require a scientist to discover if coffee is harmful.

Plain common sense and the simple habit of look for the cause of things, soon reveals coffee in its true light—that of a habit-forming drug.

"My family on both sides were confirmed coffee toppers," writes a Penn. painter, "and we suffered from nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, dizziness and palpitation of the heart."

"Medical treatment never seemed to do any permanent good. I thought there must be some cause for these troubles and yet did not find it was coffee until I was forty-one."

"Hearing of the benefit that many had derived from changing to Postum, I quit coffee and used Postum entirely. Now I am like a new man."

"I sleep well, can eat three good meals a day, have no headache nor palpitation, no nerve twitching in my face and I don't have to pay out hard-earned money for medicines."

"I believe a good hot cup of Postum made strong, with half milk and taken before retiring at night, is the best thing to keep a painter from having lead poisoning. That's my experience anyway."

"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.

## How Brands Are Inspected

Branding of cattle has prevented owners of herds from losing thousands of dollars. About a quarter of a century ago ranchmen of the west and southwest were heavy losers of live stock because of the rustlers. Anti-horse thief and anti-cow thief associations were formed, but still the cattle would be stolen. Car loads would be driven off to some station and shipped to market. It became necessary to employ not only detectives, but professional cowboys to inspect the brands. These inspectors are now doing duty at the great stock yards and have proven invaluable aids to the cattle raisers. To discharge the functions of a brand inspector at any of the great live stock markets requires good horsemanship, a rugged constitution and above all a retentive memory. It is the multiplicity of the brands that is calculated to drive an ordinary man to distraction and yet armed with nothing but a thoro knowledge of every curiously designed cryptogram that ever disfigured a bovine back, a brand inspector literally wades thru a sea of cattle daily, designates stray cattle by the hundreds and by mere word of mouth insures payment to their owners of the exact purchase price as tho the cattle had been consigned in the regular way.

Frank Brainerd, the veteran of the Wyoming and South Dakota association at Chicago, was once asked how he fitted himself for his task. "Learned the brands from the steers' backs," he replied. "You couldn't do it by studying a brand book a hundred years."

And yet there are brand books, ponderous tomes, wherein is recorded an outline of every ownership device ever registered.

Brand inspection at the stock yards as it is developed today dates back to 1883 when the Wyoming association inaugurated it. At that time rustling was costing cattlemen running stock on the open range an incomputable sum annually. Rustlers ran off cattle in brazen fashion, shipping them to Chicago and other markets and coolly pocketing the proceeds. In 1883 the Wyoming association assigned Henry Strouder and Frank Brainerd to the task of preventing the sale of rustled cattle in this manner. Their early inspection efforts were confined to trains while the cattle were in transit, but the evolution of the system carried it to the stock yards. Rustlers discovered to their dismay that they could gather and ship beef, but that the proceeds were promptly remitted by the inspectors to the owners they had robbed.

Fertile in resource they attempted to sell their booty to feeders in the corn belt, but this plan was promptly frustrated by an all-the-year-round in-

### FRIENDLY TIP

#### Restored Hope and Confidence

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friends I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and 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.

spection. Every market day of the year at the great markets vigilance unceasing is exercised by inspectors of the Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana and other associations. This necessitates riding alleys in all weathers. A branded animal stolen and marketed by the feed lot route has no more chance of evading the eagle eye of the inspector than one rustled a few days since. The system has no vulnerable point.

Checkmated elsewhere the cattle thief displayed his ingenuity by doctoring brands. Acids, scissors and other means were used and this method produced results for a brief period, but the skilled inspector is seldom deceived by a doctored brand now. Not infrequently suspected cattle are slaughtered and the hide subjected to microscopic reading before the identity of the original brand thus doctored can be determined. So perfect has the system become that the cattlemen is immune from criminal aggression. He may suffer the loss of a few cattle converted into beef on the range, but as a commercial proposition rustling is a dead industry.

## S H E E P

### SHEEP PROSPECTS IN WYOMING

A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch says: "Wyoming flockmasters are in better spirits now than they were a month ago, for wool has advanced steadily, and those who were wise enough to consign, store or hold for a later market are now enjoying the benefits of the advance. There are many growers who feel that the top has not yet been reached, and are holding for a still further advance.

During the last few weeks many Wyoming clips have been sold at from 15c to 16½c, and one clip went for 17c. These same wools last year brought 19c to 22½c. This year's wool is much heavier than last season's clip, and, in many instances, the flockmasters, owing to the increased weight, have obtained fully as much per capita for their wool as they received last year.

F. A. Hadsell of Rawlings, whose clip amounted in round numbers to 112,000 pounds, received 16c for his wool at Rawlings. The fleeces averaged about 9¼ pounds.

In this improved condition of the wool market the growers say the wool storage movement has been a potent factor. The growers are becoming more convinced daily that but for the storage movement, coupled with the increased consignment business, prices would now be hovering around 12c and 13c.

The Wyoming ranges are in better condition than at any previous time in the history of the industry in this state, and the splendid range feed and the prospects for a good winter are serving to console the flockmasters, who, after being compelled to accept 4c and 5c less a pound for their wool than they obtained last year, are confronted with an unsatisfactory mutton market, and practically no offering for their lambs. The feeders have, in former years, contracted for large numbers of lambs by this time, but to date there has not been a single feeder in the field. Traders say that \$2 will be the average price for Wyoming lambs, but the growers believe they will secure at least 2.50, and some predict \$3 lambs, and with prospects of plenty of feed and a bumper corn crop, the growers feel safe in holding for satisfactory prices. It is certain, however, that trading will not be as brisk as in former years, and some buyers say the business will fall short by 50 per cent of last year's figures. This means, of course, that the growers will carry thru the winter every head that the range will support and with anything like favorable conditions during the coming winter a record breaking wool clip in 1909 is looked for.

Shearing is practically over in the state and growers predict that Wyoming will produce at least 34,000,000 pounds of wool this year. The average weight of fleece will be close to eight pounds. This clip will be somewhat in excess of that of last year, which was 33,637,000 pounds. The growers last year received \$7,811,773 for their wool, but owing to the general reduction in prices this year the value of the clip will not aggregate much more than \$6,250,000.

A first-class dairy cow ought to make a profit of \$50 to \$100 per year. The only way you can tell whether you've got a first-class dairy cow is by keeping close tab on her.

## Growth of the Panhandle

BY E. A. PAFFRATH.

In 1876 the plains part of this Amarillo country was covered by antelope, buffalo and fine mustang horses, the broken part of the country was full of prairie chickens, deer and wild turkeys and quail, showing that it is a natural live stock country for domestic animals as well as wild ones; for poultry, horses, mules, cattle and sheep, and as time has proven, there is no better hog country in the world than this.

Perhaps the first domestic stock that was ever in this country was sheep. Captain Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, will tell you that when they came to this country there were Mexican villages up and down the Canadian river, which were successfully engaged on a large scale in the sheep industry and which were driven out by the cattle people, who either bought or leased the land in this part of Texas.

The cattle bred in this country can be developed into the best beef steers of any cattle bred in the United States, which is evidenced by the premiums that the J. A.'s, X. I. T.'s and L. S.'s and the Mill Irons have taken in the last ten years at the National Fat Stock Show at Chicago, Ill., the Royal Fat Stock Show of Kansas City, Mo., and at the World's Fair at St. Louis and also the premiums that Mr. John Hutson of Canyon, Texas, took on his fine Hereford bulls at the Fat Stock Show at Denver, Colo., in 1908. These premiums were obtained, not because the judges felt partial toward this section of the country, but because the cattle so far excelled those of other sections that the judges in justice to themselves and to protect their own reputations, were compelled to award the premiums to this section.

All of the aforesaid cattle were bred here within a radius of one hundred miles of Amarillo and finished in the central states by various feeders, except Mr. Hutson's cattle, which were bred and developed here. It is well known that cattle can be successfully developed and finished here, as has been established by Colonel T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, and others.

As it is well known, horses and mules that are second to none can be successfully bred and developed in this country. Mr. Tregg, who lives about eighteen miles east of Amarillo, has been for a number of years successfully engaged in buying young mules in central Texas and bringing them up here and developing them to his profit and satisfaction.

This is also a natural fruit country. Up and down the streams was originally full of wild grapes, wild plums, some wild cherries and currants. Fine apples and peaches have been grown in the largest part of the country, equal to any grown in the United States.

### Profit in Forage Crops

It is well known that milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum can be successfully grown every year in this country in great abundance, with perhaps a greater tonnage to the acre and by one man's labor than elsewhere in the United States. Alfalfa can be successfully grown in this district. Sugar beets, pumpkins, cowpeas and goobers can also be successfully grown and are all excellent feeds. And I believe that cotton can also be grown successfully, which would not only give an additional money crop, but the seeds would be an additional feed crop.

The cotton stalks would be a fine winter pasture, and the growing of cotton would cause a cotton seed oil mill to be established at Amarillo, which would be a great benefit to the packing industry, and would give the people home-made cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, available for home consumption at all times. No matter if the railroads were or are not able to bring in cotton meal and hulls from other parts, it would encourage the people of the Amarillo country in roughing and full feeding cattle. The fact that all of these feedstuffs can be successfully grown in greater quantities per acre in this section on cheap lands, and the further fact that these various feedstuffs go together so well, make it a certainty that by proper care and attention this would be the most successful and profitable stock farming country in the United States.

There is no doubt that by proper care people could get, perhaps, a higher per cent of calves than elsewhere in the United States, and by taking proper care of them, as they do elsewhere, they could develop a more de-

sirable and higher class steer at 2 years old, that would be worth a great deal more money at 2 years old than the 4-year-old is today, that has grown on the open ranch.

### Europe's Example

If the people in Europe by raising turnips and beets can afford to buy our cotton seed meal and cake from us and pay the freight on it and afford to feed cattle on the products on high priced lands under unfavorable climatic conditions, it is certain that we can more profitably do so where we can raise all of these feeds so cheaply on cheap lands, and where we have so favorable climatic conditions as here. Because of the reason aforesaid and the fact that we have learned that these various kinds of feed can be successfully grown here, and by reason of the development that has taken place and the railroad facilities that we have now, and because we know we can raise wheat and oats, Indian corn and broom corn fairly successfully one year with another.

This land today is cheaper at from \$10 to \$40 an acre for the purpose that we know it can be used for successfully now than it was at \$2 an acre before the country was developed, and the manner in which it was used to raise cattle on the same, in this country in a raw-hide way. For in those days people were unprotected in case they became overstocked, or the grass was burned off, and could not protect themselves against loss, which risk is a thing of the past, because we can and do raise plenty of feed of various kinds successfully here now and because we get better results now than we did as herein stated, and can still attain higher results by closer attention, which gives a man of ability the power to pay a better interest on this land at \$40 an acre than he could have done at \$2 an acre. This country can be developed into the greatest and most profitable dairying country in the United States.

1. Because of the various kinds of feedstuffs that you can raise in greater tonnage per acre than anywhere in the United States.

2. Because of a semi-tropical climate, with a reasonably high altitude.

3. Because it is north of the quarantine line, free from ticks, enabling people to safely bring in and take out dairying cows from any part of the United States.

4. Because you can get plenty of good water anywhere in this country.

5. Because you are reasonably near the markets of the world.

6. Because this is a beautiful country for man and beast and a delightful climate to live in both winter and summer.

7. Because the class of people coming to this country is a high class of citizens, energetic, ambitious, educated, have some money and credit.

8. Because this class of citizenship and this climate with the combination of things it is adapted for, are attractive to the class of people and the industries which have made the central states great and their land very high in value.

Dairying, as it is well known, is the most profitable industry in the United States, and its income for the year 1907 was over \$800,000,000, second to corn only. Dairying carries with it by feeding skim milk, hog raising, poultry producing and sheep raising, and enables the farmer to transform his feed crop into the most profitable commodities in the world at his home, and enables the father of a large family to utilize the time of his children by giving them employment that otherwise would be wasted. The children can look after the cows, hogs, poultry and sheep in the morning before they go to school and in the evening after they come home. They will thus get an education in four of the most profitable industries of the world.

In conclusion, as a close observer of the country, having witnessed its transformation from a wilderness into a region of high civilization, and of beautiful bright, prosperous and happy homes, I would advise the people of Amarillo and of the Amarillo country to get together and pull together along these lines, familiarize themselves with the possibilities which will doubtless be a revelation to many of them, and to develop their country with the pay car move on them, and to do it now.

# Hog Breeding for Profit

There are a great many men who, having made money in the feeding of hogs for market, have been lured into the breeding of pure bred swine by the apparent profitableness of the business. It is also true that a very large percentage of these men not only never attain any considerable success in the pure bred business, but do not find it as profitable even as they found the feeding business. They have failed to grasp the complexity of the situation before entering upon it, and many of them cannot discover the causes of their failure after it has fully asserted itself.

The truth is the two businesses are entirely different. When feeding swine for market the one paramount idea is profit. The producer is not particular what breed of hogs he is feeding, providing they are of the desirable market type. He does not care whether they are red, black or white, nor very much if they are spotted providing they are growthy, low-set, deep-bodied, strong, vigorous, lusty fellows capable of transforming the farm products into marketable meat and of doing so profitably. Having satisfied himself as to this feeding type, the other matter of greatest interest is the most economic method of producing that pork. As most of our feeding is done in summer, the commonest method of feeding is found to be corn upon pasture. The knowing ones use clover pasture, while a great many run their swine upon blue grass pastures. The economy of shelled corn on good clover pasture makes feeding a simple task, and since ordinary hogs under such management will make pork profitable, the general run of swine feeders have not paid great attention either to the feeding or to the type of their feeding. When these men start into the breeding business they carry the same ideals with them that have guided prosperously in their feeding operations, and for this very reason they come to grief.

In breeding operations while ultimately the financial benefit to be derived must be the chief element of any breeder's end in view, yet it has to come as a result of several other factors. In other words, the breeder must concentrate his effort upon the attainment of other factors first, and the measure in which he attains these measures his success and his emolument. The monetary consideration, while ultimately of the greatest concern, must appear as secondary of other factors.

These other factors upon which a man must center his energies are numerous. He must have a clear conception of the essential characters of the breed with which he purposes to work. Conforming to breed type is an elemental demand. If an animal departs from the fixed standard, which has been demanded of pure bred animals there surely is good ground for questioning the purity of ancestry. If the beginner has not a clear idea of the breed requirements he is likely to start with a type, which leads nowhere, yielding nothing for his labor, but costly experience. Therefore let a man begin with that breed which he knows from his previous work and which he prefers.

With the breed type must always be combined the market type. The man who to the fullest extent meets the demands for a market producing pig in his breeding work, always maintaining the distinctiveness of the breed, is bound to succeed. This means a great deal. In short, it is the production of a long, deep, symmetrical hog with an especially strong back and loin of uniform width, and with length, depth and fullness in his hind parts. It also requires constitutional vigor, chest capacity and a general sprightly robustness. It demands an even smoothness in form, a clean, pliable skin, a fine, thick coat of hair and a clean, strong bone. Quality must never escape the watchfulness of a breeder. With all these qualities a sufficiency of bone and a growthiness bespeaking size must be a part of the useful breeder's ideal.

To be a really useful breeder and to obtain any degree of lasting distinction the ambitious man must weave all these characters into his ideal. He may not find them all to begin with—if he could there would be little left for him to achieve, but he can find the materials from which these things may be evolved and against the materials at hand he must match his ingenuity with a persistence that knows no stopping point.

In his efforts to evolve his ideal his previous experience in the economical production of pork must be entirely forgotten. The breeder is not feeding to produce a ripe carcass inside of

six months. He is feeding for future generations. He is feeding to produce animals of size, strength and vigor, with plenty of bone and of lean meat and capable of reproducing themselves. For this the grass is good, but a minimum of corn must be used. Many of the best breeders use no corn and very few of them feed more than one-third of morn in the ration. Thus in feeding new things have to be learned.

Fashionableness in pedigree has helped many a man toward opulence in breeding, but it has helped many more to dismal failure. Let the beginner study his individual and the lessons of pedigree will come. Intensely bred mediocre stock makes a bad bargain for a beginner, driving many to the breeding of pedigrees instead of pigs and to the distribution of unsatisfactory stock thruout the country.

One other factor than which there is no greater must become a vital part of a truly successful breeder. He must be honorable. Let it become established and well know that what such and such a man says is always just as he represented it, and there is no other single factor, which will elevate him so high above his fellowmen. And the converse has just as derogatory an effect. A pedigree is just as valuable as the character of the man who supplies it, and no man need hope for an extended influence if his word is not as good as his bond and his bond as good as gold.

These are some of the things hundreds of young breeders in all directions must use as foundation and capstones to their success. If they adhere to these unswervingly thru ups and downs the distinction and the cash returns so eagerly sought will eventually and honorably come to them.—J. A. McLean, in Oklahoma Live Stock Inspector.

## SWINE

### HOGS SELL AT \$2,000 EACH

Big Sum Realized on Two Porkers at Sale at Kirksville, Mo.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 24.—Two young Berkshire hogs of the strain of the famous boar, Star Masterpiece, which were received here a few weeks ago, brought \$2,000 each at the Kinloch farm here last week.

Star Masterpiece, the head of the line, brought \$5,000 when sold to the local dealers, was said to have been the highest price ever paid for a hog. Fifty other less valuable hogs were also sold, bringing an average price of more than \$200 each. The sale at the Kinloch farm drew hog raisers from

all over the country and about 350 bidders were present.

Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps and scours as well as worms are some of the things which afflict pigs. An English swine raiser says it is useless to use more than one medicine, no matter what the disease. His cure-all is nothing more than fresh new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say 6 weeks old, administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in, say, half a pint of milk. Unless the pig is sick it will readily drink this. If too sick to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful at 6 weeks to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog.

### Feeding Pigs for Profit

C. A. Henninger, who is successful in raising hogs, advises the cleaning out of the sow's pen about three times the first week and after that twice a week for six or seven weeks. He says: Then at that age we fix a feeder so that they can get in and we feed the pigs slop and corn, giving the sow only corn and water. At 10 weeks of age we wean them and sometimes younger. This depends on how well the sow looks. After the pigs are weaned we shut the sow in a dry yard and give her water and a little corn for a few days, until she is properly dried up. If we intend to keep her over, we turn her out on grass, feeding her two ears of corn twice a day and plenty of fresh water. If we discard the sow, we keep her in the dry yard and give her all the corn and slop she will clean up for about six weeks, and then she is ready for the market. We aim to keep our pigs growing from the time they are farrowed until they are sold. We feed a good thick slop of middlings and corn. We keep them growing this way until we get green corn, commencing with it very light and increasing it until they are used to it, and then we feed more corn and less slop. When they get plenty of green corn, they don't care for much slop.

### Europe Buys Hog Product

Despite the continued cry that export trade in hog product languishes Washington figures disprove the claim. July exports of bacon were 22,425,806 pounds, valued at \$2,320,651, against 20,296,984 pounds, valued at \$2,197,232 in July, 1907. Bacon exports in seven months this year are 160,728,394 pounds, valued at \$16,681,362 against 123,418,941 pounds, worth \$13,294,548, last year. Exports of hams in seven months aggregate 137,767,757 pounds, worth \$15,082,236, against 124,120,523 pounds, valued at \$14,392,304, in 1907. Lard exports during the current year show a decrease of about \$3,500,000 on the same basis of comparison. There was an enormous shrinkage in lard exports during July, the total being but \$1,352,895 pounds, valued at \$2,905,917, against 58,063,023 pounds, valued at

\$5,362,586 last. While Great Britain took the bulk of exports of hog product there is a marked increase in Canadian trade. Exports of fresh pork thru the port of Detroit in seven months exceed 12,000,000 pounds, a gain of 100 per cent over the same period last year. In July 1,797,411 pounds of fresh pork went to Canada thru Detroit, against 867,193 pounds in July, 1907.

### THE CATALO BREED

#### Some Experiments with Buffalo and Cattle

My experiments in crossing native breeding cattle with buffalo are proving more than I had hoped for in every particular except fertility, writes C. J. (Buffalo) Jones in the Orange Judd Farmer. I am maintaining a good-sized herd on my range in Grand Canyon game preserve of Arizona, where I arranged with the United States department of agriculture to conduct experiments. I call my cross breeds cataloes. I find that a bull seven-eighths cattle blood and one-eighth buffalo is fertile, and I have great hopes of the seven-eighths buffalo bull being made the same.

I believe the obstacle of fertility in females will be overcome by keeping off surplus flesh from the cows, and as to the bulls, I hope to obtain more fertile stock by crossing the domestic bull on the buffalo cow and testing each bull separately. I feel sure some of the hybrid bulls are fertile, for some years they gave me ten calves, another year five, etc., but as there were fifteen or twenty bulls in the herd, I never found out which particular animals were fertile.

The catalo takes the hardiness of the buffalo and never requires artificial food or shelter. The hybrid is quite domestic, easily handled and grows fat on very little provender. Owing to the formations of the stomachs, they digest everything readily, even the hardest and most flinty corn is never seen in their droppings. They require about one-half the feed a native cow needs to keep her in similar condition. The cataloes have fourteen ribs on one side, while the domestic cattle have only thirteen.

I find the hybrids stand considerable knocking around and long journeys to and from water. Their fur is more dense than on the buffalo and instead of shaggy shoulders, the fur is equally distributed. When crossed with Galloway or Angus, the fur becomes glossy and the luster equals that of the plucked beaver or otter. Robes readily sell for \$200 each. The meat is delicious and the animals dress fully 50 per cent more than cattle. The heads of the bulls are praised very highly and bring good prices when mounted.

One great drawback in breeding catalo cows is that they keep too fat to reproduce with any degree of certainty. This is especially true after they reach the age of 4 or 5 years.

Horses which have to work hard do not need any surplus flesh.



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For illustrated catalogue apply to **MOTHER SUPERIOR.**

# The Brass Bowl

By LOUIS JOSEPH  
VANCE

(Continued from last week.)

The rest of the servants was at the other end of the big room. Anisty made certain that they were not watching, then stealthily passed the canvass bag to the girl. She bent her head, bestowing it in her hand-bag.

"You have made me . . . happy, Dan," came tremulously from beneath the hat-brim.

Whatever doubts may have assailed him when it was too late, by that remark were effaced, silenced. Who could mistrust her sincerity?

"Then when and where may I see you again?" he demanded.

"The same place."  
It was a bold move; but she was standing; the waiter was back, announcing the cab in waiting, and he dared not protest. Yet his pat riposte commanded her admiration.

"No. Too risky. If they are watching here, they may be there, too." He shook his head decidedly. The flicker of doubt was again extinguished; for undoubtedly Maitland had escorted her home that morning; her reference had been to that place. "Somewhere else," he insisted, confident that she was playing fair.

She appeared to think for an instant, then, fumbling in her pocket book, extracted a typical feminine pencil stub—its business end looking as tho it had been gnawed by a vindictive rat—and scribbled hastily on the back of a menu card:

"Mrs. McCabe, 205 West 18th street. Top floor. Ring 3 times."

"I shall be there at seven," she told him. "You won't fail me."

"Not if I'm still at liberty," he laughed.

And the waiter smiled at discretion, a far-away and unobtrusive smile that could not by any possibility give offense; at the same time it was calculated to convey the impression that, in the opinion of one humble person, at least, Mr. Maitland was a merry wag.

"Goodby . . . Dan!"  
Anisty held her fingers in his hard palm for an instant, rising from his chair.

"Goodby, my dear," he said clumsily.

He watched her disappear, eyes humid, temples throbbing. "By the powers," he cried, "but she's worth it!"

Perhaps his meaning was vague even to himself. He resumed his seat mechanically and sat for a time staring dreamily into vacancy, blunt fingers drumming on the cloth.

"No," he declared at length. "No; I'm safe enough . . . in her hands."

Once secure from the public gaze the girl crowded back into a corner of the cab, as tho trying to efface herself. Her eyes closed almost automatically; the curve of laughing lips became a doleful droop; a crinkle appeared between the arched brows; waves of burning crimson flooded her face and throat.

In her laps both hands lay clenched into tiny fists—clenched so tightly that it hurt, numbing her fingers, a physical pain that somehow helped her to endure the paroxysms of shame. That she should have stooped so low!

Presently the fingers relaxed and her whole frame relaxed in sympathy. The black squall had passed over, but now were the once tranquil waters ruffled and angry. Then languor gripped like an enemy; she lay listless in its hold, sick and faint with disgust of self.

This was her all-sufficient punishment; to have done what she had done, to be about to do what she contemplated. For she had set her hand to the plow; there must be no drawing back, however hateful might prove her task.

The voice of the cabby dropping thru the trap roused her. "This is the Martha Washington, ma'am."

Mechanically she descended from the hansom and paid her fare; then, summoning up all her strength and resolution, passed into the lobby of the hotel and paused at the telephone switchboard.

## Chapter VIII

### DANCE OF THE HOURS

Four p. m.

The old clock in a corner of the study chimed resonantly and with deliberation; four double strokes; and while yet the deep-throated music was dying into silence the telephone bell shrieked impertinently.

Maitland bit savagely on the gag and knotted his brows, trying to bear

it. The effect was that of a coarse file rasped across raw quivering nerves. And he lay helpless, able to do no more toward endurance than to dig nails deep into his palms.

Again and again the fiendish clamor shattered the echoes. Blinding flashes of agony danced down the white-hot wires strung thru his head, taut from temple to temple.

Would the fool at the other end never be satisfied that he could get no answer? Evidently not; the racket continued mercilessly, short series of shrill calls alternating with imperative rolls prolonged until one thought that the tortured metal sounding cups would crack. Thought! nay, prayed that either such would be the case, or else that one's head might at once mercifully be rent asunder.

That anguish so exquisite should be the means of releasing him from his bonds seemed a refinement of irony. Yet Maitland was aware, between the spasms, that help was on the way. The telephone instrument, for obvious convenience, had been equipped with an extension bell, which rang simultaneously in O'Hagan's quarters. When Maitland was not at home the janitor-valet, so warned, would answer the calls. And now, in the still intervals, the heavy thud of unhurried feet could be heard on the staircase. O'Hagan was coming to answer; and taking his time about it. It seemed an age before the rattle of passkey in latch announced him, and another ere, all unconscious of the figure supine on the divan against the further study wall, the old man shuffled to the instrument, lifted receiver from the hook, and applied it to his ear.

"Well, well?" he demanded with that impatience characteristic of the illiterate for modern methods of communication. "Pwhat the divvie ails ye?"

"Rayspicks to ye, ma'am, and 'tis sorry I am I didn't know 'twas a led-dy."

"He's not."

"Wan o'clock, there or thereabouts."

"Faith and he didn't say."

"Pwhat name will I be tellin' him?"

"Kape ut to yersilf, thin. 'Tis none of me business."

"If ye do, I'll not answer. Sure, am iv'ry foive minits—"

"Goodby yersilf," hanging up the receiver. "And the divvie fly away wid sound something between a moan and a strangled cough. The old man whirled on his heel. "Pwhat's that?"

As he turned away from the instrument Maitland managed to produce a ye," grumbled O'Hagan.

The next instant he was bending over Maitland, peering into the face drawn and disfigured by the gag. "The saints preserve us! And who the divvie are ye at all? Pwhy don't ye spake?" Maitland turned purple and emitted a furious snort.

"Misther Maitland, be all thot's strange! . . . Is ut mad I am? Or how did ye get back here and into this fix, sor, and me swavin' the halls and polishin' the brasses-fernist the front dure iv'ry minute since ye wint out?"

Indignation struggling for the upper hand with mystification in the Irishman's brain, he grumbled and swore; yet busied his fingers. In a trice the binding gag was loosed, and ropes and straps cast free from swollen wrists and ankles. And, with the assistance of a kindly arm behind his shoulders, Maitland sat up, grinning with the pain of renewing circulation in his limbs.

"Wid these two oies mesilf saw ye lave three hours gone, sor, and I c'ud swear no sowl had intered this house since thin. Pwhat does ut all mane, be all thot's holy?"

"It means," panting, "brandy and soda, O'Hagan, and be quick."

Maitland attempted to rise, but his legs gave under him, and he sank back with a stifled oath, resigning himself to wait the return of normal conditions. As for his head, it was threatening to split at any moment, the tight wires twanging infernally between his temples; while the corners of his mouth were cracked and sore from the pressure of the gag. All of which footed up a considerable debit against Mr. Anisty's account.

For Maitland, despite his suffering, had found time to figure it out to his personal satisfaction—or dissatisfac-

tion, if you prefer—in the interval between his return to consciousness and the arrival of O'Hagan. It was simple enough to deduce from the knowledge in his possession that the burglar, having contrived his escape thru the disobedience of Higgins, should have engineered this complete revenge.

How he had divined the fact of the jewels remaining in their owner's possession was less clear; and yet it was reasonable, after all, to presume that Maitland should prefer to hold his own. Possibly Anisty had seen the girl slip the canvas bag into Maitland's pocket while the latter was kneeling and binding his captive. However that was, there was no denying that he had trailed the treasure to its hiding place, unerringly; and succeeded in taking possession of it with consummate skill and audacity. When Maitland came to think of it he recalled distinctly the trend of the burglar's inquisition in the character of "Mr. Snaith," which had all been calculated to discover the location of the jewels. And, when he did recall this fact, and how easily he had been duped, Maitland could have ground his teeth in melodramatic rage—but for the circumstance that when first it occurred to him, such a feat was a physical impossibility, and even when unagitated the operation would have been painful to an extreme.

Sipping the grateful drink which O'Hagan presently brought him, the young man pondered the case; with no pleasure in the prospect he foresaw. If Higgins had actually communicated the fact of Anisty's escape to the police, the entire affair was like to come out in the papers—all of it, that is that he could not suppress. But even figuring that he could silence Higgins and O'Hagan—no difficult task; tho he might be somewhat late with Higgins—the most discreet imaginable explanation of his extraordinary conduct would make him the laughing stock of his circle of friends, to say nothing of a city that had been accustomed to speak of him as "Mad Maitland," for many a day. Unless . . .

Ah, he had it! He could pretend (so long as it suited his purpose, at all events) to have been the man caught and left bound in Higgins' care. Simple enough: the knocking over of the butler would be ascribed to a natural ebullition of indignation, the subsequent flight to a hare-brained notion of running down the thief. And yet even that explanation had its difficulties. How was he to account for the fact that he had failed to communicate with the police—knowing that his treasure had been ravished?

It was all very involved. Mr. Maitland returned the glass to O'Hagan and cradling his head in his hands, racked his brains in vain for a satisfactory tale to tell. There were so many things to be taken into consideration. There was the girl in grey.

Not that he had forgotten her for an instant; his fury raged but the higher at the thought that Anisty's interference had prevented his (Maitland's) keeping the engagement. Doubtless the girl had waited, then gone away in anger, believing that the man in whom she had placed faith had proved himself unworthy. And so he had lost her for ever, in all likelihood; they would never meet again. . . .

But that telephone call?

"O'Hagan," demanded the haggard and distraught young man, "who was that on the wire just now?"

Being a thoroughly trained servant, O'Hagan had waited that question in silence, a-quiver with impatience tho he was. Now, his tongue unleashed, his words fairly stumbled on one another's heels in his anxiety to get them out in the least possible time.

"Sure, an' 'twas a led-dy, sor, be the vice av her, askin' were ye in, and mesilf havin' seen ye go out no longer ago thin wan o'clock and yersilf sayin' not a worrout about comin' back at all at all, pwhat was I to be tellin' her, aven if ye were lyin' there on the devan all unbeknownest to me, which the same mesilf can not—"

"Help!" pleaded the young man feebly, smiling. "One thing at a time, please, O'Hagan. Answer me one question: Did she give a name?"

"She did not, sor, tho mesilf—"

"There, there! Wait a bit. I want to think."

Of course she had given no name; it wouldn't be like her. . . . What was he thinking of, anyway? It could not have been the gray girl; for she knew him only as Anisty; she could never have thought him himself, Maitland. . . . But what other woman

of his acquaintance did not believe him to be out of town?

With a hopeless gesture, Maitland gave it up, conceding the mystery too deep for him, his intellect too feeble to grapple with all its infinite ramifications. The counsel he had given O'Hagan seemed most appropriate to his present needs: One thing at a time. And obviously the first thing that lay to his hand was the silencing of O'Hagan.

Maitland rallied his wits to the task. "O'Hagan," said he, "this man, Snaith, who was here this afternoon, called himself a detective. As soon as we were alone he rapped me over the head with a loaded cane, and, I suspect, went thru the flat stealing everything he could lay hands on. . . . Hand me my cigarette case, please."

"'Tis gone, sor—'tis not on the desk, at laste, pwhere I saw ut laste."

"Ah! You see? . . . Now for reasons of my own, which I won't enter into, I don't want the affair to get out and become public. You understand? I want you to keep your mouth shut, until I give you permission to open it."

"Very good, sor." The janitor-valet had previous experiences with Maitland's generosity in grateful memory; and shut his lips tightly in promise of virtuous reticence.

"You won't regret it. . . . Now tell me what you mean by saying that you saw me go out at one this afternoon?"

Again the flood gates were lifted; from the deluge of explanations and protestations Maitland extracted the general drift of narrative. And in the end held up his hand for silence.

"I think I understand, now. You say he had changed to my gray suit?"

O'Hagan darted into the bedroom, whence he emerged with confirmation of his statement.

"'Tis gone, sor, an'—"

"All right. But," with a rueful smile, "I'll take the liberty of countermanding Mr. Snaith's order. If he should call again, O'Hagan, I very much want to see him."

"Faith, and 'tis mesilf will have a worrout or two to whisper in the ear av him, sor," announced O'Hagan grimly.

"I'm afraid the opportunity will be lacking. . . . You may fix me a hot bath now, O'Hagan, and put out my evening clothes. I'll dine at the club tonight and may not be back."

And, arising, Maitland approached a mirror; before which he lingered for several minutes, cataloguing his injuries. Taken altogether, they amounted to little. The swelling of his wrists and ankles was subsiding gradually; there was a slight redness visible in the corners of his mouth, and a shadow of discoloration on his right temple—something that could be concealed by brushing his hair in a new way.

"I think I shall do," concluded Maitland; "there's nothing to excite particular comment. The bulk of the soreness is inside."

Seven p. m.

"Time," said the short and thick-set man casually, addressing no one in particular.

He shut the lid of his watch with a snap and returned the timepiece to his waistcoat pocket. Simultaneously he surveyed both sides of the short block between Seventh and St. Nicholas avenues with one comprehensive glance.

Presumably he saw nothing of interest to him. It was not a particularly interesting block, for the matter; tho somewhat typical of the neighborhood. The north side was lined with five-story flat buildings, their dingy-red brick facades regularly broken by equally dingy brownstone stoops, as to the ground floor, by open windows as to those above. The south side was mostly taken up by a towering white apartment hotel with an ostentatious entrance; against one of whose polished stone pillars the short and thick-set man was lounging.

The sidewalks, north and south swarmed with children of assorted ages, playing with that ferocious energy characteristic of the young of Harlem; their blood-curdling cries and premature Fourth-of-July fireworks created an appalling din; to which, however, the more mature denizens had apparently become callous, thru long endurance.

Beyond the party-colored lights of a drug store window on Seventh avenue, the electric arcs were casting a sickly radiance upon the dusty leaves of the tree-lined drive. The avenue itself was crowded with motor cars and horse-drawn pleasure vehicles, mostly bound uptown, their occupants seeking the cooler airs and wider spaces to be found beyond the Harlem river and along the Speedway. A few blocks to the west Cathedral Heights bulked like a gerat wall, wrapped in purple shadows, its jagged contour stark against an evening sky of suave old rose.

The short and thick-set body, how-

(Continued on page 10.)

## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

### MORE GOOD ROADS

**T**HE rains in Texas during the last few days have again made the subject of good roads a live issue. The newspapers of Texas have preached more splendid sermons upon the goodness of good roads than upon any other non-political subject. The only hope that still inspires the press to continue its crusade is the same kind of hope that Mahomet kept on preaching the beauties of his religion after he had succeeded in making only a handful—less than a score of converts—in thirteen years.

Good roads will come—some day. The newspapers are merely trying to speed the day. The following editorial from the Haskell Herald is one of the few bright lights that has been shed upon this good roads movement during the last few months:

Observe the move that our people have on them with reference to good roads in Haskell and adjoining counties, and one cannot but be enthusiastic about the future. Since the Romans built up and maintained until the crumble of the empire, their great military roads, no man has dared to weigh the effect upon society of good graded roads. Does it pay to have these roads? We can better ask how much it pays. Heretofore our county officials have had their hands tied so far as road grading was concerned on account of lack of funds and unfortunately the citizens did not get together in a move to do this work, hence we have only the roads that God gave us. But we are coming to the front now and a few years hence will chronicle wonderful things in road building in Haskell county.

While the country needs better roads the cities of Texas almost without exception stand sorely in need of better paving. The city cannot afford to point his withering finger of scorn at his fellows who live in the country. There is not much choice between being bogged to death in the country or bumped to death in a city.

Just an occasional reminder now and then by the press that good roads are needed will never result in lasting improvement. What is needed is a conscience-stricken public. If the golden rule ever gets rampant there will be as many good roads in this state as there are thoroughfares. On with that day.

Reports declare that notwithstanding the war-cloud the Dutch are placid. We await returns from Caracas.

## FIGHTING THE FIGHT

**I** HAVE fought a good fight, I have finished my course; I have kept the faith.—Timothy, 4:7.

Paul was writing to Timothy, a younger man, to whom his relation was much like that of father to son. Appealing to the young man's imagination, he drew a simile from the Roman games with which they were both familiar.

Strange that an apostle of a Gospel first by the man who was called Prince of Peace, should go to the gladiatorial arena for his figures of speech. We hardly expect ministers of nowadays to talk about left hooks, right jabs, corkscrews and uppercuts in their sermons, but Paul was a virile man living in a virile age.

He was talking about the gladiators when he spoke of the "good fight"; of the racers when he said "finished my course"; and "kept the faith" was in allusion to the oath which all participants in Roman games had to take before entering the contest. It was an oath that they would strive fairly and honorably for the prize.

Of course there was a deeper and more spiritual significance underlying Paul's words but, laying it aside, the sage old Christian warrior's advice to young Timothy contains good, practical sense worth remembering in this busy age.

For life today, as 2,000 years ago, is a fight, a race, and he who plays the game fairly must mind the rules.

In 2,000 years the face of the world has changed. It is no longer the wrinkled countenance of war; but a smiling face of peace. The victories of today that attract the plaudits of mankind are victories of peace, of gentleness and of kindness.

It was a fine thing for old Paul to be able to say that he had fought a good fight. The world scorns a quitter when he quits and quickly forgets him afterward. The man who fights to the end, even tho a loser, is often a greater victor than him on whose

brow is placed the laurel. Paul fought a losing fight, so far as Paul was concerned. Festus thought he was mad and told him so, but the world remembers Festus today only because Paul once appeared a prisoner before him.

And Paul ran his race to the end. At the recent Olympian games in London more than two score fleet runners started on the twenty-six-mile course. But of all that number the honors went to a plucky American who finished first, and an even more plucky Italian who, staggering, had to be helped across the line.

Paul was not always a Christian, but when he donned the emblem of the cross he ran under it without wavering until death claimed him. It was a hard race. He was beaten, imprisoned, shipwrecked, marooned, exiled—but he never forgot that he was running toward a goal.

Also Paul kept the faith, or his oath of allegiance. When he was persecuting Christians, none was more relentless in the service of his Roman masters. Afterward none was more zealous for the cause he had espoused.

Paul was a square fighter, a clean runner. No trickery marked his life; no blows under the belt, no fouling or pocketing fellow runners. He was a fine example for any young man of today to follow.

The fighters of ancient Rome invoked the gods of the high Olympus for aid in their games. That was the highest source of power they knew.

Emerson said, "Hitch your wagon to a star." No matter your task, start it with purpose fixed on the loftiest ideal you can imagine. Keep your hands clean; your heart pure, and your eye on the ultimate prize.

And, afterward, you will know how Paul felt when he wrote the text that has been the theme for thousands of sermons since his day, and you will know for a surety that the great old game called life is always worth playing according to the rules.

## INERTIA A STRONG WEAPON

**B**AFFLE your enemies by your inertia, man!

Baffle all the fault-finders and those who kick and those who knock and those who throw mud and do their best to tarnish your good name; defeat them all by an appearance of limpness, or of being at rest or in equilibrium, or a sort of condition as tho pending a decision.

Do not tangle the situation, for it is rather interesting at best to see the enemy stand at attention with bated breath, nerves on a strain and making calculation on your next move and how to meet every possible contingency!

Aye, it is rare sport when the victim of this survey is tranquil in mind and bent on obtaining as much enjoyment as the attitude and occasion warrant!

The enemy cannot butt against a green cheese without coming off in somewhat of a mess, and the enemy cannot hit very hard against implacable armor plate without bruising the head; and the enemy makes but slight headway against a springy surface that yields and absorbs the shock intended to crush and jar; the enemy has but small chance at your expense if you are of the right stuff and have yourself in hand.

Not that holding yourself in hand means frenzy simply under powerful check, or anger controlled beyond a

surface appearance, or expressions of wrath and vituperation curbed out of respect to your own ears. There is but little gained if while you are outwardly self-possessed yet still you are boiling inwardly, and foaming and raging like a maniac in a tranquil cage of flesh; but little gained by hatred and temper in the heart, while a smile is on the face for the crowd.

No, real inertia is what is meant; in other words, do not care one rap! Relax yourself and let the stings and hard knocks and bits of mud come; brush off whenever you can, without offense somewhat after the nonchalant manner of flipping an ash from the end of a cigar, or tossing a cent to a mendicant monkey; or give a twinkle of the eye and have a laugh to yourself over all the trouble the enemy is putting itself to, and all for nothing.

A tranquil indifference outwardly and inwardly is one of the best rebuffs you can give to a mean and envious crowd; to keep the enemy on the tension, expecting to see you show your hand and make a move of some sort is as keen a misery as the enemy is inflicting on you; yes, it is a greater misery, for the enemy is suffering, and is spending bad days and sleepless nights, while you have dismissed the

subject and are in mental and bodily repose.

There is nothing that saps the life quicker, or breaks down the system, or undermines health, than to allow the "flings and arrows" to hurt you or to rankle; if the dart finds the "quick," and there is a sting, pull it out speedily, and then forget; forget, that is the best possible thing; forget, and go on with what you were doing before the interruption came. You can always encourage a sore spot in your flesh, sometimes to the point of poisonous festering.

And you can always encourage wrath, and meditate on vengeance, and plan mean return; you can always "pay up" in the coin of the realm and sometimes with interest.

But you will not find pleasure, nor repose, nor relief from suffering in so doing. And you will not have any fun after all the rough usage, no laugh, no sport, no merriment at the expense of the enemy. Try the other plan this once. Baffle your enemies by inertia, man!

Thousands of acres of land in Matagorda county has just been discovered that have never been on the tax rolls. Bet you a Hawley section peanut this land doesn't belong to a railroad.

## With The Texas Press

E. F. Lanham, a hustling land man of Temple, Bell county, has brought thirty-two men from his county to look at the Bassett lands east of Emma, last week. Out of the number twelve men bought land and will build homes in this county. There were about twenty other men in the same crowd, several of whom bought land, and for homes, in the vicinity of Crosbyton, Mr. Lanham and this paper's editor are old-time friends, having been raised up together in Coryell county, and ye editor considered it quite a treat to meet Mr. Lanham. He left on the hack for Plainview yesterday morning. The prospectors left Tuesday for their homes in central Texas. A few more sweeps like this and old Crosby will have a fair population. Crosby County News.

Little stories like these from the news columns of the great educational country press are signs of the times that point the way to a bigger, better and grander Texas. Thirty-two men accompanied that greatly commented upon individual, the land agent, to Crosby county. Twelve of them decided they had seen enough and were ready to locate near Emma. The remainder no doubt were almost persuaded and later will follow the lead the more daring of the party set. From a wilderness to ranches, from ranches to stock farms, from stock farms to intensified farming—that is the way, the stone of progress is now rolling from the hand of fate in Texas. The men who are the new settlers in the Panhandle today will be the old settlers tomorrow and will be old citizens of that section before they reach the prime of life.

\* \* \*

The Merkel Commercial Club challenges the world. In the first six months \$1,000 was collected and money in the bank. This, too, with less than half the business and professional men on the membership roll.—Merkel-Mail.

Merkel has been on the map many years. Merkel will remain on the map for all time to come. Prayers may save souls, but it takes push to save cities. Merkel has the push and the pride that counts. Mossbackism and money never become separated. It is quite evident that Merkel has but few mossbacks. Lucky Merkel.



## A Greaser Girl's Opportunity

A SHORT STORY

(Original.)

I was a cowboy before I went into the show business. One day, while I was punchin', a feller come along doin' all sorts of fancy tricks. He called himself a prestidigitator. He wanted some one to help him in his performance, and I agreed to do it. When the show was over he said that I was the best help he'd ever had and allowed if I'd travel with him he'd teach me the business. I left off cow punchin' and went with him.

One reason why I wanted to get away was that I'd been makin' love to a greaser gal, and s' long's I didn't want to marry anybody I thought it was prudent to find somepin to take me somewheres else. I didn't say anything to her or any one about leavin', but when the show left I wasn't to be found nowhere. I agreed I wouldn't appear in the performance till we'd got some distance from the place where my greaser gal lived, so's she wouldn't be likely to find out where I'd gone to.

I traveled with the wizard long enough to learn all his tricks, then set up for myself. I didn't show myself in the place I'd left, tho I took in settlements all around it within fifty miles.

I was mighty expert. I could take a man's two dollar silver watch with his initials scratched on it, ram it down into a blunderbuss, fire it at an upright post, and when the smoke had cleared away there it was danglin' to a nail, just as good as ever and tickin' away at the regular rate. Then I would take a sombrero and breed rabbits in it, hatchin' 'em out at the rate of a dozen a minute. I'd keep on makin' my tricks more and more wonderful as I went along, keepin' the audience's eyes a-bulgin' and a-bulgin'.

My crack trick and the one with which I ended every performance was lettin' some one fire a bullet at me and catchin' it between my teeth. The way I did it was this: I had bullets made out of somethin' so that in rammin' them down I could make powder of 'em. I would let people in the audience handle real bullets, but always put in a false one when the gun was loaded. I held a real bullet in my mouth and when the shot was fired shoved it with my tongue ebtween my teeth.

One night when I was preparin' for this trick I caught sight of a face in the audience that startled me. It was the greaser gal. I got thru the rest of the performance without knowin' very well what I was doin', and when the audience dispersed I was partly relieved that the greaser gal didn't remain behind. I moved that night, and the next performance I gave was twenty-five miles away.

I was congratulating myself the next night that the girl wasn't goin' to make me any trouble when all of a sudden, lookin' down into the audience, there she was. I was so upset that I stumbled thru the performance, makin' a botch of several of the best tricks. The gal sat lookin' up at me with a queer kind of a stare in her eyes that took all the starch out of me. But she sat quiet, and I was gatherin' a morsel of confidence toward the end when she showed her hand. When I came to the bullet trick and asked some one to come on to the platform and shoot at me, up starts the gal and comes up with a look on her face that no one but I saw or knew what it meant.

Well, there was nothin' for me but let her do the shootin'. I knowed she meant mischief, but I didn't know how she was goin' to do it. If I hadn't been so upset I might 'a' blocked any game she had in mind. As it was, I didn't have even the sand to keep an eye on her. I tried to give her a look of recognition with a smile that the audience wouldn't see, but she only stared the blacker and blacker at me, and, catchin' sight of my face in a mirror, I saw that I looked like a grinin' corpse.

I rammed my false bullet down in the gun and handed it to her. Then I was obliged to turn my back to her to go and stand where I was to catch the bullet in my teeth. The girl brought the gun to her shoulder, lowered it, brought it back again, took a long aim, dropped it to examine the lock and raised it again. This suspense she was givin' me was a torture I hadn't counted on. She played me that way till the audience made such a racket that she saw it wouldn't stand much more delay. The she brought the gun into position and took an aim that any one could see was no pretense.

By this time I wished I had splints on my knees, for I thought they was goin' to let me down. They say drownin' people see all the doin's of their lives. I thought of all the soft sodder I'd given the gal, and somehow I never

doubted she was aimin' at me to give me a dose of cold lead.

There was a report, a thud beside my left temple, and I felt somepin warm spatter on my cheek. I put up my hand and felt blood tricklin' down my neck. Part of my ear was hangin' by a thin piece of skin. Then for me the lights went out, and I didn't know nothin' more at that time.

When I came to myself I was lyin' on my cot in my back tent, where I slept, with half a dozen men standin' over me, includin' a travelin' doctor that happened to be in the audience.

When my back had been turned, the gal had slipped in a real bullet. He told me that I only suffered the loss of my ear. I looked for her and saw she wasn't there. Then I plucked up enough courage to pack up and get on.

But that was the last of the show business for me. I left my traps at a tavern and lit out nobody knew where.

### TO GET RID OF MOTHS

Preparation Guaranteed to Rout These Annoying Pests

"I'm distracted," said the young housekeeper. "After wearing myself to a frazzle in house cleaning time, trying to rout moths, I find they have gotten into my store room closet."

"Your fight was not scientific enough," laughed the older woman. "What did you do? Stick a little camphor or moth balls around and think your duty done? The wily moth needs much more strenuous remedies."

"Don't look so disconsolate, child, your winter wardrobe is not eaten yet. Have one rousing moth fight according to my prescription and you can hang out a flag of truce till frost comes."

"Mix gasoline, gum camphor and turpentine together in the proportion of an ounce and a half of camphor and a quarter of a pint of turpentine to every quart of gasoline."

"Crush the camphor well before mixing and put the mixture into a tightly-corked jug or bottle for over night. Shake well before using."

"Tomorrow bright and early take out all the clothes in your room and have them thoroly brushed and beaten, burning the dust. Then put your moth mixture into a syringe and spray everything in sight. It will do no damage even to your woodwork or bedding if you happen to have any stored in there, so drench everything well."

Shut up the room over night, putting cloth along the cracks of the door, just as if disinfecting. The next day open and air the room and sweep the dust again.

"If you think any of the things done up in boxes are affected, they should be taken out, brushed and put back with fresh lumps of camphor after the boxes have been washed inside and out with the gasoline compound."

"I have used this remedy for years. In one house where the moths had taken possession, I did each room in turn in mid-July and never had further trouble."

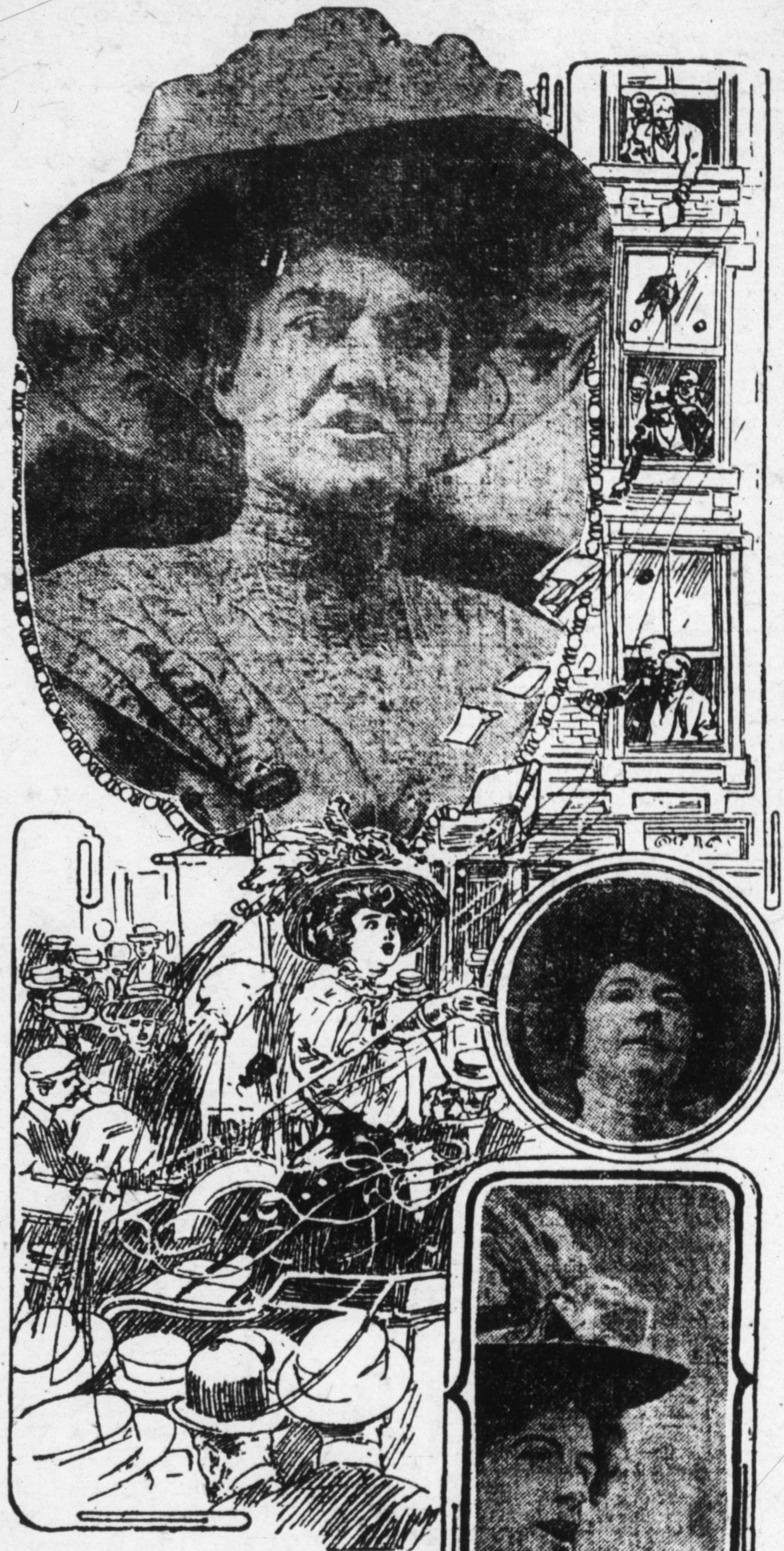
"Be sure to shut the room for twenty-four hours and never have a light in it until the odor has disappeared or a bad fire may result."

### THE CHILD'S CRAVINGS

Children dislike fats. Yet grown people are continually coaxing them to "eat a little piece of this lovely beef-steak fat, dearie! It's good for you." Now, the young child's liver is not yet in a state to deal properly with much fat, altho the adult liver is perfectly capable of it. Therefore the child's aversion to fat, and the adult's desire for it. Both are founded upon the state of the liver.

Children also crave acids, especially the acids of fruits. What mother has not had to discipline children to keep them from eating green apples and from buying green pickles at the grocery store? The truth is that fruit acids act both as tonics and as laxatives. If fruit is plentifully supplied, children will not get so frantic for the acid they need that for its sake they will pucker their mouths, and risk cholera by eating green apples. The morbid desire for the strong acid grows out of the perfectly natural and healthy desire for a less sharp acid; but the desire being thwarted grows to unhealthy proportions. The way to keep children from eating green apples is to give them plenty of ripe, tart fruit.—Marion Foster Washburne in "Good Housekeeping."

## New York Women Appeal to Wall St. for Woman Suffrage



The upper picture is that of Miss Margaret E. Hunt, one of the New York women suffragists who invaded Wall street to plead for women's suffrage. The lady shown in the center is Mrs. Margaret Coleman, who took part in the Wall street tour. Below is a snapshot of Mrs. Bowman Wells, who also addressed the brokers in behalf of the ballot for woman.

### Harmony

"How much more suggestive chrysanthemums are placed in an oriental jar near the glowing beauty of an embroidered Japanese screen; and how much more effective are violets when set amid their own surrounding green leaves in a basket of delicate workmanship! Who would dare put tulips and roses together, or wild flowers with hothouse blooms?"

"It is with the flowers of the conservatory that one should be most careful. The modern, long-stemmed roses demand tall, crystal vases and a very modish setting; and the American beauty roses, with stems like a young tree, to be properly arranged should be placed in straight, falence jars set either upon the floor or upon a stout cabinet or on the top of lowshelved book cases—never in a delicate vase or amid dainty or frivolous surroundings. They are essentially dignified and stately, and demand a suitable environment."—Smith's Magazine.

### Interesting Suit

A white serge suit was worn by an attractive little lady the other day and she looked ready for any walk or climb that mountains might provide. The coat was of tailored variety, slightly curved in at the waist, and the skirt was short and gored.

With the suit she wore a plain linen shirt, a stiff Byron collar and a silk tie.

Her hat was of the large mushroom sailor type in white straw with a black band, while her shoes were of white canvas, sturdy and low-heeled.

She looked immaculate and dainty, yet there was no detail about her costume that was overdone.

# The Brass Bowl

(Continued from page 7.)

ever, seemed to have no particular appreciation of the beauties of nature as exhibited by West One-hundred and Eighteenth street on a summer's evening. If anything, he could apparently have desired a cooling breeze; for, after a moment's doubtful consideration, he unbuttoned his waistcoat and heaved a sigh of relief.

Then, carefully shifting the butt of a dead cigar from one corner of his mouth to the other, where it was almost hidden by the jutting tatch of his black mustache, and drawing down over his eyes the brim of a rusty plug hat, he thrust fat hands into the pockets of his shabby trousers and lounged against the polished pillar even more energetically than before: if that were possible. An unromantic, apathetic figure, fitting so naturally into his surroundings as to demand no second look even from the most observant; yet one seeming to possess a magnetic attraction for the eyes of the hall boy of the apartment hotel (who, acquainted by sight and hearsay with the stout gentleman's identity and calling, bent upon him a steadfast and adoring regard), as well as for the policeman who loitered on the St. Nicholas avenue corner, in front of the real estate office, and who from time to time shifted his contemplation from the infinite spaces of the heavens, the better to exchange a furtive nod with the idler in the hotel doorway.

Presently—at no great lapse of time after the short and thick-set man had stowed away his watch—out of the thronged sidewalks of Seventh avenue a man appeared, walking west on the north side of the street and reviewing carelessly the number on the illuminated fan lights: a tall man, dressed all in gray, and swinging a thin walking stick.

The short, thick-set person assumed a mein of more intense abstraction than ever.

The tall man in gray paused indefinitely before the brownstone stoop of the house numbered 205, then swung up the steps and into the vestibule. Here he halted, bending over to scrutinize the names on the letter boxes.

The short, thick set man reluctantly detached himself from his polished pillar and waddled ungracefully across the street.

The policeman on the corner seemed suddenly interested in Seventh avenue; and walked in that direction.

The gray man, having vainly deciphered all the names on one side of the vestibule, straightened up and turned his attention to the opposite wall, either unconscious of or indifferent to the shuffle of feet on the stoop behind him.

The short thick-set man removed one hand from a pocket and tapped the gray man gently on the shoulder.

"Lookin' for McCabe, Anisty?" he inquired genially.

The gray man turned slowly, exhibiting a countenance blank with astonishment. "Beg pardon?" he drawled; and then, with a dawning gleam of recognition in his eyes: "Why, good evening, Hickey! What brings you up this way?"

The short, thick-set man permitted his jaw to droop and his eyes to protrude for some seconds. "Oh," he said in a tone of great disgust, "hell!" He pulled himself together with an effort. "Excuse me, Mr. Maitland," he stammered, "I wasn't lookin' for yeh."

"To the contrary, I gather from your greeting that you were expecting our friend, Mr. Anisty?" And the gray man smiled.

Hickey smiled in sympathy, but with less evident relish of the situation's humor.

"That's right," he admitted. "Got a tip from the C'miss'ner's office this evening that Anisty would be here at 7 o'clock looking for a party named McCabe. I guess it's a bum tip, all right."

"Most assuredly." The grey man bent and inspected the names again. "I am hunting up an old friend," he explained carelessly; "a man named Simmons—knew him in college—down on his luck—wrote me yesterday. There he is: fourth floor, east. I'll see you when I come down, I hope, Mr. Hickey."

The automatic lock clicked and the door swung open; the grey man passing thru and up the stairs. Hickey, ostentatiously ignoring the existence of the policeman, returned to his post of observation.

At 8 o'clock he was still there, looking bored.

At 8:30 he was still there, wearing a puzzled expression.

At 9 he called the adoring bell-boy, gave him a quarter with minute instructions, and saw him disappear into the hallway of No. 205. Three minutes

later the boy was back, breathless but enthusiastic.

"Missis Simmons," he explained between gasps, "says she ain't never heard of nobody named Maitland. Somebody rang her bell a while ago an' apologized for disturbin' her—said he wanted the folks on the top floor. I guess yer man went across the roofs; them houses is all connected, and yuh c'n walk clear from the corner here tuh half way up tuh Nineteenth street, on Sain' Nicholas avenue."

"Uh-huh," laconically returned the detective. "Thanks." And turning on his heel, walked westward.

The policeman crossed the street to detain him for a moment's chat.

"I guess it's all off, Jim," Hickey told him. "Some one must 've tipped that crook off. Anyway, I ain't goin' to wait no longer."

"I wouldn't neither," agreed the uniformed member, "Say, who's yer friend yeh was talkin' tuh, while ago?"

"Oh, a frien' of mine. Yeh didn't have no call to git excited then, Jim. G'night."

And Hickey proceeded westward, a listless and preoccupied man by the vacant eye of him. But when he emerged into the glare of Eighth avenue his face was unusually red. Which may have been due to the heat. And just before boarding a down-town surface car, "Oh," he enunciated with gusto, "hell!"

One a. m.

Not until the rich and mellow chime had merged into the stillness did the intruder dare again to draw breath. Coming as it had the very moment that the door had closed noiselessly behind her, the double stroke had sounded to her like a knell; or, perhaps, more like the prelude to the wild alarm of a tocsin, first striking her heart still with terror, then urging it into panic flutterings.

But these, as the minutes drew on, marked only by the dull methodic ticking of the clock, quieted; and at length she mustered courage to move from the door, against which she had flattened herself, one hand clutching the knob, ready to pull it open and fly upon the first aggressive sound.

In the interval her eyes had become accustomed to the darkness. The study door showed a pale oblong on her right; to her left, and a little toward the rear of the flat, the door of Maitland's bed chamber stood ajar. To this she tiptoed, standing upon the threshold and listening with every fiber of her being. No sounds as of the regular respiration of a sleeper warning her, she at length peered stealthily within; simultaneously she pressed the button of an electric hand lamp. Its circumscribed blaze wavered over pillows and counterpane spotless and undisturbed.

Then for the first time she breathed freely, convinced that she had been right in surmising that Maitland would not return that night.

Since early evening she had watched the house from the window of a top-floor hall bedroom in the boarding house opposite. Shortly before 7 she had seen Maitland, stiff and uncompromising in rigorous evening dress, leave in a cab. Since then only once had a light appeared in his rooms; at about half after nine the janitor had appeared in the study, turning up the gas and going to the telephone. Whatever the nature of the communication received, the girl had taken it to indicate that Maitland had decided to spend the night elsewhere; for the study light had burned for some ten minutes, during which the janitor could occasionally be seen moving mysteriously about; and something later, bearing a suitcase, he had left the house and shuffled rapidly eastward to Madison avenue.

So she felt convinced that she had all the small hours before her; secure from interruption. And this time, she told herself, she purposed making assurance doubly sure.

But first to guard against discovery from the street.

Turning back thru the hall, she dispensed with the hand-lamp, entering the darkened study. Here all windows had been closed and the outer shades drawn—O'Hagan's last act before leaving with the suitcase; additional proof that Maitland was not expected back that night. For the temperature was high, the air in the closed room stifling.

Crossing to the windows, the girl drew down the dark green inner shades and closed the folding wooden shutters over them. And was conscious of a deepened sense of security.

Next going to the telephone, she removed the receiver from the hook and let it hang at the full length of the cord. In the dead silence the small voice of central was clearly articulate: "What number Hello, what number?"—following by the grumbling of the armature as the operator tried fruitlessly to ring the disconnected bell. The girl smiled faintly, aware that there would now be no interruption from an inopportune call.

There remained as a final precaution only a grand tour of the flat; which she made expeditiously, passing swift-

ly and noiselessly (one contemplating midnight raids does not attire one's self in silk and starched things) from one room to another, all comfortably empty. Satisfied at last, she found herself again in the study, and now boldly, mind at rest, lighted the brass student lamp with the green shade, which she discovered on the desk.

Standing, hands resting lightly on hips, breath coming quickly, cheeks flushed and eyes alight with some intimate and inscrutable emotion, she surveyed the room. Out of the dusk that lay beyond the splash of illumination beneath the lamp, the furniture began to take on familiar shapes; the divans, the heavy leather cushioned chairs, the tall clock with its pallid staring face, the small tables and tabourettes, handily disposed for the reception of books and magazines and pipes and glasses, the towering, old-fashioned mahogany bookcase, the useless, ornamental beautiful Chipendale escriptorie, in one corner; all somberly shadowed and all combining to diffuse an impression of quiet, easy-going comfort.

Just such a study as he would naturally have. She nodded silent approbation of it as a whole. And, nodding, sat down at the desk, planting elbows on its polished surface, interlacing her fingers and cradling her chin upon their backs; turned suddenly pensive.

The mood held her but briefly. She had no time to waste, and much to accomplish.

Sitting back, her fingers sought and pressed the clasp of her hangbag and produced two articles—a golden cigarette case and a slightly soiled canvas bag. The Maitland jewels were returning by a devious way, to their owner.

But where to put them that he might find them without delay? It must be no conspicuous place, where O'Hagan would be apt to happen upon them; doubtless the janitor was trustworthy, but still . . . Misplaced opportunities breed criminals.

It was all a risk, to leave the treasure there, without the protection of nicked-steel walls and time locks; but a risk that must be taken. She dared not retain it longer in her possession; and she would contrive a way in the morning to communicate with Maitland and warn him.

Her gaze searched the area where the lamplight fell soft yet strong upon the dark shining wood and heavy brass desk fittings; and paused, arrested by the unusual combination of inverted bowl and superimposed book. A riddle to be read with facility; in a twinkling she had uncovered the incriminating hand print—incriminating if it could be traced, that is.

"Oh!" she cried softly. And laughed a little. "Oh, how careless!"

Fine brows puckered, she pondered the matter, and ended by placing her own hand over the print; this one fitted the other exactly.

"How he must have wondered! . . . He is sure to look again, especially if . . ."

No need to conclude the sentence. Quickly she placed bag and case squarely on top of the impression, the bowl over all, and the book upon the bowl; then, drawing from her pocket a pair of long grey silk gloves, draped one across the book; and, head tilted to one side, admired the effect.

It seemed decidedly an artistic effect, admirably calculated to attract attention. She was satisfied to the point of being pleased with herself; a fact indicated by an expressive flutter of slim, fair hands. . . . And now, to work! Time pressed, and . . . A cloud dimmed the radiance of her eyes; irresolutely she shifted in her chair, troubled, frowning, lips woefully drooping. And sighed. And a still small whisper, broken and wretched, disturbed the quiet of the study.

"I cannot! O, I cannot! . . . To spoil it all, now, when . . ."

Yet she must. She must forget herself and steel her determination with the memory that another's happiness hung in the balance, depended upon her success. Twice she had tried and failed. This third time she must succeed.

And bowing her head in token of her resignation, she turned back squarely to face the desk. As she did so the toe of one small shoe caught against something on the floor, causing a dull jingling sound. She stooped, with a low exclamation, and straightened up, a small bunch of keys in her hand: eight or ten of them dangling from a silver ring: Maitland's keys.

He must have dropped them there, forgetting them altogether. A find of value and one to save her a deal of trouble; skeleton keys are so exasperatingly slow, particularly when used by inexperienced hands. But how to bring herself to make use of these? All's fair in war (and this was a sort of war, a war of wits at least); but one should fight with one's own arms, not pilfer the enemy's and turn them against him. To use these keys to ransack Maitland's desk seemed an action even more blackly dishonorable than this clandestine visit, this midnight foray.

Swinging the notched metal slips from a slender finger, she contemplated them; and laughed ruefully. What qualms of conscience in a burglar self-confessed! She was there for a purpose, a recognized, nefarious purpose. Granted. Then why quibble?

She would not quibble. She would be firm, resolute, determined, cold-blooded, unmindful of all kindness and courtesy and . . . She would use them, accomplish her purpose, and have done, finally and for ever, with the whole hateful business.

There was a bright spot of color on either cheek and a hot light of anger in her eyes as she set about her task. It would never be less hideous, never less immediate.

The desk drawers yielded easily to the eager keys. One by one she had them open and their contents explored—vain repetition of yesterday afternoon's fruitless task. But she must be sure, she must leave no stone unturned. Maitland Manor was closed to her for ever, because of last night. But here she was safe for a few short hours, and free to make assurance doubly sure.

There remained the despatch box, the black japanned tin box which had proved obdurate yesterday. She had come prepared to break its lock this time, if need be; Maitland's carelessness spared her the necessity.

She lifted it out of a lower drawer, and put it in her lap. The smallest key fitted the lock at the first attempt. The lid came up and . . .

Perhaps it is not altogether discreditable that one should temporarily forget one's compunctions in the long-deferred moment of triumph. The girl uttered a little cry of joy.

Crash!—the front door down stairs had been slammed.

She was on her feet in a breath, faint with fear. Yet not so overcome that she forget her errand, her success. As she stood up she dropped the despatch box back into the drawer, without a sound, and, opening her hand bag, stuffed something into it.

No time to do more; a dull rumble of masculine voices were distinctly, frightfully audible in the stillness of the house; voices of men conversing together in the inner vestibule. One laughed, and the laugh seemed to penetrate her bosom like a knife. Then both strode across the tiling and began to ascend, as was clearly told her by footsteps sounding deadened on the padded carpet.

Panic-stricken, she sturned to the student lamp and with a quick twirl and upward jerk of the chimney-catch extinguished the flame. A reek of smoke immediately began to foul the close, hot air; and she knew that it would betray her, but was helpless to stop it. Besides, she was caught, trapped, damned beyond redemption unless . . . unless it were not Maitland, after all, but one of the other tenants, unexpectedly returned and bound for another flat.

Futile hope. Upon the landing by the door the footsteps ceased; and a key grated in the wards of the lock.

Blind with terror, her sole thought an instinctive impulse to hide and so avert discovery until the last possible instant, on the bare chance of something happening to save her, the girl caught up her skirt and fled like a hunted shadow thru the alcove, thru the bed chamber, thence down the hall toward the dining room and kitchen offices.

The outer door was being opened ere she had reached the hiding place she had in mind; the trunk closet, from which, she remembered remarking, a window opened upon a fire escape. It was barely possible, a fighting chance.

She closed the door, grateful that its latch slipped silently into place, and fairly flung herself upon the window, painfully bruising her soft hands in vain endeavor to raise the sash. It stuck obstinately, would not yield. Too late, she remembered that she had forgotten to draw the catch—fatal oversight! A sob of terror choked in her throat. Already footsteps were hurrying down the hall; a line of light brightened underneath the door; voices, excitedly keyed, banded question and comment, an unmistakable Irish brogue mingling with a clear enunciation which she had but too great reason to remember. The pair had passed into the next room. She could hear O'Hagan announcing: "No wan here, sor."

"Then it's the dining room, or the trunk closet. Come along!"

One last, frantic attempt! But the window catch, rusted with long disuse, stuck. Panting, sick with fear, the girl leaped away and crushed herself into a corner, crouching on the floor behind a heavy box, her dark cloak drawn up to shield her head.

And the door opened.

(To be continued next week.)

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A remarkable achievement in cotton dress goods—rich deepens in a beautiful brown that will not fade with repeated washing! The durability of these stains and calicoes added to their stylish effect means long service and true economy.

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The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Phila., Pa.  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



## What They're Talking About

### Shortage of Calves

Colonel J. W. Lovelady, a veteran shipped to this market and other markets, was at the yards yesterday.

Colonel Lovelady has a thorough acquaintance with cattle conditions in west Texas, as he has traversed it every year for many years in buying cattle. He says there is a decided shortage in the supply that cannot be hidden or denied. As for calves, there are not more than 50 per cent as many as there were a year ago. It's hard to get enough now to make a shipment. So far this year he has shipped to market 3,000 head. Last year, up to this time, he had shipped 6,000, and the year before 9,000. A year ago he had no difficulty in getting a carload or more from almost any cattleman, but now he has hard riding to get a carload, that has to be made up by jack-pots from three or four cattle raisers. This difficulty in getting supplies is due to two causes. In the first place, the supply is short, and in the second place cattlemen have plenty of range and would rather keep their calves than sell.

The farmers who have gone into the old cattle country and started farms, are not raising calves, says Colonel Lovelady. About all they have are the few that follow the milk cows they keep on their places. Most of the farmers in Mitchell county are raising cotton, and the only stock they have are a few head of cows for milking and hogs for their family supplies. The cotton fields look healthy, but they are being invaded by a small plant louse that sucks the juice of the leaves and causes them to wilt and die. This pest threatens to seriously cut down the cotton production of the western countries, tho the farmers are still raising more cotton than they can pick and save.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

### Dairy Business Works Change

"The dairy business is claiming a good deal of attention down in my section of the country," remarked Mr. Ben Weishaar of Nortonville, Kan., who was at market yesterday with a shipment of butcher stuff. "During the past two years farmers have gone into the business of raising cows for the cream produced on an extensive scale. The cream is all shipped, good prices are being realized, and farmers are finding it a profitable industry and are enlarging their output right along. The dairy business has worked a transformation in the live stock industry in that section. Formerly a lot of stock cattle were raised in Jefferson county, but now there are few to be found. Now that everyone is raising dairy cows the calves are sold when a few weeks old, instead of being kept until grown. A few years ago I could go out any day and pick up a load of stockers and butcher cattle without any trouble. Now it is hard work scraping together a car or two a week. About all I am able to buy now is old cows that are unprofitable milkers." Speaking of crops in his locality Mr. Weishaar stated that the outlook was for a two-thirds yield. Wheat threshing is about completed, the yield running 15 to 35 bushels to the acre, the average being around 25 bushels. The hay crop will be good and pastures are in fine shape.—St. Joseph Journal.

### Corn in Nebraska

"Corn is very spotted in Nebraska," said W. T. Gore, the big cattle feeder of that state, who is at the yards. "In the eastern part of the state the crop will be very light as a result of the heavy spring rains which kept farmers out of the fields until very late. Later in the season the weather became very dry and the ground baked, preventing thorough cultivation and the corn is consequently small and very weedy over most of the eastern section. Thru the center of the state there is a section about 100 miles wide where the crop will be good, but as one comes further west dry weather has had its effect,

and the crop will be poor. This is especially true around McCook, where I stopped off for a short time on my way here to look over the situation. There is almost no old corn. In fact, I think I would be safe in saying that there is less old corn in the country between here and Kansas City than there has been at this time of the year for the past twenty years. This means that new corn is going to start high—I look for it to go around 50 cents or better—and feeder buyers are going to demand that they buy their supply this fall at low prices or they are not going to buy very many." Mr. Gore is in the west looking for a bunch of steers to put on his Nebraska pastures provided he can get them at what he considers reasonable prices.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### A Prosperous Plains County

Mr. J. M. Williams came in yesterday, accompanying a ten-car shipment of cattle from Dawson county, of his own raising. His cows sold at \$2.70 to \$2.80, prices that testify to good quality. Mr. Williams says grass in Dawson county promises better winter forage than at any time for three or four years, as the rains kept it growing, and it is now in good condition for curing and making hay. There are not many calves in the county, and the cattle raisers are holding on to all they have. Dawson county, he says, raises better corn than the black land counties, and a man can cultivate three times as much ground there. Sod land yielded 40 bushels to the acre this year. And watermelons grow until they encumber the ground. Onions, too, thrive in the rich loose soil of Dawson county. A good many farmers are raising hogs for their own needs, and there will be a good surplus for market. It's easy to see that Mr. Williams is a booster, and believes in saying a good word for his own county.—Fort Worth Reporter.

## FORT WORTH MEN IN PECOS VALLEY DEALS

W. S. Pawkett and Associates and R. D. Gage and Associates Buy

Fort Worth men are interested in two big Pecos Valley land deals that have just been closed.

U. S. Pawkett and associates secure 960 acres one mile from the town of Pecos. They have already sunk a well and are securing a strong flow of water. A 2,000,000-gallon reservoir has been built. The entire tract is to be placed in alfalfa, grapes and fruit.

R. D. Gage and associates have secured a section near Pecos from S. H. Moberly. This land adjoining the town is being cut into ten and twenty-acre tracts. Artesian wells and a reservoir will be installed.

## 1 DYING; 11 INJURED; TRY TO KILL UMPIRE

GOLDEN CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—The decision of an umpire in a game of baseball between two country clubs at Sylvania, near here Saturday, started a fight among the players and spread to the dimensions of a free-for-all among the spectators, in which eleven were injured and one probably fatally.

Bats, rocks and weapons of every description were used, and when the officers, aided by some of the cooler heads, had restored peace, several were nursing cuts, bruises and broken bones.

Lee Farmer, son of former Sheriff Farmer, was struck over the head with a ball bat and his skull fractured. He was picked up unconscious and hurried to his home, where physicians said he probably would die.

Half a dozen warrants were issued and several arrests have been made. Many of those for whom warrants were issued have fled.

## Little Mavericks

The inquiry for good stock steers and cows is picking up this week and several strings have found a ready outlet on this market. Despite the recent declines local prices still look high when compared to the prevailing prices on the eastern markets for the same class of cattle.—Denver Record-Stockman.

In fear of a lower market, many range cattle have been forced into market before they were ready. They have been making a mistake and are just discovering it. It does not pay to ship the cattle until they are ripe and shippers are making a mistake to force things. Hold the cattle back. The market is not likely to be much worse than now and the better cattle the more they will bring.—Denver Record-Stockman.

The rainfall has been very heavy throughout the state thus far this month and some records for heavy precipitation around Denver have been broken. From 6 o'clock Tuesday evening until noon Wednesday exactly one inch of water fell here, which is the heaviest fall for a like period for the past seventeen years. The total precipitation for the month has been about 2.70 inches, while the normal rainfall in other years during August has been only about 0.83 of an inch. Some damage has been done in localities by hail and washouts, but much good will result to grass and growing crops.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep during the first seven months of 1908 were valued at only \$16,093,373 against \$22,141,945 in 1907, \$24,789,466 in 1906, \$24,834,653 in 1905 and \$25,883,360 in 1904, a steadily decreasing ratio. July exports amounted to only \$1,363,369, against \$3,084,705 in July, 1907, \$2,626,683 in July, 1906, and \$2,992,491 in July, 1905. July cattle exports were but 14,121 head, valued at \$1,303,200, against 34,134 head valued at \$3,036,671 a year ago. Cattle exports during the first seven months of 1908 were 168,845 head, valued at \$15,537,982 against 238,140, valued at \$21,492,851 in 1907. Exports of sheep in seven months this year are 58,892, valued at \$364,472, against 72,446, valued at \$448,098 last year. Export trade figures show an increase in canned beef trade 9,872,915 pounds having been exported in seven months this year against 9,291,085 during the same period of 1907. Exports of fresh beef show a startling decrease, being but 93,751,196 pounds, valued at \$9,654,812, during the seven months against 176,902,713 pounds, valued at \$16,971,919 last year.

The buckboard, which, like the horse, has come to stay, had its origin back in 1820. The name of the conveyance came from its originator, one Dr. Buck, who at that time, and for many years after, was the military storekeeper in Washington. In Tennessee much difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and there were frequent delays and accidents, mostly from wagons turning over. Dr. Buck overcame the difficulty by abandoning the wagon bodies, set long boards directly on the axles or swung them underneath in such a manner that there were no more delays from breakdowns, and the supplies reached their destinations in safety. The vehicle later was found to answer the purpose better by eliminating the head wheels.

The indications are that the coming winter will provide another opportunity for the cattle feeder of the west to make good profits, notwithstanding the apparent scarcity of hay. Many localities will be unable to feed many cattle because of the shortage of forage, while other sections have plenty. Corn will be high and the present indications are that feeder cattle and sheep will be bought at comparatively low prices during the fall. But even with the low prices on stock eastern feeders depend upon corn to feed. He still contends that meat cannot be made profitably or successfully without corn. The western feeder has forgotten this fallacy and in the mountain valleys and along the streams on the plains, there will be plenty of feed that will make choice beef and mutton without a pound of corn. The western stockman has been learning slowly, but he is learning all right that the greatest profit lies in finishing his stock.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Receipts of hogs at this point for the year to date are 1,635,000 and show an increase of 257,000 over the corresponding period last year. This might or might not be a mere temporary incident of trade, but the fact that it has started Swift & Co. into building activity indicates an expectancy of permanent growth.—St. Joseph Journal

## New Irrigation Scheme Launched

### To Water 150,000 Acres in Hidalgo County

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 22.—The system of irrigation on the Rio Grande border in the southwestern part of the state is to be revolutionized, according to Judge Don A. Bliss of San Antonio, who was here yesterday. Judge Bliss secured the approval and filing of the articles of incorporation of the Rio Grande Valley Reservoir and Irrigation Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the principal office at Hidalgo, Hidalgo county.

Judge Bliss said it was the purpose of the promoters of this enterprise to construct a system of reservoirs along the Rio Grande valley and irrigate miles and miles of the river bottom land with these reservoirs. This company, mentioned herein, is the owner of the reservoirs, and another company which is to conduct the irrigation is to be organized later and will have a much larger capital stock than the present company. The land, according to Judge Bliss, which is to be irrigated, is situated principally in Hidalgo county and comprises about 150,000 acres and is said to be choice land for farming purposes, when irrigated.

The reservoir system is entirely new for that section, said Judge Bliss, and the tanks will be filled about twice a year when the Rio Grande river is up and then the water will be discharged over the area of land by gravity. A central pumping plant is also to be constructed and this pump will be utilized for the purpose of pumping the water in canals to the land to be irrigated.

This land is to be cut into small farms and sold to farmers who will pay a certain fee for irrigating. Judge Bliss declared that there were a large number of farmers from the north coming into that section and buying homes and tracts of land ranging from 50 to 200 acres.

## Land Near Canyon City \$80 an Acre

### W. H. Young Pays High Price for 326 Acres

CANYON CITY, Texas, Aug. 22.—Joe Foster of this city last week consummated a deal whereby he transfers to W. H. Younger 326 acres of land one mile from Canyon City at \$80 per acre.

This tract of land has about 100 acres in alfalfa and is a good farm. To some the consideration may seem rather high, but when you take into consideration the vast revenue that the property is producing and the rapid increase of the value of lands in this county, it would appear that Mr. Younger has a bargain.

Mr. Younger is not a new-comer to this country, but has lived here many years and is well qualified to judge of the values. He expects to make this county his home, and while he could purchase lands at the present values, he decided to invest now in order that he may have advantage of the future increase of value and at the same time receive a good revenue on his investment.

The alfalfa which too the first premium at the agricultural exhibit during the reunion was grown upon this property.

### PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Southeast Missouri Breeders Will Sell at Farmington, Sept. 17

Southeast Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold a public sale at Farmington, Mo., on Thursday, Sept. 17, when fifteen bulls and twenty-five cows will go to the highest bidder.

Among the consignors to this sale will be McCormick & Wilson of Hazel Run, Mo.; N. A. Aubuchon, of French Village, Mo.; N. B. Graham of Fredericktown, Mo.; P. G. Higginbotham of Fertile, Mo.; F. J. Parkin of Fredericktown, Mo., and E. E. Kinkaid of Libertyville, Mo.

The draft of cattle from these contributors are an exceptionally well bred lot, and consist of popular and well-known families of Scotch and Scotch-toned varieties.

## SOME RECENT SALES

### INDIANA YEARLINGS AT \$7.60

#### Purdue Experiment Station Markets Experiment Steers at High Price

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Yearling Hereford steers averaging 979 pounds from the Indiana experiment station at Purdue topped the cattle market here last Tuesday at \$7.60. There were twenty head in the lot and they have been fed since calves on the Indiana experiment farm under the supervision of W. A. Cochel, who is in charge of the cattle feeding work at the Indiana station.

Mr. Cochel accompanied the cattle to market and expressed himself as well pleased with the results of the experiment. After two years' experimental work in feeding cattle, in which he has handled 2-year-olds (yearlings and calves, he finds that feeding of 2-year-olds is most profitable for the feeders who buy thin stock, but believes that for the feeder who raises his own calves crowding into baby beef will show best returns on the investment. "The object of our two years' experiment was to determine the influence of age on cost and profit of fattening cattle," said Mr. Cochel.

One lot of the Indiana experiment steers was sold May 20 last at \$7, these being 2-year-olds, while in June a load of yearlings sold at \$7.90. "We find that the steers sold this day made the cheapest gains," said Mr. Cochel, "altho it required three months longer to finish them than the older steers, but the margin between buying and selling prices was not as great.

"These yearlings were bought at a contract price in northwestern Missouri last November and were valued by expert market men at \$4.50 per hundred when put into the feed lots on arrival at the experiment station. During the winter they were fed corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage.

"In May half of the load was con-

tinued on dry lot feed, while the others were run in pasture and also fed the same grains as the exclusively dry-lot steers. For the first two months the dry-lot steers did best, but during the past month cattle on pasture have shown most gain. Two different lots were judged on their merits as beef makers and stock yard experts placed a valuation of 25c more on the dry-lot steers as against those which had been in pasture."

### Big Sale in Panhandle

R. M. Walsh, a real estate dealer of Dallas, yesterday closed a land deal, amounting to \$42,000, covering 8,400 acres of land in Lubbock county, which was sold by the owner, T. T. DeWitt, to the Chicago-Southwestern Land and Colonization Company of Chicago, Ill.

The owner, Mr. DeWitt, collected the land in small lots, until he became possessed of nearly 10,000 acres. He made the sale of the 8,400 acres at \$5 an acre, retaining the balance, about 1,600 acres, altho he says he could have sold that tract with the rest at the same price. Mr. DeWitt was in Dallas in connection with the deal, as was P. L. Monagan, representing the colonization company. Mr. DeWitt said yesterday that the company got a bargain, and that he would not have sold the land under any conditions had he not been offered an exceptional investment for the money which he secured.

"While I believe," he said, "that the value of that land would double in the next two or three years, still I had an opening for about \$40,000, where I believe that it will treble in three years' time, and therefore I took the cash."

The land company will cut up the tract in farms from 120 to 640 acres in size and sell to immigrants.—Dallas News.

We correct this misstatement for the reason that it will lead people abroad to believe Lubbock county has land on the market at the above prices, which is a broad mistake. The above sale was made, no doubt, but the land sold was in the extreme western part of Hockley county. Mr. DeWitt's post-

office is at Lubbock, Texas, hence the mistake. You cannot buy one acre of land in Lubbock county for less than \$9 per acre.—Lubbock Avalanche.

### Land and Cattle Sales

Some important sales of cattle and land are reported. Among these transactions are the following:

Tom Burnett of Fort Worth has sold to H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, Okla., 2,000 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$36.50. They are high grades, Short-horns and Herefords. Mr. Johnson is well known as one of the most successful feeders in the west, and we are likely to see these steers in good flesh when he brings them to this market for sale.

The H. P. Welborn ranch in Scurry county has been sold to the Messrs. Sturgis of Hillsboro. There are only 3,840 acres in this ranch, but it sold for \$25 an acre, nearly \$100,000.

## WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

### Last of Pawnee Ranch Sold

GREELEY, Colo., Aug. 24.—Practically the last of the 6,000 acres of the Pawnee cattle ranch, for years one of the best-known ranches on the Platte, was sold last week to Kansas farmers in forty to 160-acre tracts and by a complete system of irrigation they will convert its hay lands into fields of growing crops.

## The Value of Experiment Stations

In the interest of agricultural experiment stations, Commissioner of Agriculture R. T. Milner has given out the following:

I have at all times been advocating more experiment stations. In my speech before the grain dealers' association at Fort Worth several months ago I laid down the proposition as strong as I could that we need them. The best investment which the constitution will allow the legislature to make is the appropriation of money for educational purposes.

A few years ago Georgia provided for one agricultural school for each congressional district in that state and appropriated \$1,000,000 to begin the work. South Carolina is arousing a spirit of progress which is giving the state prestige along agricultural lines no less renowned than the glorious history of her heroes and statesmen.

Texas has shown the world what a bumper cotton crop she can make, but if she would give her soil in cotton the extensive cultivation that Georgia and South Carolina are doing, she

would double her yield without increasing her acreage. If she would plant corn and cultivate it like Iowa does, the \$75,000,000, more or less, which she sends west annually for feed stuff would remain in Texas.

The vast amount of good that will result to the farmers directly, and to all the people indirectly, from experiment stations and demonstration farms will in a few years put Texas at the head of agricultural states in the union. It would not be a bad thing for the press of Texas, instead of devoting so much energy, brain and ingenuity to politics, to join in a great campaign for a broad agricultural policy.

Let the commercial clubs eliminate politics and join the man with the hoe in a real, patriotic, unselfish effort to establish in the various sections of this state live, practical farmers' stations, thereby demonstrating to every man who wants to till the soil the best method of cultivation, seed selection, rotation of crops, diversification and many other vital questions which are essential to the agricultural progress of the state.

## Some Remedies Worth Remembering

Here are some simple remedies that every stock raiser should clip out and paste away for future reference. The formula for kerosene emulsion is especially valuable as this emulsion is the best ever devised for getting rid of flies and other insect pests.

### Kerosene Emulsion

The emulsion consists simply of a mixture of soap suds with twice the quantity of ordinary coal oil, made as follows:

Kerosene (coal oil), two quarts; rain water, one quart; soap, two ounces.

Boil the soap in the water till all is dissolved; then while boiling hot, turn it into the kerosene and churn it constantly and forcibly with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion which must be diluted before using with nine times its measure, that is 27 quarts, of water. It will be found to mix more easily if done at once, before it cools. This makes 30 quarts of the mixture ready for use. This may be applied to the animals by means of a sponge, or, what is certainly more convenient, a force pump and

spray nozzle. One application often lasts two or three days. Where a small number of cattle only are kept, the hand sprayer answers well enough.

### A Swine Remedy

An English swine raiser says: "I have only one remedy for a sick pig. It is a simple one. Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps, scours, etc., I treat all alike, tho in varying proportions. My cure-all is nothing more than fresh new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say 6 weeks old, administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in, say, half a pint of milk. Unless the pig is sick it will readily drink this. If too sick to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful at 6 weeks to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog."

### Stock Liniment

A good liniment for all kinds of swellings on all farm animals is made by mixing equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and spirits of camphor. Apply liberally and frequently to the swollen parts.

### To Organize Western Galloway Breeders

With a view to ascertaining the sentiment of the Galloway cattle breeders of the west in regard to the organization of a western Galloway breeders' association, G. E. Clark of the Capital View herd of Galloways at Topeka, Kan., a few weeks ago sent out a letter to breeders living west of the Mississippi river, asking for expressions from them on the subject. Mr. Clark received a large number of letters in reply to the first letter sent out and practically all of them favored the idea and expressed the desire that the organization be effected at once. Mr. Clark received letters from Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas; many of them containing some excellent suggestions in regard to the organization. One breeder of Texas called attention to the opportunity Galloway breeders of the west have of placing hundreds and thousands of bulls in Mexico if they but had a competent man to look after the Galloway interests in that

republic. With a western organization it would be possible to take up this matter as well as many other plans suggested.

Mr. Clark has addressed another letter to the breeders, suggesting that a meeting be called for Oct. 13, during the American Royal Show at Kansas City, and asking the opinions of the breeders as to the advisability of trying to organize at that time. It is desired that every breeder west of the Mississippi become interested in this matter and all the breeders of the west are urged to write Mr. Clark their views.

### Notes About Hogs

There is one thing every farmer can have on his table at very little cost—fine bacon with a steak of lean and a freak of fat.

Don't try to select your breeding animals at a time when they have been fattened for the butcher.

Give the pigs the run of the orchard so they can fatten up on fallen fruit. Pigs will convert waste into cash if given the chance.

# Free Catarrh Cure

Bad Breath, K' Hawking and Spitting Quickly Cured---Fill Out Free Coupon Below



The above illustration plainly shows what a few days use of Gauss Catarrh Remedy will do for any sufferer.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and consumption. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by

return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 2865 Main St., Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

### FREE.

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 2865 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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# Paffrath on Dairying and Experiment Stations

Also Commends Appointment By President of Commission on Agriculture

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 18, 1908.  
Mr. P. L. Downs, Temple, Texas.  
Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 16th inst. at hand, and contents carefully noted. Was glad to hear from you, and ask that you accept my very high appreciation for your deep expressions of encouragement.

Temple, Texas, Aug. 16, 1908.  
Mr. E. A. Paffrath, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you continue to "hammer" on the experimental station and demonstration farms and hope you will, keep it up. It seems to me that the state convention got the matter "twisted" a little. It was the intention to have this feature of the platform cover demonstration dairy farms, particularly, but the report as printed seems to refer only to the establishment of additional experimental agricultural stations.

I am always glad to read your contributions to the press, and thank you for sending them to me. Yours truly,  
(Signed) P. L. DOWNS.

Yes, the democratic state convention, San Antonio, did get things mixed up a little. It should have said: "with demonstration dairying farms attached." I think that it is generally understood that is meant as it stands. Yes, I have long since learned that if you want anything done in this world, you must either do it yourself, or see that it is well done, and do it now, with a pay car move on you if you want to get results. I shall give a copy of this letter to the press, in order to awaken our people to a realization of the importance and familiarize our members of the next legislature of what the people want.

Yes, I am working hard, with the good of all of the people uppermost in my mind. Things look good to me. It seems that a new day is dawning upon the world, and that our government is coming back to where it belongs; that we are again going to have a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Am glad we are going to have a period of constructive statesmanship, and that the day of demagoguery and machine politics for the time at least, is passed; that a man running for office, from constable up, will feel it beneath him to appeal to ignorance and prejudice to be elected to any office. That he will henceforth have to appeal to the intelligence and reasoning powers of our voters, and that he must advocate laws that will be fruitful of good to our entire citizenship.

The reason I am led to believe this, is because the national democratic platform contains a clause pledging the democratic party to the support of the assistants of the national government to build, jointly with the states, district agricultural and mechanical colleges, which means, of course, practical education. We also find in the democratic platform of Texas plank 11 pledging the democratic party to the building of experiment stations, and I hope they will attach to each a demonstration dairying farm.

I also find in the Dallas News of this date an interview from Hon. R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, and president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, speaking for the commissioner of agriculture of Texas, also speaking for Governor Thomas M. Campbell of Texas and speaking for himself as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, in which he advocates the building of a great many experiment stations in Texas, including one in the Amarillo country, and, as I understand it, one in central Texas,

which I hope means Temple, as you people deserve to have one, and many others in various parts of the state, and I hope that Mr. Milner will advocate having a demonstration dairying farm attached to each. Development of these ideas in Texas is of immeasurable value to the entire citizenship for the reason that it will familiarize all of our people with the wonderful possibilities of the country and age in which we live, and give our people a practical education in diversified farming, diversified stock raising, diversified fruit growing, scientific dairying, with its kindred industries, and sugar beet growing in Texas, and of course, I hope that the next legislature will appropriate a sufficient amount of money to satisfactorily carry on these many experiment stations with dairying demonstration farms attached and will also appropriate enough money to successfully carry on the agricultural department of Texas and appropriate a sufficient amount to successfully carry on the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas to the credit and glory of the entire state of Texas.

Last, but not least, I was glad to see that his excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, gave an interview on the 15th inst., at Oyster Bay, N. Y., published in the Fort Worth Telegram of the 15th, and the Dallas News of the 16th, an appointment to five eminent men as a commission to investigate what best can be done by the national government to assist, thru the agricultural department of the United States, and the various agricultural colleges of the many states of this union, to familiarize the farmers of our country with the things that best adopted and of the most profitable character in diversified farming, diversified stock raising, diversified fruit growing, etc., which will enable our people to, in many cases, double and triple the earning capacity of each laborer employed, and of each acre of land cultivated, and will devise various means to make the homes of our farmers more comfortable, more attractive and brighter with joy and happiness; in fact, to make them what they should be, to the credit and glory of all our people.

This, of course, means more than any man has perhaps thought, because if you increase the earning capacity of the people on your farms, it makes it possible for them to enjoy greater comforts and conveniences in their homes, and in that way you make prosperous all of our people in all branches of business, because as you increase the consuming power of the farmer, you increase the prosperity of all lines of business that are engaged in furnishing the farmer his wants, which includes all our transportation companies, bankers and laboring people, including the miners in the coal fields. This last, in my estimation, is the most commendable act in the political life of President Roosevelt, and the appointment of the commission as aforesaid, will result in a service of immeasurable good to humanity. This one act indeed means more for "Peace on earth and good will among men" than all of the navies that ever were, or ever will be built in the annals of time.

To me these things heretofore said indicate the dawning of a brighter day for humanity thruout the world, and especially so in the United States. This will make ours a land of bright, happy and joyful homes, which makes life worth the living and will make every man's heart glad to know that he is an American and appreciate the fact that he was given the privilege of living in this wonderful age and country of ours. Yes, I believe in employing the foremost scientists in every industry of our country, including farming, stock raising, etc.

I sincerely hope that you will agree with me in all of these things, and that all of our people will resolve themselves each into a committee of one to see that these things are well done and that they are done now with a pay car move.

Hoping to hear from you often, and have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future, I remain with many kind wishes, yours sincerely,  
E. A. (PAT) PAFFRATH.

Don't forget to salt the cows; they need it as much in summer time as in winter.

## DAIRYING

### DAIRY FARMING IN HOLLAND.

Done on the Intensive Plan—Some Land Carries Two or Three Cows to the Acre.

President J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota agricultural college, Lisbon, N. D., who recently made a tour of the dairy countries of Europe, reports that in Holland, the most remarkable of all dairy countries, the farmers support an astonishing number of cows on a very small area. In some cases the land is made to carry two or three cows to the acre. For the entire country the land will carry a half to whole cow to the acre. The ordinary twenty-acre farm carries ten to twenty cows, with the horses necessary to do the farm work, and three sheep to each cow.

On the best soil the twenty-acre farm will carry twenty cows, three to four horses and sixty sheep, with the usual flocks of poultry. This means pasturage and soiling for the animals in the summer and grains, roots, hay and roughage in the winter. The cows are known there as Friesian and here as Holstein-Friesian cows, and their average production for the country over is 9,000 pounds of fine milk per head. Evidently the Hollanders must practice extensive farming and gilt edge breeding of the most intense stripe. At all events such farming figures as those quoted cast a lurid light on the American 150 acre farm that carries at a loss fifteen to twenty cows, several horses and no sheep or poultry.

The Holland land sells at \$600 to \$2,000 per acre, while the American land is rated at \$5 to \$30 per acre. The tenant farmer in Holland pays a rent of \$50 to \$100 per acre, and by intensive culture and great yield cows he makes a living, clears the heavy rental, maintains or increases the fertility of his soil, and lays up some money.

President Worst reports his visit to the Leeuwarden co-operative creamery. That creamery receives milk from 2,000 cows and makes cheese and butter and sells milk. In a year ending May 12, 1906, the creamery made 373,544 pounds of butter that was sold for \$85,726, with 257,521 pounds of cheese that sold for \$25,512, a total of \$161,446 for the year. The farmers, who are the shareholders of the creamery, received \$143,328 for their milk. That meant an income of \$71.16 per cow for milk, while the fertilizer produced by the cows, and the value of their calves either to sell or to rear, swelled the average earnings of their cows considerably.

Holland may be small, and the Dutch may be few in numbers, but American farmers could learn the A B C of agriculture in general, and of dairying in particular, of that diminutive country and its remarkable people.—New York Farmer.

### Cotton Seed Meal for Dairy Cows

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

No bad effects were noticeable from the practice of feeding cotton seed meal and corn silage separately. On the contrary, such a practice appears to have distinct advantages over the common practice of mixing the meal with the roughage. Our results, therefore, tend to disprove the prevailing belief that heavy concentrates like cotton seed meal will act detrimentally on the health of cows when fed unmixed with more bulky feeds.

Cows fed exclusively on cotton seed meal and corn silage for a period of five months exhibited no craving for dry roughage, but always preferred silage to good hay.

According to the herd records, the cows yielded more milk and butter fat during this experiment than during any corresponding period in previous years. Cotton seed meal and rich well-matured corn silage constitutes an excellent ration for cows, yielding from twenty to thirty pounds of milk daily.

These results are of special importance, because cotton seed meal and corn silage form by far the cheapest dairy feeds available to dairymen in South Carolina and elsewhere in the south. It is stated that the cost of such a ration is only slightly more than half that of the common dairy ration now fed in the state.

The good results obtained in these experiments in the exclusive feeding of cotton seed meal and corn silage as a dairy ration was attributed largely to the fact that the corn silage was made from well-matured corn rich in grain, making it especially rich in carbohydrates, for it is explained that unless silage is especially rich in grain a ration consisting entirely of corn silage and cotton seed meal will be deficient in non-nitrogenous matter (carbohydrates).—Bulletin of the South Carolina Experiment Station.

### Practical Farm Dairying

John DeHough, a farmer of Sioux City, Iowa, has demonstrated what can be done by farm dairying in a practical way that shows the immense profits in the business when it is properly handled. On seventy-five acres of land and nine grade cows, with blood of dairy breeds predominating, Mr. DeHough made his start. From the beginning he recorded the milk flows of each cow, and wherever he found one that was falling short, it was replaced by a better milker. At present his farm contains sixty head of high-grade and pure bred Holstein cattle, six brood sows and four horses. Last year's product from the twenty-five cows which are in milk sold for \$3,675; the hogs brought in \$700, and the total gross receipts was \$4,375. This does not include the amount the young bulls and veal calves sold for. How can this much stock be kept on seventy-five acres? Intensified farming is practiced. Thirty acres of corn is raised for silage; about eight acres of barley and eight acres of alfalfa are raised annually. The remaining few acres are used for calf pasture, barn and barn yard, garden spot, etc. On fifteen acres of the pasture the twenty-five cows in milk are kept the year around. On the remaining fifteen acres of grass land the several dry cows and about thirty head of young cattle and the hogs are kept. There is always plenty of grass.



A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

### 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.

## Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

**DRINKING TOO MUCH,**  
they will promptly relieve the nausea,  
**SICK HEADACHE**

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

**Take No Substitute.**

# Monday Market Review

## MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	2,500
Calves	1,500
Hogs	1,150
Horses and mules	43

Receipts of cattle today were much less than on the opening day of last week, only about 4,000 head being in the pens, compared with 6,196 a week ago today. The drop in prices caused by the oversupply on the market nearly every day last week has had the wholesome effect of checking shipments and if supplies are held within bounds it will do much to put the market on a strong foundation once more.

### Beef Steers

Receipts of steers were about 550 head, most of which were of the commonest kind, running down to stockers and feeders. Five loads of medium weight steers, of plain quality, topped the market. Conditions were injuriously influenced by big receipts at northern markets and lower prices there, and sellers were not disappointed at a slow trade and a tendency downward in prices.

### Stockers and Feeders

Tho a fair supply of steers were offered as stockers and feeders, they were generally of such poor grade that buyers of that class turned their back on them. Good feeders are in fair demand at steady prices, but scrub stuff is not wanted.

### Butcher Stock

Receipts of cows were 1,600 head, a light supply compared with the figures of the early part of last week. The quality averaged well, with a load of the S. M. S. cows topping the market at \$3. Tho the supply was not heavy, lower prices north were a factor that had an ill effect, and sales here were generally weak to a shade lower than at the close last week. In spite of this weakness, however, the market is getting in better condition than it was last week, and will soon show life, unless knocked to pieces by heavy receipts.

### Bulls

Very few bulls were in, and they sold without change in quotations.

### Calves

Receipts of 1,600 calves were as much as the trade cared for. Quality was better than the average, but only one load could class as toppy vealers, that sold at \$4.50. Sales were at figures consider d steady, with weak spots here and there.

### Hogs

The week opened with a good showing of hogs, compared with last week's figures, and those of a year ago. The total today was 1,200, a week ago 350, and a year ago 159. Nearly everything was from Oklahoma. Quality was fair, but weights light as usual. Local markets, responding to a drop in Chicago, sheered off and showed a loss of 10c to 15c compared with Saturday, the 15-cent loss being only exceptional, however. The top was \$6.65 on a load of 223-pound Oklahomas, and the bulk of the medium weights sold at \$6.52 1/2 @ 6.60.

## MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
24...	1,099	\$3.85	24...	1,087	\$3.85
70...	1,112	3.85	4...	752	2.35
7...	887	2.35	10...	795	2.35

Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4...	862	\$3.20			

Hifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
8...	425	\$2.60	8...	396	\$2.60
7...	432	2.25	6...	440	2.00
6...	455	2.00			

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
97...	180	\$6.60	2...	150	\$6.35
3...	203	6.50	71...	161	6.45
91...	189	6.55	74...	203	6.60
85...	202	6.60	11...	143	5.90
66...	223	6.65	77...	182	6.60
79...	180	6.52 1/2	93...	187	6.60
83...	179	6.55	87...	175	6.55
90...	188	6.55			

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
30...	787	\$2.60	30...	739	\$2.60
60...	755	2.60	130...	876	3.00
16...	642	2.25	14...	777	2.15
5...	874	2.25	25...	733	2.50
32...	811	2.50	28...	750	2.00
21...	655	2.20	10...	616	2.50
10...	866	2.50	7...	764	2.65
17...	723	2.00	7...	632	1.85
14...	757	2.35	19...	807	2.55
24...	797	3.10	6...	850	3.10

56...	788	2.45	106...	755	2.55
98...	648	2.35	30...	696	1.85

Bulls			Calves		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1s...	1,280	\$2.85	1...	1,330	\$2.30
1...	680	2.25	1...	950	2.25
1...	1,130	2.25	1...	1,300	2.25
1...	1,010	2.25	14...	732	2.00
1...	950	2.25	1...	1,130	2.25
1...	1,300	2.25	1...	1,010	2.25
1...	1,330	2.30			

## MARKETS ELSEWHERE

### Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,000 head; market, choice steers strong, others 10c to 15c lower; cows lower; feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; market steady to strong; tops, \$6.85; bulk, \$6.25 @ 6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000 head; market 10c to 20c higher; lambs, 15c to 25c lower.

### Kansas City Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000 head, including 4,000 Texans; market slow to a dime lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; market steady; top, \$6.67 1/2; bulk, \$6.25 @ 6.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady to lower.

### St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,500 head, including 5,500 Texans; market steady to 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 5c lower; top, \$6.85; bulk, \$6.60 @ 6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market weak.

### Quotations

Quotations today on the Chicago Board of Trade for grain and provisions were as follows:

Wheat—Open High Low Close				
September	92 3/4	93 1/4	92 3/4	93
December	93 3/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
May	98	98 3/4	97 3/4	98

Corn—				
September	76 3/4	77	76 1/4	76 1/2
December	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 3/4	65 3/4
May	64	64 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4

Oats—				
September	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 3/4
December	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
May	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4

Pork—				
September	14.07	14.17	14.00	14.17
October	14.25	14.32	14.12	14.30

Lard—				
September	9.12	9.15	9.10	9.12
October	9.22	9.22	9.17	9.22

Ribs—				
September	8.55	8.60	8.52	8.60
October	8.63	8.67	8.62	8.67

### St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange today closed as follows:

Wheat—	
No. 2 red	95 96
No. 3 red	92 1/2 95
No. 4 red	90 94
No. 2 hard	94 98
No. 3 hard	92 95
No. 4 hard	89 91
Oats—	
No. 2 mixed	76
No. 3 mixed	75 1/2
No. 2 yellow	76 1/2
No. 3 yellow	76
No. 2 white	77
No. 3 white	76 1/2
Corn—	
No. 2 mixed	47 1/2
No. 3 mixed	46 1/2 46 3/4
No. 2 white	50 50 1/2
No. 3 white	48 49 1/2
No. 4 white	48

### Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed today as follows:

Wheat		Corn	
September	87 1/4	70 3/4	
December	88 3/4	57 3/4	
May	93 3/4	58 3/4	

### Foreign Grain

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Wheat opened 1/4 to 3/4 off, at 1:30 p. m. was 1/4 to 3/4 lower and closed 1/4 lower. Corn opened 1/4 lower, at 1:30 p. m. was 3/4 off and closed 1/4 lower.

### Grain Movement

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The visible grain supply today, according to a statement issued by the Chicago

## 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, no 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, Hardeman county; also 600 head of cattle. Apply to H. J. Norton, Quanah, Texas.

### LIVE STOCK

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

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 Buggy Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

### INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Board of Trade, is compared as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Wheat	16,839,000	17,473,000	51,518,000
Corn	1,773,000	1,730,000	3,883,000
Oats	2,888,000	2,265,000	1,622,000

Changes in Visible The changes in the visible supply of grain is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat, decrease	634,000
Corn, increase	43,000
Oats, increase	623,000

### Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—Cash grain on the Board of Trade today closed as follows:

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard	96 96
No. hard	87 93

### ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

### 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 \$103.50 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.

MEN—The Southern Wonder Application, perfected by a Texas banker, is as sure to restore lost vitality, as the sun shines. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts life time. Price \$2; your money refunded after 30 days' trial if not satisfied. Address A. W. Holt, Station A, Houston, Texas.

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.

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.

MEN—The Vacuum Treatment is guaranteed to cure any vital weakness; sealed proof. Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

### JEWELRY

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

No. 4 hard	81	90
No. 2 red	96	96
No. 3 red	94	94
Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	72 72 1/2	
No. 3 mixed	71 1/2 72	
No. 2 white	72 1/2 73	
No. 3 white	71 1/2	
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	47 1/2	
No. 3 mixed	46 1/2	
No. 2 white	48 48 3/4	

### Spot Markets

New York, quiet, 10 lower; middling 9.90c.  
New Orleans, easy, 1-16 lower; middling 9 11-16c; sales, 185 spot, 100 f. o. b.  
Galveston, quiet, unchanged; middling 9 3/4c.

# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep
This week	19,650	7,950	3,760	995
Last week	15,177	6,565	4,838	1,189
Year ago	14,468	13,103	2,925	849

Horses and Mules—This week 206, last week 152, year ago 252.  
A large increase is shown by the above figures in receipts of cattle this week as compared with last week and a year ago. The gain was largely one of cow stuff, the more light-fleshed steers have also been coming than recently. The feature of the week has been the big run of cows and consequent declines in values. Steers have changed little in value, the less desirable beef grades have shown some loss. Calves strengthened early in the week, but closed on about the same level as a week ago. Hogs are higher on the week's trading and the sheep market has shown a good tone at last week's prices.

### Beef Steers

Increased marketings of grown cattle here this week have largely been of cow stuff, altho rather more light-fleshed steers of a light butcher and stock and feeding classes have been coming than recently. While demand for killing grades has not been broad and the trade was slow, there has been little change in the market from the close of last week on the good beef grades or on decently bred light-fleshed steers that would meet the requirements of stocker and feeder buyers. However, the plain and medium kinds of 900 to 1,100-pound steers, selling from \$3.75 down, that were too ordinary in breeding quality or somewhat too high priced for competition from feeder men, show a loss of about a dime for the week. Barring a shipment of two loads of the Scott choice caked beeves that came in on an old contract at \$5, no strictly good heavy cattle have been shown. Some Archer county seed on grass beeves, heavy and fat but rough, sold at \$4.40, the far this year, nearly 425 car loads of good medium weight grassers from Oklahoma have sold up to \$3.80, with medium class of 1,000 to 1,075-pound grassers going around \$3.50 to \$3.65, a decent to fair class of light butcher steers sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50, while some plain and common qualified light steers went for slaughter at \$2.65 to \$3.

### Stockers and Feeders

Country buyers of stock and feeding cattle have been more numerous on the market this week than last and the increased receipts of this class of steers have been taken care of at prices well up to last week's closing level. Good qualified 850 to 950-pound steers have sold largely around \$3.35 to \$3.50, with one or two small bunches at higher figures, medium qualified steers of like weights went around \$3.10 to \$3.30, and a plain to good class of 600 to 800-pound stockers sold from \$2.75 to \$3.25.

### Butcher Stock

It has been a busy, as well as a trying week for cow salesmen, and shippers have suffered by reason of having flooded the market with she stock bought in the country on the strength of the good market of the week previous. The week's receipts of cow stuff will easily foot up the largest total of any corresponding period thus far this year, nearly 425 car loads of cows and heifers having been received here and sold during the six days' trading. Outside competition has not been up to its recent good standard, and while local packers have bought heavily, the supply proved excessive and the market broke from sheer weight of numbers. The Monday trade was conducted on a fairly steady level and a large supply of good to choice fat cows sold at \$3 to \$3.35 in car lots. From that day on up to the close Thursday, however, it was a rapidly declining market, with sales of Thursday fully 25c lower than at last week's closing on all classes, and with spots in the market showing a 30c to 35c decline. Friday the trade showed a firmer tone. Strictly good fat cows are now selling around \$2.70 to \$2.90, a medium to good butcher class from \$2.30 to \$2.65, cutter grades largely from \$2.15 to \$2.25 and fair to good canners \$1.65 to \$2.10, with old shells down to \$1 to \$1.50. West and Northwest Texas furnishes a large percentage of the supply, with Oklahoma contributing quite freely.

The bull market closes a dime lower on the week's trading, breaking in sympathy with the lower level established on cow stuff, but holding a relatively good basis of prices and the

demand having been good at the decline.

### Calves

The calf market is closing the week on about the same level as a week ago. A steady trade Monday and a higher market on Tuesday was followed by a 15c to 25c decline on Wednesday, and little change in values developed on Thursday. Receipts have been of good proportions, tho the week's total is short about 5,150 head from the corresponding week last year. The top for the week was \$4.90, paid on the high day, Tuesday, for a load of choice 165-pound vealers. This week last year the top price was \$5. The week closed with good to choice light calves quotable from \$4.35 to \$4.75, fair lights from \$4 to \$4.25, good to choice medium weights from \$3.75 to \$4.25, and the best 250 to 300-pound calves from \$3.25 to \$3.65, with medium class of heavies around \$2.85 to \$3.15, and dogie kinds down around \$2.

### Hogs

The hog market this week has regained the loss of the week previous, opening Monday with 10c to 15c advance, fluctuating slightly the two succeeding days, and closing today on a 5c to 10c higher level than Monday, or from 15c to 25c higher than at last week's closing. Receipts are still running very light, tho continuing to show slight weekly gains over this time last year. Tho receipts at this season are discouragingly small, there is every indication of larger supplies this fall and winter than this market has ever received.

### Sheep

Full steady prices with last week's closing level have ruled in the sheep trade this week, with the trade active on such desirable killing grades as have been available. A right good class of eighty-six pound gross wethers reached \$3.75, a few good heavy wethers and ewes at \$4, good lambs sold up to \$4.75, and a fairly desirable class at \$4.40.

### Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$3.90	\$3.50@3.85
Tuesday	4.40	3.35@4.40
Wednesday	3.80	3.00@3.80
Thursday	5.00	3.20@3.80
Friday	3.50	
<b>Cows</b>		
Monday	3.35	2.50@3.05
Tuesday	3.10	2.35@2.65
Wednesday	3.00	2.25@2.65
Thursday	2.90	2.15@2.60
Friday	3.00	2.20@2.60
<b>Calves</b>		
Monday	4.60	3.15@4.50
Tuesday	4.90	3.25@4.75
Wednesday	4.75	3.10@4.60
Thursday	4.50	3.10@4.35
Friday	4.50	3.00@4.35
<b>Hogs</b>		
Monday	\$6.60	\$6.47@6.60
Tuesday	6.75	6.60@6.65
Wednesday	6.70	6.50@6.67½
Thursday	6.75	6.40@6.65
Friday	6.75	6.35@6.70
Saturday	6.75	6.40@6.75

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep	M.
Monday	3,966	2,230	350	10	1
Tuesday	4,709	1,484	576	33	
Wednesday	4,560	2,757	867	537	72
Thursday	2,063	1,229	732	131	12
Friday	350	5	500		

### Horse and Mule Trade

While inquiry for horses continues to improve and dealers are anticipating a good active market within the near future, the volume of business being done is still small and the trade the last week has been quiet, with little or no quotable changes shown in prices.

The trade feature of the week is the sale by Charles E. Hicks to Matheson & Moore of the Bennettville, S. C., of 100 head of the X I T bronchos, mostly 3-year-old mares of a very good grade and part of the old X I T herd, comprising 700 head, bought by Mr. Hicks two years ago. The stock is now on pasture at Hicks Meadows and will not be shipped for about ten days. The price is not given out.

On broke horses the trade has been very quiet and of a retail nature. Several loads of farm and rice mules have been sold and shipped out during the week, outgoing shipments being as follows:

- One car mules, R. J. Caldwell, Ennis, Texas.
- One car mules, Rheinstrom & Greenbaum, Hallettsville, Texas.
- One car mules, Northern Irrigation Company, Bay City, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Pat McPherson, Comanche, Texas.
- Single shipments: Pickens Burton,

## 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 Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.  
**E. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.**—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

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

### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED 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 furrowing.  
**MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.**

### RED POLLED

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

Dallas, Texas, pair horses; **D. M. Trammell, Lovelace, Texas,** one horse; **O. Orlander, Waco, Texas,** one horse; **W. Y. Williams, Calvert, Texas,** one horse; **E. W. Reichardt, Brenham, Texas,** pair horses; **Gulf Refining Company, four mules;** **J. R. Dendlinger, Dallas, Texas,** five horses.

### Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

Mules—	
13½ to 14 hands	\$ 65@110
14 to 14½ hands	85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra	110@140
14½ to 15 hands	125@165
15 to 15½ hands	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands	175@225
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy	215@300
Horses—	
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500	145@200
Heavy draft, fancy	185@225
Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300	140@175
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150	125@160
Medium	75@125
Common	50@ 75

### STOCK YARDS NOTES

**W. P. Alexander, a McLennan county shipper,** sold a load of 925-pound cows at \$3.

**A. W. Cooper, from Bosque county,** sent in thirty-six cows of 740 pounds average that brought \$2.50.

**Arnett & Richards, Midland county shippers,** sold a load of cows, average weight 864, at \$3.10.

**Winfield Scott topped the steer market** one day this week with four loads from his ranch in this county that averaged 1,148 pounds and brought \$4.40.

**H. L. & T. T. Thompson** drove in a bunch of feeder steers, selling eighty-five, averaging 848 pounds, at \$3.20, and nine of 841 pounds at \$3.75.

One of the biggest sales of calves ever made at this market was made by **Sid Martin** of Tom Green county. Mr. Martin sold 619 head, averaging 214 pounds, at \$4.25. They brought \$9.09 a head, or \$5,626.71 for the shipment. These were calves of Mr. Martin's own raising, and he has 400 more that he expects to market in the fall. He says there are a great many calves in that country, but they will not be marketed, as cattle raisers have good range, and are of the opinion that it is to their advantage to hold them and market as grown cattle.

**Clark & Malone** sold a load of 154-pound hogs at \$6.35, from **Durant, Okla.**

**J. R. Ribby** of Athens, Okla., shipped in a load of hogs that brought \$6.60, averaging 179.

**C. G. Fuchs** of Sayre, Okla., sent in a load of hogs of 201 pounds average, that brought \$6.75.

**S. L. Fowler** marketed thirty-six head of Texas hogs, from **Johnson county,** at \$6.70. They averaged 230 pounds.

**Barnett Bros.** were **Fannin county**

### 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.

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**BULLS**

### A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale.  
**W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.**

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. **W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, Texas.**

shippers who marketed a load of 148-pound hogs at \$6.32½, with nine pigs of sixty-two pounds at \$4.25.

**G. W. Moss** marketed eighty-three head of calves of 199 pounds at \$4.50, sixty-three of 228 pounds at \$4.25, and ten of 250 at \$3. They came from **Regufo county.**

**L. M. Johnson** was on yesterday's market with a shipment of cattle from **Ardmore, Okla.,** and sold twenty-five cows of 787 at \$2.50, thirteen of 788 at \$2, eight stockers of 600 at \$2.80, and fourteen calves of 270 at \$2.85.

**J. W. Russell & Son** sold twenty-six cows of 750 pounds at \$2.65.

**E. D. Hunt** of **Childress county** sold twenty-five cows of 833 pounds at \$2.75.

**E. R. Crews, from Childress county,** sold a load of 786-pound cows at \$2.65. **Taney & Voorhees, from Comanche, Okla.,** sold ninety-eight hogs of 164 pounds at \$6.50.

**A. S. Smith** marketed a load of 156-pound hogs from **Frederick, Okla.,** at \$6.47½.

**Wooten & Bennett, McCullough county shippers,** sold a load of 672-pound cows at \$2.45.

**C. E. Trawick** sent in a load of hogs from **Atlas, Okla.,** of 220 pounds that brought \$6.60.

**Cy Fish** sold thirty cows of 833 pounds average at \$2.70, twenty-eight of 782 at \$2.45, and four of 737 at \$2.60, from **Martin county.**

**R. A. Hudson, shipping from Wise county,** sold fifty-nine steers, averaging 1,045, at \$3.85, and forty-four of 1,006 pounds at \$3.65.

**C. C. Cauble, an Eastland county shipper,** sold twenty-four sows at 784 at \$2.75, thirty-two of 654 at \$2, one of 980 at \$3.50, and one of 760 at \$2.25.

**J. R. Penn** sold fifty-three Texas hogs of 162 pounds at \$6.30, fifteen pigs of 90 at \$4.75, and ten cull lambs of 61 at \$3. They were shipped in from **Hopkins county.**

**Swenson Bros., shipping from Donley county,** marketed cows at the following prices: 135 cows of 840 pounds average at \$3.05, twenty-nine of 717 at \$2.50, and thirty-two heifers of 756 at \$3.35.

**Gus Gober** made the following sales, from **Hardeman county:** 135 cows of 931 pounds at \$3.35; twenty-one of 922 at \$3.25; twenty-three of 907 at \$3; four of 830 at \$2.25; seventy-four calves of 213 at \$4.60, and fifteen of 267 at \$3.25.

**Fishing at Bungay, England,** two anglers hooked some fish. Both got a bite, and, pulling up, found a perch had taken both baits.

## Range

### PECOS COUNTY

J. C. Mauk and his sons, who have been drilling for water some time at their ranch down near the Paxton range, struck a fine vein of water at 420 feet last week. The well has not yet been tested, as to its capacity, but the water stands 21 feet in the well. They have a fine proposition now and with a flock of sheep, which will probably be bought soon, they have one of the nicest all around little ranches in the county.

W. M. and John Edwards of the Free section have been here attending court this week. John got around to see the editor and told us everything was lovely down there. Plenty of stock water, grass and fat cattle, he said, is making everyone feel good. He says Willard Moser will shortly move his sheep from the Sheffield section to the Edwards Bros. ranch.

The Linger ranch has been sold to the Scharbauer Land and Cattle Co. for a consideration of \$12,500 for the ranch and \$15 around for the cattle. The ranch comprises 72 sections, and lies about fifteen miles southeast of town. It is a fine ranch and with the present holdings, of the Scharbauer people it will be made one of the finest ranches west of the Pecos.

Clarence Scharbauer arrived Monday to receive the Linger cattle and ranch. Mr. Scharbauer has recently returned from Kansas City, and says that he was shown data to the effect that the Orient would be running trains from coast to coast within two years. The gap between Angelo and Sweetwater will be closed by the first of next January.

J. S. Simpson and his two sons, Cecil and Virgil, came in Saturday from Sweetwater. Mr. Simpson has recently been awarded eight sections in the Lockwood pasture and has come to make settlement on same. He brought his household effects with him. Mrs. Simpson will follow him in a couple of weeks. Mr. Simpson is the father of our hustling fellow-townsmen, Jim Simpson, and we extend him and his family a hearty welcome to our county.

Dr. Bass and family returned last Friday from a month's outing in the Davis mountains. When they left here the doctor only expected to be gone ten days, but they found the country so charming and the big hearted ranch-

### Twenty-fifth Year

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men so hospitable that they just could not get back any sooner. They report fat cattle, happy and contented ranchmen, and the finest country they ahev ever seen.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

### Hall County

Last Saturday twenty-two cars of cattle went from this place. Among the shippers were Swenson Bros. with fourteen cars, divided equally between the Fort Worth and St. Jo markets; Brittain & Van Eaton, three cars; Fred Chamberlain, one car; T. M. Pyle, one car, and Hall & Collinson, three cars.

There is talk of the Childress plug being extended to Amarillo. The travel is getting so heavy on the run from Childress to Amarillo that the two trains a day are not able to give it the proper attention.

R. B. Masterson was in the city Thursday with a herd of steers and a few heifers. He shipped one thousand two and three-year-old steers to Snead Bros., Amarillo, and 128 head speyed heifers to Marvin O'Keiff at Panhandle City. Mr. Masterson says grass is better in King County than he has ever seen it and that cattle are doing well.—Childress Index.

### Mason County

Dan Schuessler, a progressive young stockman and farmer of the Castell country, was here Friday on the hunt for some good high grade cattle.

Jess Walker spent several days the past week here from his ranch near Knoxville. He has recently sold his sheep, but expects to again engage in that business.

Richard Schuessler, a prominent young man of Fly Gap, was here Friday on his way west to buy fat cows. He reports cotton out his way fine and cattle fat.—Mason County News.

### LAMPASAS WINNERS

Prizes Awarded at Recent Fair Held There

Sheep—Spanish Merinos: Best ram, F. E. Henderson; best ram lamb, J. E. Love; best pen three ewe lambs, J. E. Love. Delaine Merinos: F. L. Ide. Mutton breed: F. L. Ide. Sweepstakes: Best ram, any age or breed, F. L. Ide.

### Registered Shorthorns

Best bull, 3 years and over, best bull, 1 year old, best cow, 3 years and over, best heifer, 1 year old and under 2, best heifer under 1 year, best cow with calf by side, best bull with three of his get, best herd of one bull and four cows or heifers, George Brown.

### Shorthorn Grades

Best herd, any sex, five or more, George Brown.

### Thoroughbred Poll Registered

Best bull, 3 years old and over, best cow, 3 years old and over, W. J. Mauldin.

Best steer, any age or breed, George Brown.

### Thoroughbred Jerseys, Registered

Best bull 2 years old and under 3, Kellis Elder.

### Draft Horses

Best stallion 4 years old, V. M. Cox.

Best mare or gelding 3 years old, J. Jubly.

Best mare or horse under 1 year, H. Jubly.

Best stallion with three of his get, V. M. Cox.

### Horses for All Kinds of Work

Best stallion 4 years and over, A. C. Handley.

Best stallion 2 years and under 3, C. R. Craft.

Best mare or gelding 4 years and over, K. Elder.

Best mare or gelding 3 years and under 4, Henry Goss.

Best mare or gelding 2 years and under 3, C. C. Stewart and Jim Ethrage.

Best mare or horse 1 year and under 2, J. H. Goss and C. M. Wells.

Best mare or horse under 1 year, J. W. Everett.

Best stallion with three of his get, A. C. Handley.

### Mules and Jacks

Best team of mules, Stanton Howard.

### Danger of Rearing Horse

Rearing in horses is a bad habit and one not easy to break. A horse which is given to rearing is a dangerous one under saddle as the rider never knows when the animal will fall clear backward and pin him underneath. Most riders when a horse rears up will loosen the lines and cling to the horn or pommel of the saddle or grab the horse's mane. This does not give protection. The best thing to do when a horse starts to rear is to quickly and violently pull the head to one side. This will put him off his balance so he cannot rear up, but the rider must be quick.

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Next term opens Sept. 15. For catalogue and particulars apply to the President, Fort Worth, Texas.

### Horse Notes

Do not depend upon the young horses to do all the work on the farm. They should be worked moderately in order that they may obtain their full growth. In order to avoid danger of fistula always promptly attend to ulcers or abscesses caused by bad fitting collars or saddles.

Hard driving is to the horse what fast living is to the man. He can't keep it up.

For ophthalmia the following is recommended: Keep the colt in a dark stable and three times a day bathe the eyes for ten to twenty minutes at a time with cold water and apply the following: Acetate of lead, 30 grains; tincture of opium, 10 drops; water 1½ ounces. Apply this to the eyes after bathing them as above directed. In ad-

dition to this treatment of the eyes it is a good plan to give one dram of iodide of potassium twice a day for four days, giving this in a bran mash.

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