

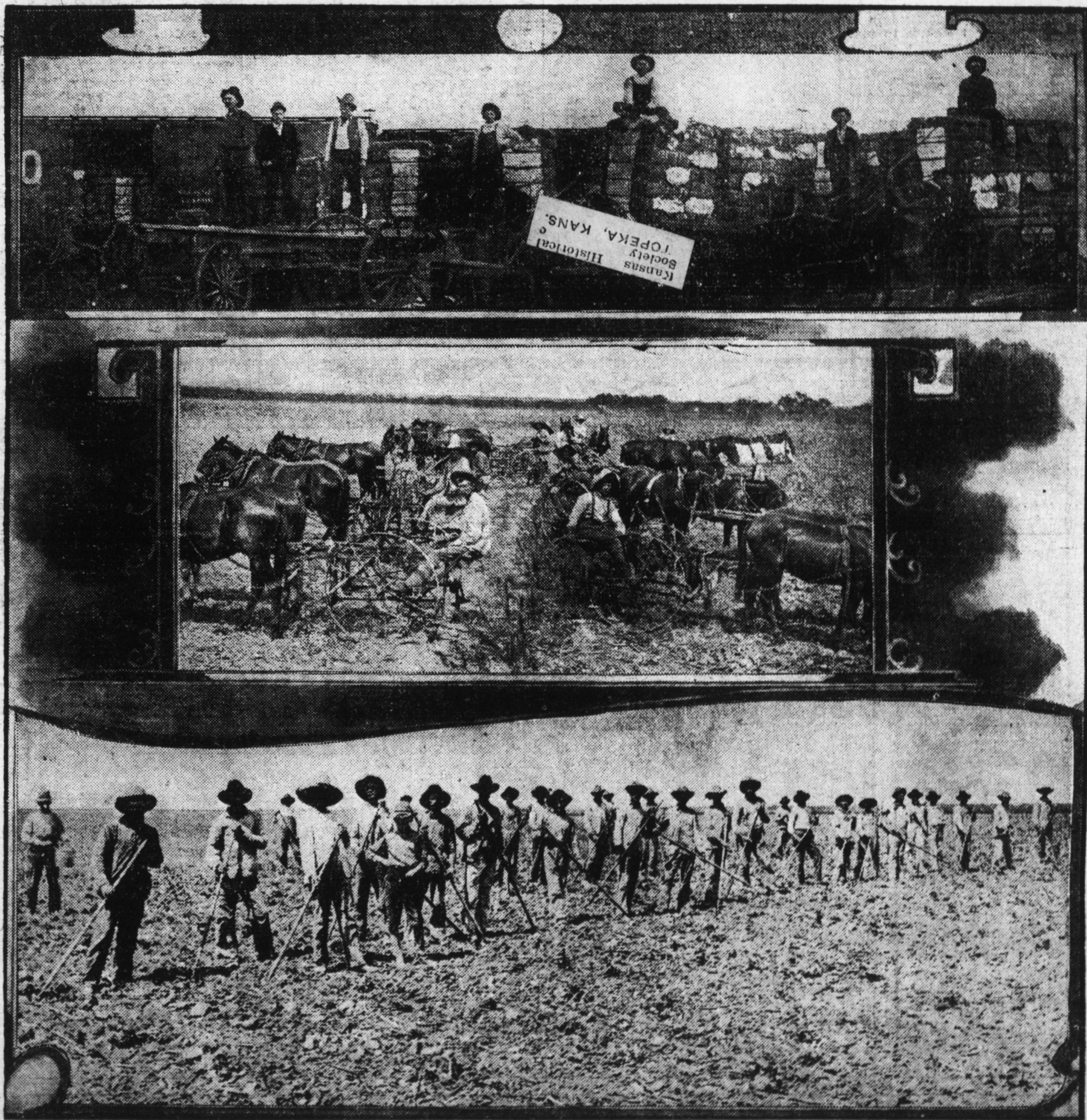
The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1908

NO. 15

They Raise Cotton On a Mammoth Scale in Jones County



CHOPPING, CULTIVATING AND LOADING COTTON NEAR ANSON, TEXAS.

HORSES

TRAINING THE COLT

Matters Which Are of Prime Importance

In the first place teach the colt that you are his superior. This can be done much easier when the youngster is small. Put on a soft, properly fitting halter; get him thoroughly to this, but in doing this do not tie up to something solid and leave, otherwise you may return and find your colt has committed suicide by either breaking his neck or choking himself, but lead it quietly around the stall or yard beside its mother, and it will only be a short time before the youngster will understand what you want when you pull on his halter shank and is nicely broken to lead; teach him that you will not hurt him, but that it is useless for him to try to get away.

This is a great age of education. As it is with people, so it is with livestock; the early education is the most impressive and lasting, therefore, since the horse is the servant of man, he must be trained in order to be a valuable servant. In training a colt it is necessary to get on friendly terms, as loud or unkind treatment tends to drive the colt in a direction opposite to that you would have him go and make him do things just the opposite from what you want.

Every animal has more or less obstinacy in its nature. Get hold of a cat's tail and her first idea is to pull herself and offer all the resistance in its power; the young colt will do the same thing if gone at in the same way.

As a colt reaches maturity its strength increases very rapidly, and if a horse is to become a good work horse this obstinate nature must be more or less overcome.

There is no more objectionable habit than a horse can have than to be a halter breaker, or to be ready to offer resistance every time anything out of the ordinary comes up, says Indiana Farmer. If anyone should doubt this let him undertake to break a five-year-old ranch horse that never knew what submission was, and the lesson will be very thoroughly impressed; it is only in very exceptional cases that such horses are ever broken so that they can be depended upon. I do not advocate making a pet of a colt, and would advise the reader to never do it, for like a spoiled child they are al-

ways on too familiar terms and very often get into objectionable habits that are not easy to break. Teach the colt to understand your language; teach him to stop at the single word "Whoa." Always speak the word plainly and at the same time snub the colt short and he will soon connect the word and the event, and stop when the word is given. Follow the same plan in teaching him to stand over in the stall, or go forward or backward on command. In doing this use the whip sparingly, but be sure that you make him mind you. A severe punishment will often put the colt on bad terms with its trainer, which is frequently fruitful of forming bad habits, which often reduces the value of many a valuable horse. These are necessary, but simple requirements, that every farmer raising colts should adopt. See that the colt is trained properly so he will be of valuable service in the future.

The Holberts in Europe

A. B. Holbert, F. B. Holbert and Thomas R. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa, are all in Europe, buying the immense importations which will soon begin to arrive at New York and rushed by express to the importing stables at Greeley, the great draft horse center. Visitors are invited to come and inspect these new importations of all of the draft and coach breeds. A. B. Holbert accompanied Mr. Holbert this year, enjoying the visit among the leading breeders and their many personal friends thruout Germany, Belgium, France and England. The Holberts have Texas headquarters in Fort Worth and a large number of their importations are scattered thruout the state.

Mule Breeding Advice

A mule gets its hardiness, ears, bone and internal characteristics from the Jack. But the body and height come from the dam. Therefore, just because breeders are in possession of a fine little Catalan jack, it is no sign that any little scrub mare will produce all that is expected in the way of first-class mule stock. Tall jacks and tall mares will never produce mules the equal of those bred from tall mares and heavy, good-boned jacks, from fourteen and a half to fifteen hands high. There are many authorities who

claim that for mule breeding only the very best class of mares should be used, but there are others who do not agree with this contention at all. One breeder of mules says:

"Whereas, of course, it is much better to breed mules from good rooky, sound mares, still a breeder may often find himself in possession of a mare which has some hereditary unsoundness that would render it most undesirable for her to be put to a stallion; but, on the other hand, one would not feel so much objection in having her covered by the jack as there would be no fear of her progeny passing on any unsoundness, owing to the wise provision of nature that renders the hybrid sterile.

"To make a success of mule breeding, the kind of Jack Donkey to be used is naturally of the very greatest importance. Previous experience in other countries is, in this respect, of great assistance in deciding which breed of donkey is most suitable for the production of mules. Let us consider some of the different varieties that have largely been made use of in connection with mule breeding.

"Broadly speaking, the 'Catalonian' and 'Andalusian,' the 'Maltese,' the 'Italian' and the 'Poitou,' are the only varieties that have been used to any great extent, tho, of course, large numbers of mules are bred from native jacks or nondescript animals which cannot claim to belong to any one particular breed.

"The 'Catalonian' is by far the finest type of animal and must easily be placed first as the sire of mules. He is bred in Catalonia in Old Spain, and was introduced into the country by the Moors at the time of their conquest in that country. He is a good black with a white or mealy muzzle, with white grayish colored belly. He possesses fine style and action with plenty of good clean bone. These Catalonian jacks vary but little in form and style, but greatly in size, running from fourteen to sixteen hands, tho the majority of those that are actually bred in Spain are from fourteen to fifteen hands."

BIG LAND DEAL CLOSED

A Tract of 140,000 Acres Changes Hands at \$4 Per Acre

SAN CARLOS, Texas—The old Raymond hacienda tract of 140,000 acres in Presidio county has been sold by the trustees of the Milton Tootle estate of St. Joseph, Mo., to J. H. Adams of Ardmore, Okla., representing the

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH

is constantly improving its facilities and widening the scope of its usefulness. At your service for any banking business in Fort Worth or vicinity.

Indian Trust Company for the sum of \$4 an acre, reserving the coal under the land.

The deal amounts to \$560,000. The coal under this land is estimated to be worth \$7,000,000 and was developed by a Pittsburg company building fifty miles of railroad from this town to the mines to supply the Southern syndicate expended \$2,000,000 in development work and building the railroad. Doctor Johnson of St. Joseph, Mo., is the managing agent of the Milton Tootle estate.

Jack County Ranch Sold

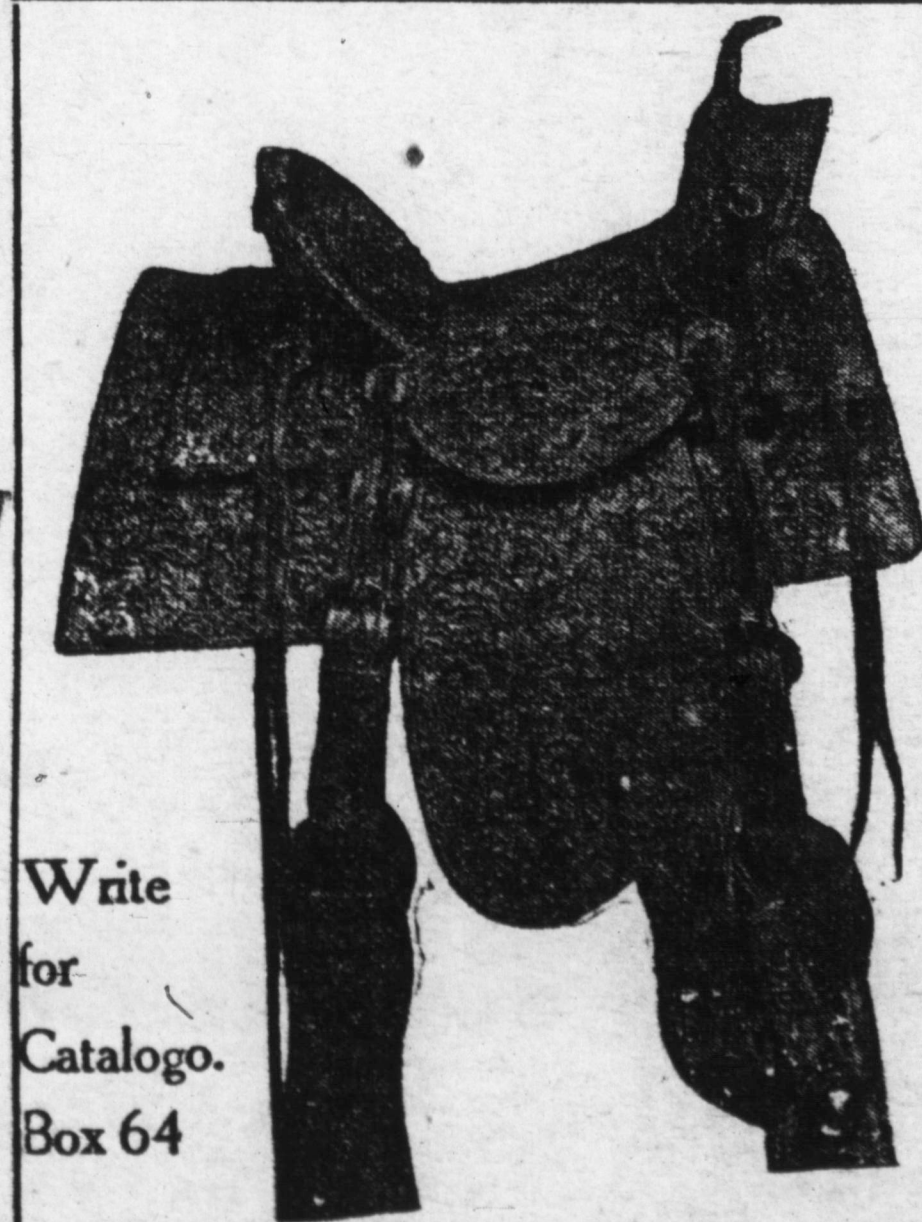
W. P. Stewart of Jacksboro has sold to T. H. Cherryhomes of the same place his stock farm, known as Sunnybrook, comprising 2,600 acres. The sale includes 400 head of high-bred Shorthorn cattle, and the price is \$37,000. This ranch adjoins one already owned by Mr. Cherryhomes, and gives him one of the best and completest stock ranches in the west.

MYRES' CELEBRATED SADDLES

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PARD!



Put your
Rope on
THAT!



Write
for
Catalogo.
Box 64

Are made by the most skilled workmen of the very best material and every job is personally inspected before leaving the shop. If it is the VERY BEST you are looking for let MYRES have your order.

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GUARANTEED**

We are so confident that our saddle will please you that we are perfectly willing to ship same subject to your closest inspection. Yours for the BEST.

S. D. MYRES
SWEETWATER, TEXAS

NO "CHEAP JOHN" STUFF MADE

BUY A MYRES SADDLE AND YOU WILL RIDE THE VERY BEST THAT'S MADE

Practical Farm Buttermaking

Paper read at the meeting of Indiana State Dairy Association, by Mrs. Esther Woolman.

There are several essentials to the making of good butter; first, the quality of cows; second, the kind of feed and water given them; third, cleanliness and care; and fourth, the interest taken, and not being afraid of work.

Cows in poor condition, or diseased in any way, produce milk that in turn produces bad-keeping and bad-tasting butter. The very best of cows are none too good.

Quite often the buttermaker complies with every condition necessary for the making of good butter, and fails because of some detrimental quality in the milk.

Cows fed on an extra quantity of properly selected food will produce more and better milk than will a third more cows fed on anything that comes handiest to feed—the bulk of it dry and poor in quality. Cows that drink from stagnant pools or that eat weeds, moldy hay or musty corn fodder, or anything in the way of hay or grain that is damaged, or anything ill-smelling or highly flavored, will give milk from which good marketable butter cannot be made.

Cleanliness does not mean to use care with the milk only after it has reached the milk room. On the contrary, it means that care is necessary from the time you come into possession of your cows until you market your butter and get your money.

The greatest care and attention should be paid to the cow. The pastures and fields should be well cared for. The stables should be well kept and be whitewashed frequently, and plenty of air-slacked lime should be used as a purifier.

Use nothing but the best of tin buckets to milk in. When the tin is worn off, discard the bucket for milking purposes. Incidentally, I will say, never use your milk buckets for anything else but than to milk in.

Everything coming in contact with the milk, cream or butter must be kept in a cleanly condition. Care must be taken of all your milking utensils. Use plenty of warm water and sal soda for washing, and then use hot water, sunshine and pure air to purify them.

Always stable your cows, both summer or winter, at milking time. Use a stool brush and cloth before beginning to milk. Strain the milk as soon as it is drawn, and then separate, or "set" in milk pans submerged in cold water.

Care of the Cream.

As soon as possible after milking, if the hand separator is used, place the cream in a cool place, where the temperature is about 55 degrees. After the cream is thoroughly cooled to that temperature it can be emptied in with the cream from previous milkings. Every time a new skimming goes into the cream jar, it should all be thoroughly stirred into the cream below, and then the sides of the jar about

NIGHT NURSE

Kept in Perfect Trim by Right Food

Nursing the sick is often very burdensome to the nurse.

Night nursing is liable to be even more exhausting from the fact that the demands of the system for sleep are more urgent during the night hours.

A Va. lady, called on to act as night nurse in the family, found the greatest support from the use of Grape-Nuts good. She says:

"Our acquaintance with Grape-Nuts began eight years ago. We bought the first package sold in this place, and altho we began as skeptics we became converts to its striking food value.

"I used Grape-Nuts first, to sustain me when doing night nursing for a member of the family. I ate a teaspoonful at a time, and by slowly chewing it, I was able to keep awake and felt no fatigue.

"Soon I grew to like Grape-Nuts very much and after our patient recovered I was surprised to find that I was not at all "worn out" on account of broken rest. My nerves were strong and steady and my digestion fine. This was the more surprising because I had always suffered with weak nerves and indigestion. My experience was so satisfactory that other members of the family took up Grape-Nuts with like results." "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.

the cream should be wiped clean of adhering cream, as this, if left, always ripens too soon and mottles the butter.

I am a friend of the cream separator. With it you get more and better cream than by the old plan of skimming, and, as a rule, better butter is made from the separated cream.

To make good butter one must not go guessing at the temperature of the room in which the cream is kept. For ascertaining whether the cream is at the proper ripening or churning temperature, a good dairy thermometer is a necessity.

When you have the amount of cream you want to churn, the ripening or souring comes next. This is accomplished by bringing the temperature of the cream up to 70 degrees. Keep the cream in the cream jar while ripening and place the jar in a warm room, with the thermometer hanging close by.

Cream will take on flavor from its surroundings, and as most of us are compelled to keep it in the kitchen while ripening, great care must be used, as the cooking odors penetrate very readily.

After the cream is ripened, which will take about twelve hours after it is brought up to 70 degrees, cool it down to 62 degrees by placing in a cool room, and then hold it at this temperature for from three to four hours before churning.

It is very essential in cream ripening to stir the cream frequently to insure uniform ripening. When cream remains undisturbed for some time, the fat rises in the same way that it does on milk, and the result is an uneven ripening, which leads to a poor bodied cream. Instead of being smooth and glossy, it will appear coarse and curdy when poured from a dipper.

As a rule, quick ripening gives better results than slow. For instance, when we attempt to ripen cream at a low temperature, more or less bitter flavor is always the result; if at too high a temperature, the butter will have too much of an acid flavor. If the cream is kept too long after it is ripe enough to churn, the butter will have an old flavor.

Preparing for Churning.

Before putting the cream into the churn the churn should be scalded thoroughly with hot water, and then rinsed well with pure cold water. This will freshen the churn and fill the pores of the wood with water so that the cream and butter will not stick.

Let me say right here that we think that the churn has a great deal to do with the appearance of the butter. We use an ordinary barrel churn because it churns easily and quickly, and there is no dasher or paddles inside to beat and break the grain and make the butter look like lard with butter coloring in it.

All cream should be thoroughly strained into the churn. This removes the possibility of white specks in the butter, which usually consist of curd or dried particles of cream.

Butter should be churned until the granules are about the size of wheat. When larger than this, it is more difficult to remove the buttermilk and distribute the salt.

As soon as the butter granules are the proper size, draw off the buttermilk and put in as much water (the same temperature as the buttermilk or a degree or two warmer) as you have buttermilk. Turn three or four times and draw off. Have ready a bucket of clear water, of the same temperature as before, and pour on the butter until the water runs off clear.

It is needless to say that nothing but the best grade of salt should be used in salting butter. I would prefer the flake salt, as it dissolves more readily and is not so liable to make mottles. Salt adds flavor to the butter, and materially increases its keeping quality.

Buttermakers differ as to the amount of salt which should be used in butter. Very high salting, however, has a tendency to detract from the fine, delicate aroma of butter, while at the same time it tends to cover up slight defects in flavor. As a rule, buttermakers will find it to their advantage to salt rather high.

Salt very readily absorbs odors and must therefore be kept in a clean, dry place where the air is pure. It should be of the same temperature as the butter when used.

Working, Packing and Marketing.

The chief object in working butter is to evenly incorporate the salt. Our method is as follows: After the wash water is drained off, carefully distribute the salt over the butter, and then work in churn just enough to get the salt in the butter. Then cover up, and let it stand for twenty minutes or a half hour, to allow the salt to dis-

solve, and then remove the butter-worker and finish.

In working enough to get the salt evenly distributed, the rule to follow is to work the butter just enough to prevent the appearance of mottles. Just how much working this requires every buttermaker must determine for himself, for the reason that there are a number of conditions that influence the length of time that butter needs to be worked.

After working, then mold. We use the one-pound brick molds. Wrap each cake separately in parchment paper, and the butter is ready for market. Place the butter in a large jar which is used for that purpose and no other, and cover properly. Then put the jar in the milk trough and it will keep nicely until market day.

Always send your butter away in a nice clean basket, with nice snow-white towels, and you can not but feel good.

2,500 CATTLE SOLD; BRING \$18 TO \$25

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Aug. 29.—Messrs. A. A. Huffstutler and I. K. Howell sold about 2,500 head of two, three and four-year-old steers to Fort Worth and Kansas City parties for \$18 to \$25 per head, and delivered the cattle at Lampasas yesterday. The cattle are in fine condition and this is the largest sale made here in ten years.

DUNCAN, OKLA., FAIR WILL OPEN SEPT. 9

Expect 25,000 People in Attendance and \$4,000 Will Be Given Away in Premiums

DUNCAN, Okla., Aug. 29.—The Stephens County Fair this year, which will be held Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, promises to be the biggest event ever pulled off in Southwest Oklahoma. Great preparations are being made by the people of Duncan for it, and no stone will be left unturned to thoroughly entertain and properly care for all visitors. Extra fine racing will probably be the most attractive feature of the program, but by no means will racing be all. Baseball and other attractions, besides exhibits of all kinds and \$4,000 in premiums will be distributed. Arrangements have been made to care for 25,000 people. Eighteen thousand attended last year and all pronounced it a great event.

BIGGEST HARDEMAN CO. RANCH TO BE CUT UP

Clement Ranch Embracing Twenty-Six Sections Will Sell for Farming Lands

QUANAHA, Texas, Aug. 29.—Clement ranch, the largest ranch in Hardeman county, is to be placed upon the market in tracts of any size desired for farming purposes not later than Sept. 15. This ranch embraces more than twenty-six sections of rich sandy land will easily support several hundred families.

Some of the best cotton in the state

YOUNG CO. COAL NOW BEING SHIPPED OUT

Owned by Wichita Falls Capital Means Much to That City in Way of Industries

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 29.—The first car of coal from the Young county coal fields has reached Wichita Falls over the Wichita Falls and Southern. This coal field is owned by Wichita Falls capital and is one of the richest coal deposits in Texas. With cheap coal and abundant water supply Wichita Falls expects to land many large factories.

CATTLE RAISERS WIN RATE FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A sweeping reduction of from 1/2 to 5 cents per 100 pounds on range cattle shipments to be carried into effect by Oct. 15 effected in an order issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and fifty-eight other railroad companies in Texas. The reduction carried out the commission's condemnation last spring of the railroad advances in rates.

The rates ordered cut are on range cattle from points in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma to northern ranges in Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana, and on cattle in carloads from the southwest to Chicago, East St. Louis, Omaha and New Orleans.

The railroads are also ordered to substitute a terminal charge of not exceeding \$1 per car for their present \$2 terminal charge for the delivery of live stock at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago.

PAYS \$22,000 RENTAL FOR FARM FIVE YEARS

Clarendon Man Expects to Cultivate 2,000 Acres and Will Pay Rent Annually

CLARENDON, Texas, Aug. 29.—One of the biggest rental deals ever made in this country was made by Ben W. Chamberlain to Mr. Weisenfeldt of Potter county. Mr. Chamberlain leased his four-section farm and pasture, two miles south of Clarendon, to Mr. Weisenfeldt for a term of five years for the sum of \$22,000. The terms are cash, and the rent will be paid annually. Mr. Weisenfeldt expects to cultivate something like 2,000 acres, planting wheat, oats and corn.

CLARENDON STEERS AT TOP OF MARKET

Sixty-Three Head Averaging 1,117 Pounds; Bring \$4.25; Were Grassed in Kansas

CLARENDON, Texas, Aug. 29.—Lewis & Molesworth of Clarendon recently had on the market 63 head of their steers grassed in Kansas averaging 1,117 pounds, which were sold at \$4.25, this price being the highest of the season for Kansas grazed Texans of so light weight. In fact, the only sale of cattle of this class this season to compare with the above was a string of heavier beeves averaging 1,224 pounds, the sale of which on the preceding day is reported at \$4.30.

WATER AT 420 FEET NEAR FORT STOCKTON

Acqua Pura Comes Up 21 Feet in Bore; Ranchers to Buy Flock of Sheep

FORT STOCKTON, Aug. 29.—J. C. Mauk and his sons, who have been drilling for water some time at their ranch down near the Paxton ranch, 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-round little ranches in the country.

CLYDE.—Farmers report the fruit crop in this vicinity unusually good at present and shipments brought to town bear out their assertions as to excellence of quality.

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

DAIRYING

Fall Care of the Dairy Cow

When the cow once shrinks in her daily yield of milk it is utterly impossible, even by the best of feed and care, to bring her back to her previous full flow, says E. P. Snyder in the National Stockman. The most successful dairymen recognize this fact, and aim to keep up the yield thru the dry weather that usually prevails at some time during the months of August and September.

One of the best ways of doing this is to provide a succession of sweet corn to be cut up and fed as occasion requires. It is often necessary to begin feeding early in August, and if some of the medium early varieties are planted, they will be at just the right stage for feeding at this time. But for the main crop I have found nothing better than Stowell's evergreen. I plant in rows same as field corn, three feet and eight inches apart, with stalks standing six to eight inches apart in the rows, for I want it thin enough so it will ear well. I don't consider any corn fodder of much account if grown so thick that the stalks are spindling and entirely without ears. It is washy, watery, innutritious stuff.

I cultivate and tend this fodder crop just the same as the regular field crop and it is remarkably gratifying, too, to see the quantity that can be grown on a small area of ground. I think there can't possibly be a better crop grown to tide cows over the fly infested drouthy season of late summer and early fall.

Occasionally there will be a season of ample rains when pasturage will be ample and luxuriant all the season, but only occasionally, and then good use can be made of the sweet corn by picking off the ears and feeding to the fattening hogs. There is nothing better with which to start them. I know one successful feeder of hogs who always plants an acre or two of sweet corn for this purpose alone.

I have in mind now two men who keep cows and sell their milk to a creamery. One of them keeps seven cows. Each spring he plants from one to two acres of sweet corn for these cows. He plants it near his barn, takes fine care of it and invariably has a great crop. He has a small

sled to which he hitches one horse and hauls in a load every day, and each night and morning those cows are given a generous feed in a darkened stable where they are milked. Each cow has her own stall, and each is ready to take her own place with alacrity as soon as the door is opened. While the stalks are yet juicy they eat every morsel. Absolutely nothing is wasted.

After the cows are milked they are turned out on the pasture, where they have a clean place to lie down and chew the cud of contentment and sleep. It goes without saying that this herd of cows gives a good account of itself at the milk pail.

The man himself says: "The satisfaction of seeing the relish with which those cows wad away that sweet corn is worth all the time and effort it costs me to grow and feed it, and the increased yield of milk is clear profit."

The other man has a herd of twelve cows. He makes no provision whatever for soiling when the pastures become short and withered by the drouths of late summer and early fall, and today they are helping out the short pasture by gnawing at a stack of over-ripe timothy hay to which they have access. Those cows are driven to the not overclean barn yard every day at 5 o'clock in the evening, where they stay until eight o'clock the next morning.

I am sorry I haven't the data of monthly receipts from these two herds of cows so differently managed. There is a wide difference in their appearance, and I haven't the least doubt there is the same difference in their performance. I believe that the receipts from the herd of seven exceed those from the herd of twelve. Without knowing what either is, I should prefer to take the former, if given my choice.

Per Cent of Butter Fat

First grade cream should contain not less than 30 per cent of butter fat, for the reason that cream with this per cent of butter fat will keep better and costs less to transport than cream of a lower per cent of fat, and the dairymen will recover more skim milk.

Some causes that tend to lower the butter fat to below 30 per cent in cream separated with a cream separator:

The variation in the per cent of butter fat of hand separated cream is very great if operators are not careful in operating their machines uniformly. There are several factors that influence the test of cream from separators. The first and probably the most important cause that reduces the per cent of butter fat in cream is by turning too slowly, not giving the bowl enough speed. Anything that tends to change the speed of the bowl from one separation to another influences the per cent of butter fat in the cream. A uniform speed of the bowl is obtained by turning the crank at a given speed at all times and giving the crank an equal pressure at all points in its circuit around the axis. The speed at which the machine should be run is indicated by the manufacturer. Follow these instructions and count the revolutions each time the machine is used, to be sure that the speed is maintained.

If the milk is warm the cream will contain a slightly higher per cent of butter fat; if cold, it will contain a slightly lower per cent other conditions being equal. Milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow has the proper temperature at which to separate.

Milk should be run thru a separator at a constant rate. If milk is fed into the separator at an uneven rate, if at times the flow of milk be stopped, the thickness of the cream will be greatly influenced. The faster milk is run thru a separator the thinner will be the cream, other conditions being equal.

The amount of water or skim milk used to flush out the bowl will naturally tend to decrease the per cent of butter fat by diluting the cream with water or milk.

There is a cream screw or skim milk screw in each separator for the purpose of changing the thickness of cream when desired. By this it can be so regulated as to skim thin or thick cream and when once set, if all other conditions of the separator are uniform it will produce nearly a constant per cent of butter fat.

These principles hold true in all cream separators, and explain why the per cent of butter fat sometimes runs below 30 per cent.

While all the points mentioned herewith can be known without depending upon the judgment of any particular

individual, as for instance, determining the amount of acid in the cream, the frequency of hauling the cream, per cent of butter fat in the cream, etc., there, however, remains one point still unsolved which is directly dependent on expert judgment, namely, the flavor of the cream.—Oscar F. Erf.

Annual Dairy Show

The third annual dairy show will be held at Chicago and in the Coliseum December 2 to 10, inclusive.

The time and place for holding the third annual dairy exhibition was given much consideration. The exhibitors of machinery prefer the winter months for displaying their goods and the exhibitors of live stock would like to have the dairy show held early in October or at the close of the state fair season. The officers being anxious to please both the cattle and machinery exhibitors, brought this matter before the stockholders at the regular annual meeting and discussed very thoroly the most suitable time for holding the show. It was finally decided to hold it not later than December 25, the exact dates and place being left to the executive committee.

It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together butter and cheese makers, farmers and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country for educational purposes, also to present at this gathering the best and most up to date machinery and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds. In fact it is desired to make the occasion the big event of the year for dairying, and to so exhibit the different branches of the dairy industry that the people of the country will realize the importance and magnitude of this great industry.

The purpose is to make this exhibition of cattle and machinery something more than a show. It is the purpose to make it a strong educational affair, where questions of national import may be discussed and plans made for a greater development of all dairy interests. The first two shows were a success, and it is the desire to make the coming one better, bigger and more instructive. All communications should be addressed to the National Dairy Association, 154 Washington street, room 307, Chicago, Ill.

DAIRY S J

Recovering the Buttermilk

A line of investigation with reference to recovering the buttermilk that had been lost in the large creamery was undertaken by the Kansas experiment station, and some very valuable results have been obtained. Buttermilk, to the extent of several million dollars, has been dumped into the streams of the state of Kansas every year. By drying this buttermilk and turning it into a food product the feeding value of buttermilk can be fully recovered. Feeding experiments were begun along poultry lines, and later with cows. In both cases the casein has proved to be a very profitable feed. It has been estimated that it is worth approximately 7 cents per pound as feed for chickens, and worth about 5 cents per pound as feed for cows. This casein can be produced for the creameryman as well as the feeder, and by this means buttermilk is recovered and not lost, as it now the case.

SHELLS COVERED A CALF

William Cockburn of Aurelia, Iowa, Brings Queer Freak to Sioux City

Two-headed calves, calves with six legs and various other freaks have been born of cows, but naturalists who have seen many such curiosities admit that they have never seen anything that will equal the curiosity belonging to William Cockburn of Aurelia, Iowa, says the Sioux City Journal.

A perfectly formed calf was born on his farm, six miles south of Aurelia, on June 2, but in place of hair and hide its body was covered with a hard shell, like that of a mud turtle. The tail, too, was identical with that of a turtle's even tapering to a point and being about six inches in length.

The only covering of the body that resembled that of an ordinary calf was below its knees. There the hair was distinguishable, but a shell covered all the rest of the animal, even to the face and ears.

"The only way that I can figure it out is that before the calf was born the mother either became frightened at or was bitten by a turtle," Mr. Cockburn said. "The Pitcher river runs thru my farm, and it is filled with turtles. Many are large and ugly. The women folks have absolutely refused to use that cow's milk since the birth of the calf."

The calf lived for six days and farmers came from miles around to see the

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowels affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley, of Howard, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native, medicinal roots and is safe and reliable. A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

curiosity. All acknowledged they never had seen anything similar.

A. J. Anderson, who mounted it, says that while the body was perfect in calf formation, the intestines resembled those of a turtle. The lips, too, were drawn back like those of a turtle. The shell is hard.

CALF WITHOUT HAIR

Remarkable Freak of Nature Attracts Attention in South Dakota

CHESTER, S. D., Aug. 18.—G. S. Smith of this place is the owner of a cow that recently gave birth to a calf which is entirely hairless. Its sire is a full-blood Durham, and its dam is also partially of the same breed. The animal is of good form, size and weight, rather large for its age, but of almost perfect physical development and, altho it is now over a month old, it has not the sign of hair upon its skin, and there are no indications that any will ever grow upon any part of its body. The animal is of the female persuasion, enjoys good health, being vigorous and active, eats and drinks like other calves do, but in appearance is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature ever seen or heard of, in fact, nothing like it has ever been heard of in the world so far as known. Its color and the outward conditions of its skin bear strong resemblance to the elephant.

The animal is attracting great attention among the people of this locality. It is on exhibition in a tent near Mr. Smith's place of business in Chester, and the owner will place the calf on exhibition at the state and county fairs thruout the country this fall.

\$227,000 SALE IS MADE AT BARSTOW

Ranch Land Changes Hands, Tract to Extent of 2,165 Acres with Stock Figuring in Deal

BARSTOW, Texas, Aug. 29.—Last Wednesday John T. Sweatt of Grandfalls sold to J. W. Riggins, former mayor of Waco and later of Traveno, Cal., 2,165 acres of land, together with store, stock of merchandise, gins, residence and furniture, live stock and all improvements on his lands at Grandfalls. Consideration \$227,000.

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.

TRIED TO FORCE IT

Thought System Would Soon Tolerate Coffee

A Boston lady tried to convince herself that she could get used to coffee, and finally found it was the stronger. She writes:

"When a child, being delicate and nervous, I was not allowed coffee. But since reaching womanhood I began its use, and as the habit grew on me, I frequently endeavored to break myself of it, because of its evident bad effects.

"With me the most noticeable effect of drinking coffee was palpitation of the heart. This was at times truly alarming, and my face would flush uncomfortably and maintain its vivid hue for some time.

"I argued that my system would soon accustom itself to coffee, and continued to use it, although I had a suspicion that it was affecting my eye-sight, also. The kidneys early showed efforts of coffee, as I found by leaving it off for a few days, when the trouble abated.

"Finally a friend called my attention to Postum. At first I did not like it, but when made right—boiled 15 minutes until dark and rich—I soon found Postum was just what I wanted. No flushing of the face, no palpitation, no discomfort or inconvenience after drinking it.

"Of course all this was not felt in a week or two weeks, but within that time I can truthfully say a marked difference had taken place and a great deal of my nervousness had vanished.

"At present time my health is excellent, due to a continued use of Postum, with a general observance of proper hygiene. Of nothing am I more convinced than that if I had continued drinking coffee I should be today little less than a nervous wreck, and possibly blind."

"There's a Reason." Name given by the 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.

SWINE

Keep Lice Off the Hog

A stockman new in the hog business bought several sows, writes Professor H. M. Cottrell of the Colorado Agricultural college. He built good shelter and gave them good feed and care. They had 150 pigs, and all of these but 12 died before weaning time.

After 138 had died a veterinarian was called in to find what disease was killing the pigs, and he found that they had all been killed by lice. They were covered with vermin.

The writer inspected a herd of 300 hogs that had the run of an alfalfa field, and were also fed grain. They had a greyhound appearance, with rough hair, and were not over half so heavy as they should have been. After looking them over the writer remarked that the lice were stunting the hogs. The owner insisted that there was not a single louse on the whole herd. Several hogs were caught and were found to be nearly covered with lice.

Instances of this kind are the rule rather than the exception. Whenever a pig has good feed and surroundings and is not thriving, look for lice. Vermin will usually be found to be the cause of the lack of thrift. A great many of the losses laid to cholera, worms and mysterious diseases are actually the work of lice.

The best cure and preventive is regular dipping, using some of the coal tar dips so extensively advertised and sold. When pigs are found to be lousy dip twice 10 days apart, and then once a month thru the year. Dipping with coal tar dips not only kills the vermin, but keeps the skin and hair in a healthful condition that is worth the cost of the operation aside from killing the lice.

The most convenient method is to sink a galvanized iron vat, the top level with the ground, and leave a chute leading from the hog lot to the vat and another from the dipping board to the lot.

The dipping mixture can be kept in the vat all the time and be protected by a cover when hogs are not being dipped. With such an arrangement it is a short and easy job to dip 50 to 200 hogs. The dipping mixture will need to be changed three or four times a year.

In Colorado it is safe to dip in winter, if done on a warm, sunny day and the hogs are kept in the sun and out of the wind until dry.

Where only a few pigs are kept they may be treated by washing them thoroly with a cloth or sponge wet with the dipping solution.

Besides dipping, the hogs should have short posts set for them in their yards and pastures. Wrap the posts with old potato or bran sacks and once a week saturate these sacks with crude oil. A louse bites the hog, he rubs the spot on the sack and the oil kills the louse.

When hogs are found to be lousy their sleeping, feeding and resting places should be thoroly cleaned, all bedding, burned and these places sprinkled or sponged with the dipping mixtures. Pregnant sows should not be run thru the dipping vat.

When a pure-bred pig is purchased and brought to the farm it should be examined, and, if found lousy, treated before being turned with other swine. There are hundreds of instances of where a single lousy pig sent out by a reputable breeder has in a short time stocked a whole herd with lice.

The Hog Breeders' Prospects

There is a remarkably bright prospect for good prices ahead of the hog breeder. The shortage of hogs for this coming fall and winter seems unavoidable. The causes have been brought about by natural means. The financial crisis of last November, which sent prices down to the point below production, caused a severe cut in the brood sow supply. This, with high-priced corn, made an effectual reduction in the supply of brood sows, just at the time when the brood sow herd to be carried over is made up. This cutting down in the producing stock at this particular season of the year seemed opportune to the hog breeder.

The more or less prevailing fatality of hog cholera during 1907, was also a factor in reducing the hog supply. It also had the tendency to weaken the faith in most hog breeders that it was a good time to feed high-priced corn into low-priced hogs. The breeder of pure bred hogs is the first man, generally, to get scared when a cloud appears on the horizon of the hog market.

Things seem to be somewhat changed now. The prospect is not alone bright for a good, strong demand for killing hogs, but it is equally good for the best quality of breeding hogs. Hog raisers commence to look around for breeding stock of quality and excellence as soon as the prices in the pork market begin to ascend the scale.

A very positive shortage in any kind of stock cannot be fully restored to normal conditions short of two years. If hogs are as scarce as they seem to be the breeding stock for next year must be made up out of this year's spring crop of pigs. This can readily be done by each breeder lessening his sale supply to this extent. The shortage of marketable hogs to go from the farms this summer and fall will indicate the situation better than can be guessed at. The pure-bred hogman, however, has a bright trade prospect in view for all his best breeding stock at good paying prices.—Twenty-first Century Farmer.

Keep Pigs Free from Worms

In some sections nine-tenths of the young pigs are afflicted with worms. These worms are anywhere from four to ten inches in length and keep the intestines of the pigs in a constant state of irritation. It is not worth while to fatten these pigs until after getting rid of the worms, as the worms consume all the nutriment in the feed. There are several remedies that tend to evacuate worms from the system. One of the simplest is turpentine fed in milk. One teaspoonful daily to every eighty or one hundred pounds of live weight is the proper amount to give and the treatment should be continued for three days in succession. This remedy proves more effectual if the pigs are kept off feed from twelve to twenty-four hours before it is administered.

A good tonic for pigs the year round consists of three bushels of charcoal, one bushel of hardwood ashes, eight pounds of salt, two quarters of air-slacked lime and one and a half pounds of copperas dissolved in hot water and mixed with the other ingredients. This mixture should be kept inside, so that the rain will not leach it out. If the pigs are given all of this tonic they will eat the year round, they are not likely to be seriously troubled with worms. The lye and copperas do not prove very appetizing to worms.

One of the most effectual means of keep a herd free from worms is to keep surrounding conditions sanitary. It is in festering filth in the barn yard or pasture that these parasites breed and that their eggs develop. If things are kept clean and dry, and if pastures are frequently changed, there will be less likelihood of the pigs being seriously affected.

Bacon Hogs

To start a growth of bacon hogs it is desirable to secure a foundation of stock best adapted to that purpose. There are many breeds suitable for bacon production. The Tamworth, the Poland-China, the Chester White, the Berkshire, Duroc Jersey and Yorkshire are all very well suited for bacon purposes. Perhaps the Yorkshire is most popular with the regular bacon producers, the pigs can be taken from any one of the above breeds and spoiled, if not properly fed for the end desired. Proper feeding is the essential for bacon production.

It is not always advisable to raise thoroughbreds for this purpose. That is quite an unnecessary expense. With a good boar the most common of sows will do well for bacon. An authority has this to say on the subject of breeds: "If you have to buy your stock to start with, it is just as well to get pure-breds. You can occasionally sell a first-class animal for a somewhat higher price than you could get if you were selling them to the butcher. If you are not anxious to sell pure-breds at all; then I would advise you to use sows of one breed and boars of another. Sows of one breed and boars of another usually make the very best animals for this industry."

Treatment of Mange

Skin diseases are usually caused by a germ. Mange is a germ disease and when hogs are afflicted with it they should be thoroly washed and then dipped in some antiseptic, germ-destroying solution, such as zenoleum, chloro-naphtholeum, or many others which are widely advertised at the present time. If one treatment or application does not affect a cure a second treatment should be given. There are some other remedies of a home-made nature which oftentimes give very good results, but where any large number of animals are affected it is much more economical to use some of the prepared mixtures.

Clean the Swill Barrels

The idea that pigs should be fed chiefly on sour swill has long since been exploded. Some acidity in the feed is good for hogs, but they should not be fed upon filthy soured stuff from barrels that are never cleaned. In fact in summer time it is doubtful if barrels should be used at all. H. P. Miller says:

"The contents of swill barrels that are not cleaned every day develop a dangerous stage in the hot days of

summer. The barrel for soaking grains and as a convenience in preparing meals for feeding has its place, but when it becomes a hot-bed of decomposing germs, as it does upon most farms, it is a detriment instead of a benefit. My protest is raised especially against the slop barrel on farms where a large amount of milk is fed and the practice prevails of dumping it into a barrel and allowing it to sour for twelve hours or more before feeding, and leaving enough in from time to time to rapidly start the fermentation, or I should more curately say, the decay. The practice cannot be condemned too strongly. Better feed half the amount fresh with the proper supplement."

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS

Hon. William J. Bryan to Be One of the Speakers

Arrangements for the 28th annual session of the Farmers' National Congress, which opens Sept. 24, at Madison, Wis., are now practically completed. The program is exceptionally strong and attractive. Some of the leading agricultural specialists of the nation will take a prominent part. One of the country's strongest agricultural colleges is located at Madison and the delegates will have an opportunity to inspect thoroly its workings, as well as to meet and hear many men who have been important factors in the position which American agriculture holds today. The seeing and hearing such men is an inspiration and a great influence in raising enthusiasm for and loyalty to agriculture. In addition valuable addresses will be delivered by the governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North Carolina. Other distinguished gentlemen on the program who will have important messages to the farmers of the congress are Hon. Harvie Jordan of Georgia, president of the Cotton Growers' Association; Colonel Robert E. Lee Jr. of Virginia; Hon. J. J. Hill of Minnesota; Hon. W. W. Kitchen of North Carolina; Dr. George T. Winston, president of the North Carolina Agricultural College; Dr. Randolph, consulting engineer of the Panama canal; Dr. Schlicher of the government reclamation service. Women's interests will be looked after by three speakers who are expert authority on matters of domestic science. The president, Colonel Cameron of North Carolina, has spent the summer studying conditions in England and will have an extremely interesting address.

The lake scenery about Madison is of the most delightful nature, while the city itself is extremely beautiful. Its enterprising people will spare no pains to show the most liberal hospitality, and great exertions will be made for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. One of the greatest attractions of all and the big feature of the congress will be an address by Hon. William J. Bryan on the farmer and his relations to public affairs. Mr. Bryan's prominence before the country and his ability, will give especial interest to this address. A large attendance from many states is anticipated, as long lists of delegates have already been received by the secretary. It is hoped that every state in the Union will be liberally represented. George M. Whitaker, secretary, 1404 Harvard street, Washington, D. C.

COW EATS BATHER'S SUIT

Scandalized by Owner's Appearance, She Runs Mile With Remnants SEAFORD, Del.—While Victor Allen, junior partner in the Arco company, was enjoying a refreshing swim in the lake here, an old cow was enjoying an elaborate luncheon, consisting of his clothes. Bossy chewed his underwear to pieces and, scandalized by the sight their owner presented as he gave chase, ran a mile before her modesty and breath were so exhausted that she stopped and gave up his trousers.

The Care of Linoleum

This floor covering is easily kept in nice condition if it is not allowed to get very dirty. It is a good plan to give new linoleum a coat or two of clear varnish, which must be allowed to dry before a footstep is placed on it. Never scrub it, but after sweeping wash with warm water once a week. It may occasionally be rubbed over with a soft cloth dipped in oil and vinegar and polished with dry cloths. Buttermilk is an excellent thing to clean the linoleum with, as it preserves its surface.

Gluing Metal to Glass

Take two ounces of a thick clear solution of glue, and mix it with one ounce of linseed oil varnish or three-quarters of an ounce of Venice turpentine. Boil together, stirring well until the mixture become thoroly blended; the pieces cemented should be fastened together for the space of 48 to 60 hours before touching.

PEACOCK GETS ARMY OFFICERS

Military School Now Has Three Army Officers Attached to Instruction, Great Honor to San Antonio School

The Secretary of War announces the detail to the Peacock Military School of Regimental Commissary Sergeant Samuel Klingensmith, U. S. A., retired, to take charge of cavalry recently established, and to act as Assistant Commandant. The school now has both infantry and cavalry, and hereafter will maintain all these branches of the service.

The first army officer detailed to the Peacock Military School was Lieut. C. C. Todd, a graduate of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, who first established the military system



J. B. COLEMAN
West Point.

which warranted a call upon the War Department for additional officers. The school now enjoys the detail of three army officers, Col. George Hedley Brown, U. S. A., acting in the capacity of Superintendent, Capt. A. W. Thomas, U. S. A., acting as Commandant, and Sergt. S. Klingensmith, U. S. A., in charge of cavalry. This is the only military school outside of West Point with the detail of an army officer with the rank of Colonel, and the only school with more than one army officer.

The only member of the faculty for next session not a military officer is Prof. Arthur J. Bhaeoe, A. B. and M. A., late classical master of the University of the South. An additional year has been added to the course of study, so as to prepare cadets for promotion in the leading universities, and for commissions in the army and navy. Two members of the faculty are Lieut. J. B. Coleman, B. S. of the United States Military Academy of West Point, who will teach higher mathematics, and Lieut. Geo. Brower, A. B. of the University of Kentucky, who was a member of the varsity football team that beat Texas with a score of 61 to 0.

The Peacock Military School has been notified by the Secretary of War of promotion in classification from C to A as a result of a recent visit of the inspector from Washington. The records of the War Department show that this is the only military school in Texas with this classification, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College remaining in B class, and the other military schools in C class. In the entire south there are only nine schools in class A and only twenty-seven in the United States. The Peacock Naval School will be established this fall in connection with the West End Barge, and the Secretary of the Navy having recently announced that the school is entitled to ten navy cut-throats for use of the cadets in hoisting, signaling, life saving and the elements of seamanship. This is the only school in the south to undertake the establishment of a naval school, and next autumn the school will ask for the detail of a naval officer.

The Northwestern Range

Bruce McCulloch was up to the big doings in Cheyenne, Wyo., last week and wrote the following for his paper, the Omaha Journal Stockman:

Pioneers tell me that Cheyenne is entertaining the greatest crowd that ever assembled within her gates. It certainly looks like it, for the downtown streets have been packed all morning and the hotel lobbies are so jammed that it is difficult to get around.

It has been a good many years since I was in Cheyenne and I can see many changes. Along in the early nineties the town had a rather rundown appearance. There were lots of unpainted and unoccupied buildings and the stores had a general appearance of dull trade.

At that time the cowboy was beginning to lose his grip on the town and the sheepmen had not yet become numerous enough and wealthy enough to cut much figure. In other words, the range country was in a somewhat chaotic state and general business naturally suffered.

Today all is changed and the city shows it. Order has been restored on the range. The cow mafi has his fenced pastures and is prospering. The sheepmen has his well defined range and the farmer, the dry farmer and the irrigationist, is getting the fertile soil under cultivation and producing crops that are the amazement of the old-timers as well as the newcomers.

And yet there are indications on all sides that Cheyenne is still a cow town. Just at present the cowboy and his pony are very much in evidence. He rides his wiry pony in the same picturesque and reckless style, but he is a better behaved and a better groomed man than he was a quarter of a century ago, and then there are the cowgirls. How well they sit their horses and how healthy and wholesome they look in their divided skirts and white sombreros.

Cheyenne may derive her present prosperity from the sheepmen, the farmer and the miner, but the old town still honors the memory of the cowboy and during this frontier day celebration he is the hero of the town as well as he was of the thousands of visitors that throng the city.

There is life and color everywhere and it is no wonder that stockmen from all parts of Wyoming, Colorado and western Nebraska are attracted to this annual event. After all live on the ranch is rather quiet and lonesome and the few days of recreation are thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the men and women of this country where mountains and plains meet.

The trip from Omaha, to Cheyenne was a most enjoyable one, owing to the congenial company and the bright and pleasant weather. If there was any lingering doubt about the Nebraska corn crop it would be quickly dispelled by a trip westward over any of the railroads of the state. The crop improves the further we get from the river and the yield in the central part of the state is going to be immense.

Another surprise is in store for the old-timer who knew western Nebraska only as a grazing country. The farmer is conquering it and there are plenty of fields of pretty good corn to be seen right out to the state line and even over into Colorado and Wyoming. It is evident that some corn of some kinds can be grown most anywhere in the central west.

On the trip out over the Union Pacific it was our pleasure to have along Professor J. W. Jones, general manager of the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha in December. He gave us a most interesting talk on the purposes of the exposition and the results he hoped to achieve in the way of creating renewed interest in corn culture.

Along with the party was C. W. Martin, the moving picture man, who not only took a number of pictures of the show here, but gave an exhibition in the city park in the evening. He took occasion to advertise Omaha and the corn show in these pictures.

A call on Governor B. B. Brooks at the capitol brought out the fact that the governor was in most hearty accord with the purposes of the corn exposition and will see to it that Wyoming's grains and grasses will be well represented. His excellency is extremely enthusiastic over alfalfa and claims it is the greatest single element of wealth possessed by the west. He is not alone in this opinion.

The range country is looking fine. It is as green as it usually is along in June. There has been plenty of rain everywhere and haying is going on briskly, the yield being heavy and the quality good. For some years, owing to the breaking up of the big cattle and sheep outfits, the number of head

of stock in the country has been decreasing, but bankers and others we talked with say the supply is now on the increase and that under existing conditions this increase is likely to continue for several years.

There seems to be a very general inclination on the part of cattlemen to hold their stock back for the late fall market. In most places the grass is still green and the cattle are consequently rather soft. They are very fat, however, and indications are that there will be lots of beef to come along in October and even later and the quality will be very good as a rule.

This is a big and a rich country, and it takes a trip like this to call attention to the fact. One staying at home all the time and pursuing the steady grind of work is apt to become narrow in his views and consequently more or less pessimistic. A short trip west, however, will convince the most skeptical that Omaha has a big future, having a rich and splendid and rapidly developing country to back it up and insure its growth.

JOHN T. TOWNER DEAD

Had Been in New Mexico Raising Cattle Since Seventies

Thursday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks, John T. Towner passed away at his home in the north part of the city.

John T. Towner was born in Ohio a little over eighty-one years ago. In the early day, long before the war, he moved to Illinois, settling at Springfield, where he lived many years. In the early '70s, shortly after the war, he came to New Mexico with his children, and first engaged in the cattle business just over the line in Mora county, south of this city. Later on the old H T ranch in Western Union county, then Colfax, selling out his stock interests in the '80s and removing to this city, where he had lived since. For a number of years he lived with the family of J. C. Taylor. During McKinley's first term he served as postmaster in Springer for four years. Since his term as postmaster in Springer expired he served as United State court commissioner up to the time of his death.—Springer (N. M.) Stockman.

SAN ANGELO—Prospects for the cotton crop in Tom Green county are good at this time. The weather has been warm for the past several days, with probably a quarter of an inch rainfall, and the best prospects for crops of all kinds for several years. No damage reported from insects.

TEVILLE—Cotton in Mitchell county is very late, and badly damaged by boll worms. Prospects are that it may average half bale to the acre in this locality.

Killing Prairie Dogs on a Big Scale

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attempts made last spring at poisoning prairie dogs in national forests on an extensive scale seem to have been highly successful in ridding selected areas of these small pests, and plans are now being made to carry on the work much more widely next year.

The first experiments in this line were made in New Mexico by a stockman who has since entered the forest service. In 1901, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the department of agriculture, made a report upon "The Prairie Dog of the Great Plains," in which the damage done by the dogs was pointed out and various methods suggested. This report of Dr. Merriam's may be said to have blazed the way for practical work in prairie dog extermination.

Range improvement in national forests is one of the chief objects of regulating the grazing. For this reason the forest service is leaving no stone unturned to prevent range deterioration. Stockmen who had suffered heavily from the prairie dog pest were solicited to have the work taken up, and gladly offered to co-operate with the service in furnishing men and horses to distribute the poison.

To ascertain what success could be had in ridding considerable areas of the pest, a selection was made of parts of the Leadville and Pike national forests which were badly infested. The region in these forests upon which the dogs were located aggregated 300 square miles or more. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60,000 or 70,000 acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test. From 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison. It will be necessary to go over the ground a second time and by "spotting" the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of the poisoning material. The average cost per acre for the poisoning material was only 1 1/2 cents, and even then it was found that more material had been used than was necessary.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready, the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen supply men and horses, the wheat is given out to the riders and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes. A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses at sharp

trot. By crossing the town, to and front, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

The work is considered to have demonstrated the entire feasibility of fighting the prairie dogs in this way. It was found, however, that to be successful the poison must be scattered in the spring, when the dogs first come out from their winter quarters and before the green grass is offered to appease their hungry appetites. Next spring the poisoning will be undertaken much more extensively. Stockmen and others who wish to try the dog medicine on their own account can obtain the formula for its preparation and directions for its use from the forest service.

ANTHRAX PLAGUE SPREADS

Serious Loss of Live Stock in Clay County, South Dakota

VERMILLION, S. D.—The dreaded anthrax has broken out afresh in Norway and Meckling townships, Clay county, and several deaths of horses and cattle occurred Saturday and Sunday. The disease has also extended to the bluffs, tho at this writing only two or three animals have died.

Up around Meckling the people have ceased to use milk and cream except the condensed variety, and many will not even use the butter made in that section. Little fresh meat is being consumed, as the residents do not propose to take chances. It is said that human beings are subject to anthrax, the same as horses and cattle.

There seems only one way to prevent a serious anthrax epidemic, and that is for the farmers all over Clay county to get busy with a wholesale vaccination. This they are doing, and thousands of dollars have already been expended for vaccine points and the little pills called anthrax oides. Veterinary surgeons from Clay, Yankton and Turner counties have been called upon to assist with the work.

YANKTON, S. D.—Anthrax continues to cause great uneasiness in this county and the dread disease has appeared in stock only three miles from town. Vaccination is still being used in a wholesale manner, but the treatment is of little avail once the disease has appeared in a herd. The loss has been very heavy and the custom of leaving cattle that have died of anthrax in pastures or burying them in shallow graves is helping to spread the disease, so the veterinarians say, who insist that only the burning of the carcass prevents the germs from spreading.



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Curriculum up to the standard of the best schools. Fine Art and Music Studios. Classes re-open first Tuesday in September. The Alamo Heights car line connecting with all the car lines of the city, passes the academy every fifteen minutes.

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

The Brass Bowl

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

(Continued from last week.)

A lood of radiance from the re-lighted student lamp fell athwart the floor. The girl lay close and still, holding her breath.

Ten seconds, perhaps, ticked on into eternity; seconds that were in themselves eternities. Then: "No one here, O'Hagan."

The door was closed, and thru its panels more faintly came: "Faith, and the murdering divvie must 've flew th' coop afore ye come in, sor."

The girl tried to rise, to make again for the window; but it was as tho her limbs had turned to water; there was no strength in her; and the blackness swam visibly before her eyes, radiating away in whirling, streaky circles.

Even such resolution and strong will as was hers could not prevail against that numbing, deathly exhaustion. Her eyes closed and her head fell back against the wall.

It seemed but an instant (tho it was in point of fact a full five minutes) ere the sound of a voice again roused her.

She looked up, dazzled by a gush of warm light.

He stood in the doorway, holding the lamp high above his head, his face pale, grave, and shadowed as he peered down at her.

"I have sent O'Hagan away," he said gently. "If you will please to come, now—"

IX PROCRASTINATION

The cab which picked Maitland up at his lodgings carried him but a few blocks to the club at which he had, the previous evening, entertained his lawyer. Maitland had selected its as the one of all the clubs of which he and Bannerman were members, wherein he was least likely to meet the latter. Neither frequented its sober precincts by habit. Its severe and classical building on a corner of Madison avenue overlooking the square, is but the outward presentment of an institution to be a member of which is a duty, but emphatically no great pleasure, to the sons of a New York family of any prominence.

But in its management the younger generation holds no suffrage; and is not slow to declare that he Primordial is rightly named, characterizing the individual members of the board of governors as antediluvians, prehistoric monsters who have never learned that laughter lends a savor to existence. And so it is that the younger generation (which is understood to include Maitland and Bannerman), while it religiously pays its dues and has the name of the Primordial engraved upon its cards, shuns those deadly respectable rooms and seeks its comfort elsewhere.

Maitland found it dull and depressing enough, that same evening, something before seven. The spacious and impressive lounging rooms were but sparsely tenanted, other than by the cnuied corps of servants; and the few members who had lent the open doors the excuse of their presence were of the elderly type that hides itself behind a newspaper in an easy chair and snorts when addressed.

The young man strolled disconsolately enough into the billiard room, then (dogged by a specter of loneliness) to the bar, and finally, in sheer desperation, to the dining room, where he selected a table and ordered, an evening paper with his meal.

When the former was brought him, he sat up and began to take a new interest in life. The glaring head lines that met his eye on the front page proved as bracing as a slap in the face.

"The Maitland Jewels," he read, half aloud: "Daring Attempt at Burglary. 'Mad' Maitland Catches 'Handsome Dan' Anisty in the Act of Cracking His Safe at Maitland Manor. Which was Which? Both Principals Disappear."

A dull red glow suffused the reader's countenance; he compressed his lips, only opening them once, and then to emit a monosyllabic oath, which can hardly have proved any considerable relief to his surcharged emotional nature.

The news story was exploited as a "beat;" it could have been little else, since nine-tenths of its "exclusive details" had been born full-winged from the fecund imagination of a busy reporter to whom Maitland had refused an interview while in his bath, some

three hours earlier. Maitland discovered with relief that boiled down to essentials it consisted simply of the statement that somebody (presumably himself) had caught somebody (presumably Anisty) burglarizing the library safe at Maitland Manor that morning; that one of the somebodies (no one knew which) had overpowered the other and left him in charge of the butler, who had presently permitted his prisoner to escape and then talked for publication.

It was not to this so much that Maitland objected. It was the illustrations that alternately saddened and maddened the young man; the said illustrations comprising blurred half-tone reproductions of photographs taken on the Maitland estate; a diagram of the library, as fanciful as the text it illuminated, and two portraits, side by side, of the heroes, himself and Anisty, excellent likenesses both o the originals and of each other.

Mr. Maitland did not enjoy his dinner.

Anxious and preoccupied, he tasted the dishes mechanically; and when they had all passed before him, took his thoughts and a cigar to a gloomy corner of the smoking room, where he sat for two solid hours, debating the matter pro and con, and arriving at no conclusion whatever, save that Higgins was doomed.

At ten-fifteen he began to contemplate with positive pleasure the prospect of discharging the butler. That, at least, was action, something that he could do; wherever else he thought to move he found himself baffled by the blank darkness of mystery, or by his fear of publicity and ridicule.

At ten-twenty he decided to move upon Greenfields at once, and telephoned O'Hagan, advising him to profess ignorance of his employer's whereabouts.

At ten-twenty-two, or in the midst of his admonitions to the janitor, he changed his mind and decided to stay in New York; and instructed the Irishman to bring him a suit case containing a few necessaries; his intention being to stay out the night at the club, and so avoid the matutinal siege of his lodgings by reporters and detectives.

At ten-forty-five a club servant handed him the card of a representative of the Evening Journal. Maitland directed that the gentleman be shown into the reception room.

At ten-forty-six he skulked out of the club by a side entrance, jumped into a cab and had himself driven to the East Thirty-fourth street ferry, arriving there just in time to miss the last train for Greenfields.

Denied the shelter alike of his lodgings, his club, and his country home, the young man in despair caused himself to be conveyed to the Bartholdi hotel, where, possessed of a devil of folly, he preserved his incognito by registering under the name of "M. Daniels." And straightway retired to his room.

But not to rest. The portion of the mentally harassed, sleeplessness, was his; and an hour or more he tossed upon his bed (upon which he had thrown himself without troubling to undress), pondering, to no profit of his, the hundred problems, difficulties, and disadvantages suggested or created by the events of the past twenty-four hours.

The gray girl, Anisty, the jewels, himself; unflagging, his thoughts circumnavigated the world of his romance, touching only at these four ports, and returning always to linger longest in the harbor of sentiment.

The gray girl; strange that her personality should have come to dominate his thoughts in a space of time so brief! and upon grounds of intimacy so slender! . . . Who and what was she? What cruel rigor of circumstance had impelled her to seek a livelihood in ways so sinister? At whose door must the blame be laid, against what flaw in the body social should the indictment be drawn, that she should have been forced into the ranks of the powers that prey—a girl of her youth and rare fiber, of her cultivation, her charm and beauty?

The sheer loveliness of her, her grace and gentleness, her ingenuous sensitiveness, her wit; they combined to make the thought of her, to him, at least, at once terrible and a delight. Remembering that once he had held her in his arms, had gazed into her starlit eyes, and inhaled the impalpable fragrance of her, he trembled, was both glad and afraid.

And her ways so hedged about with perils! While he must stand aside, impotent, a pillar of the social order secure in its shelter, and see her hounded and driven by the forces of the law, harried and worried like an unclean thing, forced, as it might be, to resort to stratagems and expedients unthinkable, to preserve her liberty.

It was altogether intolerable. He could not stand it. And yet—it was written that their paths had crossed and parted and were never again to touch. Or was it? . . . It must be so written: they would never meet again. After all, her concern with, her interest in, him, could have been nothing permanent. They had encountered under strange auspices, and he had treated her with common decency, for which she had repaid him in good measure by permitting him to retain his own property. Their account was even, and she for ever done with him. That must be her attitude. Why should it be anything else?

"Oh, the devil!" exclaimed the young man in disgust, and rising, took his distemper to the window.

Leaning on the sill, he thrust head and shoulders far o utover the garish abyss of metropolitan night. The hot breath of the city fanned up in stifling waves into his face, from the street below, upon whose painted pavements men crawled like insects—round moving spots, to each his romance under his hat.

The window was on the corner, overlooking the junction of the three great highways of humanity; Twenty-third street, with its booming crosstown cars, stretching away into the darkness on either hand; Broadway, forking off to the left, its distances merging into a hot glow of yellow radiance; Fifth avenue, branching into the north with its desolate sidewalks oddly patterned in areas of dense shadow and a cold, clear light. Over the way the park loomed darkly, for all its scattered arcs, a black and silent space, a well of mystery.

It was late, quite late; the clock in front of Dorlon's (he craned his neck to see) made the hour one in the morning; the sidewalks were comparatively deserted, even the pillared portico of the Fifth Avenue hotel destitute of loungers. A timid hint of coolness, forerunning the dawn, rode up on the breeze.

He looked up and away northward, for many minutes, over housetops stenciled black against the glowing sky, his gaze yearning into vast distances of space, melancholy tingeling the complexion of his mind. He fancied himself oppressed by a vague uneasiness, unaccountable as to cause, unless . . .

From the sublime to the ridiculous with a vengeance, his thoughts tumbled. Gone the glamour of Romance in a twinkling, banished by rank materialism. He could have blushed for shame; he got slowly to his feet, irresolute, trying to grapple with a condition that never before in his existence had he been called upon to consider.

He had just realized that he was flat-strapped for cash. He had given his last quarter to the cabby, hours back. He was registered at a strange hotel, under an assumed name, unable to beg credit even for his breakfast without declaring his identity and thereby laying himself open to suspicion, discourtesy, insult.

Of course there were ways out. He could telephone Bannerman, or any other of half a dozen acquaintances, in the morning; but that involved explanations, and explanations involved making himself the butt of his circle for many a weary day.

There was money in his lodgings, in the Chippendale escritoire; but to get it he would have to run the gauntlet of reporters and detectives which had already dismayed him in prospect. O'Hagan—ah!

At the head of his bed was a telephone. Impulsively, inconsiderate of the hour, he turned to it.

"Give me nine-o-eight-nine Madison, please," he said; and waited, receiver to ear.

There was a slight pause; a buzz; the voice of the switchboard operator below stairs repeating the number to central; central's appropriately mechanical reiteration; another buzz; a silence; a prolonged buzz; and again the sounding silence.

"Hello!" he said softly into the transmitter, at a venture.

No answer.

"Hello!" Then central, irritably: "Go ahead. You've got your party."

"Hello, hello!"

A faint hum of voices, rising and falling, beat against the walls of his understanding. Were the wires crossed? He lifted an impatient finger to jiggle the hook and call central to order, when—something crashed heavily. He could have likened the sound, without a strain of imagination, to a chair being violently overturned. And then a woman's voice, clear, accents informed with anger and pain: "No!" and then . . .

"Say, that's my mistake. That line you had's out of order. I had a call for them a while ago, and they didn't answer. Guess you'll have to wait."

"Central! Central!" he pleaded desperately. "I say, Central, give me that connection again, please."

"Ah, say! what's the matter with you, anyway? Didn't I tell you that line was out of order? Ring off!"

Automatically Maitland returned the receiver to its rest; and rose, white-lipped and trembling. That woman's voice. . . .

Chapter X CONSEQUENCES.

Breathing convulsively, wide eyes a little wildly fixed upon his face in the lamplight, the girl stumbled to her feet, and for a moment remained cowering against the wall, terribly shaken, a hand gripping a corner of the packing box for support, the other pressed against the bosom of her dress as if in attempt forcibly to quell the mad hammering of her heart.

In her brain, a turmoil of affrighted thought, but one thing stood out clearly; now she need look for no mercy. The first time it had been different; she had not been a woman had she been unable then to see that the adventure intrigued Maitland with its spice of novelty, a new sensation, fully as much as she, herself, the pretty woman out of place, interested and attracted him. He had enjoyed playing the part, had been amused to lead her to believe him an adventurer of mettle and caliber little inferior to her own—as he understood her: unscrupulous, impatient of the quibble of moum-et-tuum, but adroit and keen-witted, and distinguished and set apart from the herd by grace of gentle breeding and chivalric instincts.

How far he might or might not have let this enjoyment carry him, she had no means of surmising. Not very far, not too far, she was inclined to believe, strongly as she knew her personality to have influenced him: not far enough to induce him to trust her out of sight with the jewels. He had demonstrated that, to her humiliation.

The flush of excitement wanting, man-like soon had he wearied of the game—she thought: to her mind, in distorted retrospect, his attitude when leaving her at dawn had been insincere, contemptuous, that of a man relieved to be rid of her, relieved to be able to get away in unquestioned possession of his treasure. True, the suggestion that they lunch together at Eugene's had been his. . . . But he had forgotten the engagement, if ever he had meant to keep it, if the notion had been more than a whim of the moment with him. And O'Hagan had told her by telephone that Maitland had left his rooms at 1 o'clock—in ample time to meet her at the restaurant. . . .

No, he had never intended to come; he had wearied; yet, patient with her, true to the ethics of a gentleman, he had been content to let her go, rather than to send a detective to take his place. . . .

And this was something, by the way, to cause her to revise her theory as to the manner in which Anisty had managed to steal the jewels. If Maitland had gone abroad at 1, and without intending to keep his engagement at Eugene's then he must have been despoiled before that hour, and without his knowledge. Surely, if the jewels had been taken from him with his cognizance, the hue and cry would have been out and Anisty would not have dared to linger so long in the neighborhood!

To be just with herself, the girl had not gone to the restaurant with much real hope of finding Maitland there. Curiosity had drawn her—just to see if. . . . But it was too preposterous to credit that he should have cared enough. . . . Quite too preposterous! It was her cup, her bitter cup, to know that she had learned to care enough—at sight! . . . And she recalled (with what pangs of shame and misery begged expression!) how her heart had been stirred when she had found him (as she thought) true to his tryst: even as she recalled the agony and distress of mind with which she had a moment later fathomed Anisty's impersonation.

For, of course, she had known that Maitland was Maitland and none other, from the instant when he had told her to make good her escape and leave him to brazen it out: a task to daunt even as bold and resourceful a criminal as

(Continued on page 10.)

The Texas Stockman - Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

WHAT A COMMERCIAL CLUB DOES

THERE are still many of Texas' smaller towns that have not yet enjoyed the profitable possession of a Commercial Club. There are others in which Commercial Clubs have made an ineffectual struggle to exist and have given up the struggle.

To all such towns is respectfully commended the example of Amarillo, which has an organization known as the Chamber of Commerce. The Amarillo organization has in its short history, faced a number of conditions, any one of which might have been an excuse for its disruption. But the business men who composed it have had faith in Amarillo and faith in what a Commercial Club can do. When no one else could be secured they made the mayor of the city secretary of the club and the wisdom of their choice has been reflected in the following results:

During the past six months the Chamber of Commerce has answered over 1,500 personal letters about Amarillo and the Amarillo country.

It has brought to completion the right of way for the Santa Fe from Panhandle to Amarillo over forty-five sections of land and nearly 500 town lots.

It has helped to entertain a farmers' congress and a cattlemen's convention and has secured a visit from and entertained the Commercial Clubs of Wichita and Oklahoma City.

It has distributed to the farmers of the surrounding country 300 pounds of sugar beet seed and has awakened a profitable interest in that valuable crop.

It has helped promote a packing house and raise \$150,000 necessary to make it an assured fact.

It has moved the Amarillo experimental farm to a more convenient location, where it will be more accessible and where it may be seen by tourists thru the Amarillo country without leaving a train.

It has landed for Amarillo a pneumatic horse collar factory and has selected a site for a sash and door factory, which will soon be built.

None of these achievements is in itself particularly startling, but combined they show a steady work on behalf of the Amarillo country which cannot be of other than lasting benefit.

No town that wants to grow can afford to be without a Commercial Club, and once having secured such a

A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE GLAMOR

LET US DRAW one lesson from the Hains-Annis tragedy other than the details of the affair itself. This shooting exhibits the life of an army woman in a new light. Heretofore there has been altogether too much said about the life of the army man. There has been entirely too little said about the life of an army woman.

In this instance Hains, who had married the daughter of a hotel landlady, had a lot of confidence in his wife. But the army is not welcoming daughters of landladies. Mrs. Hains found herself more or less playing the game alone—alone with her three children while her husband was away. Within the narrow limits of an army post there is little to attract the attention of a young woman full of life and animation. Gossip is forced to the surface thru this dearth of avenues of information.

Captain Hains is ordered to the Philippines. He is there six months when Annis appears upon the scene. Annis pays his attentions to Mrs. Hains. A brother of Hains writes to the captain to come home quick. A killing follows a family row—and that is the story in a nutshell.

Now the officers of the army are chipping in to raise a fund of a million dollars to defend Hains. That's because he is to be tried north of the Mason & Dixon line.

Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary it has been the custom for giggling, gushy and ro-

club, the efforts to make it the liveliest organization in town should never relax.

COL. GREEN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE resignation of Col. W. E. Green from the executive head of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad will cause that new line to lose the service of one of the best railroad officials in this country. His friends are to be found in every walk of life. No matter where he may cast his lot he will take with him the very best wishes of all who know him and yet—

There is a silver lining to the cloud that overhangs the resignation of Col. Green.

The Trinity and Brazos Valley will become a little more Texasfied, to coin a word to fit the occasion.

Col. R. H. Baker, long a distinguished citizen of this state and a resident of Austin, will succeed Col. Green as the executive head of the T. & B. V. Col. Baker is not primarily a railroad man. But he is a splendid citizen and a business man of proven ability. And he is in close touch with the people of Texas, which is but another way of saying he is acquainted with the habits of his neighbors.

The T. & B. V. is to be congratulated upon making such a wise choice.

It is far better that Texas people should direct the policies of Texas railroads. Imported officials, no matter how competent, frequently do much mischief when they first assume charge of Texas railroads, even tho they have only the best intentions. Incidentally it may be stated that the Texas railroads have largely been forced to band together to protect themselves from onslaught made by demagogues and misguided polit-

matic girls to fall in love with gold lace and brass buttons. The thought is general among those who are living in darkness that the life of an army woman is one positively thrilling all the while.

Let those girls who are now sitting in their windows on moonlight nights, waiting for and wishing for some knight to come along and after capturing them take them to live where brass buttons are always brassy and where gold braid is always braidy, ponder over this Hains case and then start winking their goo-goo's at some man who can get up a perspiration producing something besides a tawdry tarnish.

At best army life is a dreary sort of a life for a man. It is a damnable life for a woman. The army man is a drone, except when killings in large lots are fashionable, and then he is needed to prevent the world's supply of heroes from running low.

The man who can plow a straight furrow; the man who can build a good house; the man who can weld hot iron in a finished manner; the man who can do something useful, is the man worth having. The army man is all right for a flirtation, or for a bunch of innocent amusement, but as a life-long husband he is a proposition worthy of being passed up. Mr. Hains is not guilty of wrong-doing half as much as the system of army womanhood is guilty of exacting too great a tribute from those caught in the toils of such a system.

ians. Being banded together for defensive purposes, one incompetent or temperamentally unfit executive officer of a Texas railroad can cause an infinite amount of mischief.

The naming of a real Texan to be the executive head of a Texas line is calculated to breed more confidence between the railroad and the people and it may be remarked that the proper estimate places the interests of the people and the railroads upon exactly the same footing.

In 1907 Texas stood sixth among the states as a producer of corn with 155,589,000 bushels to its credit. The average yield per acre was 21 bushels. Had the average yield been 25 bushels instead of 21, the state would have produced more than 200,000,000 bushels. There is room for improvement in our methods of corn raising. Even the rocky farms of Maine have produced a corn crop average more than 35 bushels for the past ten years while the granite hills of Vermont once produced a crop that averaged 43 bushels for the entire state.

The Ambler, Penn., man who wrote to Commissioner Milner asking for directions to reach an ideal climate and was informed he wanted heaven, evidently has been reading about Heavenly Houston. Heavenly Houston, however, is as far ahead of Ambler as Fort Worth is of Houston. Telescopes supplied to the near sighted and blind on application at the box office.

The call of the whitened cotton fields will soon reach the kitchen doors of the town folks and then that annual autumnal athletic pot wrestling tournament will again be pulled off.

With The Texas Press

Capt. McDonald is the first Quanah man, whose picture we have ever seen on a magazine cover. Still, we do not think this will contribute materially to his sum of happiness, as the likeness is not striking by any means; in fact, instead of the good natured, smiling countenance of Uncle Bill we are used to, it presents the scowling visage of a man woke up out of his first sleep, and we think Capt. Mack has just cause for a damage suit against Pearson's Magazine. —Quanah Tribune-Chief.

Capt Bill is indigenous of Quanah. They know him up there so well they can spot him in the dark. The Telegram was the first paper in Texas to raise its voice in protest against that article. The wagon still has lots of seats vacant. Other papers are welcomed.

* * *

Weeds growing rank along our walks and streets are neither a thing of beauty nor a joy forever. They look best when not seen at all. The town should get busy on a weed-cutting campaign.—Amarillo Panhandle.

Play the game according the Denton Herald rules. Find out the streets that are now weed infested, then tag them in the Panhandle. Say who is responsible for the weed; and who ought to cut them down. In this manner you can either get the weeds chopped or let the world know who are the undesirable citizens of Amarillo.

* * *

Jones county has moved up in the list of 230 Texas counties from 57th in taxable wealth to 36th this year. Now, if Jones would move up close to first place if not the absolute lead in independence, let her farmers plant more wheat, more corn and less cotton, grow more calves and hogs, and have melons and goobers for extra money.—Stamford News.

Jones county is headed for the first division anyway at a gait that is something wonderful. When Jones county is as thickly settled as Ellis it will be one of the richest counties in Texas.

* * *

"Thirty Miners Are Suffocated," "Dam Gives Way, Floods Augusta," "President Dying," "Reign of Terror Caused Revolution," "Female Rioter Swallows Poison," "Tolstoi Dying," "Wreck is Fatal," "Two Dead, Nineteen Missing," are but a few of the headlines which greeted the reader on the first page of this morning's paper, all of which go to prove that the world is full of tragedy and woe, and that every day brings in its train a chapter of accidents to fill the heart with unutterable grief and sadness.—Terrell Transcript.

Don't let these reports frighten you. Sit steady in the boat and everything will be all right. The only reason we read so much about disasters and the like is because the people want to read about such things and the newspapers of today possess powers of gathering news that the press of forty years ago considered impossible of attainment. The world is growing better; human life is being better looked after and the sum of happiness is greater in the world today than ever before.

* * *

As Colorado can't land a college, seemingly, suppose we try to land a few more smokestacks and wheels. It will require more men to keep the stacks hot and the wheels revolving; more men mean more pay rolls, and more pay rolls means greater prosperity for all. —Colorado Citizen.

And merely a suggestion. If Colorado can't land a college and can't land the factories wanted, then let Colorado keep all the weeds cut, put down sidewalks and boast about her seven wells and her salt factory and she will become famous anyway.

The average yearly salary of all ministers in Indiana is \$588.39.

THORNS AND THISTLES

BY CARA REESE.

Thorns, also, and thistles shall the earth bring forth; so do not be in too big a hurry investigating all your savings in a "little farm."

Too big a hurry investigating all your has a 10-acre patch and hen house, and is making a "living" these dull times, is no guarantee that you could raise an edible crop either in potatoes and pork, or whole wheat and spring chicken, and to be stranded on a farm after you have lived in the city all your life would be the limit.

Buy your farm in prosperous times, when your friends might be willing to aid you in case the returns fell short of a respectable living. Buy your farm with an attachment in the shape of a farmer of the old school, one who studies the weather and not too many books, and who has learned thru lifelong experience that no two years are ever alike, and the treatment of soil and stock must in consequence be different and varied.

No two years are alike on a farm, no two crops correspond, no two yields are the same, but time and chance to them all. There are the rains, the frosts, the dry spells, the early springs, the late springs, the open winters and the hard winters; there are the drouth, the mildew, the potato bugs, the ills pertaining to poultry, to pigs and cattle. Don't you be in a hurry. You know about as much about farming this instant as an infant in arms.

The first season might be all you expected in handsome yield and living and a few cents of profit, and the next year and the year after that, and so indefinitely might chronicle only failure. You must be a dyed-in-the-wool prognosticator of weather and crops, a telegraphic medium between the natural world and the plough, the reaping and the threshing machines, the implements of man.

Buy your little farm for fun, if you please, or to make the first start at a race of farmer boys and girls and leaving the future generations to garner the successes. But do not invest all of your hard-earned savings and expect that you are now settled for aye, your living assured from mother earth. Leastwise, if you do, keep close to the city line, a trolley ride distance from where the golden grain sprouts for times of emergency; an hour's journey from the source of food supply that never fails as the crops of earth, namely, the market; or a place where you may sell after you have toiled and planted and reaped.

There is nothing like wholesome farm life for the amateur when the purse is full, when there are no hungry mouths to feed, no family to educate. There is nothing more laudable than "back to the soil," when the yearnings have always been in that direction, when the training is inborn, and when the mind is free to indulge in a certain tranquillity. But you have children to educate, you have no reserve fund for the days of emergency, the long waits in between the crops, the unexpected sickness; and you and yours will wither in the loneliness of a life apart from the throbbing life of the big city you have unceremoniously quitted.

Hard times? Aye, and the hoarded fund is growing smaller. But this is not the time to pull up stakes, to make a wild dash for the life of a farmer, thinking solely of the "living." It is

wise to keep with the crowd in times of stress. The city schools for the children, the patient corner grocery, the multiplied opportunities for picking up small jobs, the hospitals and helpful agencies. Keep close to the crowd, "Anxious Inquirer," when the skies are brighter pull out and buy your little farm.

TINA THE ACTRESS A SHORT STORY

BY MADGE MAVERLY.

That night, for the sixty-fourth time, Tina Terrington has discovered at the eleventh hour that the man she was ready to marry was not the one she scorned and hated, but her own true lover. She had dropped her bridal bouquet in her pretended rush of joy and had then thrown herself tempestuously upon the manly bosom of the favored one and her arms about his neck. The curtain had descended on her within her lover's arms. Now she was tossing to and fro on a rumpled and scorching pillow. At intervals broken sentences came from her lips. Sometimes it was only, "How could he? How could he?" Again, "Why should he lie to me?" with a sob on the last word. And again, "He can't love me!"

Daybreak found her up and dressed and rouging her pallid cheeks. A few minutes later she handed to the hotel clerk \$300.

"Please cancel Mr. Allender's bill," she said coldly. Then with head high she demanded: "Will you see to it that he is released at once?"

"Certainly, Miss Terrington," said the clerk. The veiled pity in his voice made her turn away quickly.

Again in her apartment she seized pen and paper and wrote. The closely written sheets ended with:

"I have paid your debt—you will be out of jail when this reaches you. I have sold my diamond to do it—you



2142

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 2142

All Seams Allowed.

This is one of the most charming designs in a separate waist that has been seen in some time. The material is soft coral-pink mesaline, and the removable chemisette is of cream-colored flannel. The wide bands outlining the square neck, and wide armholes are of appliqué flannel lace and the cuffs of the three-quarter length sleeves are trimmed to match.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 26 bust, the waist requires 3 1/4 yards of material 26 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 28 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide, and 2 1/4 yards of appliqué band.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

have lied to me. Now you are free to go away. You can never forget that—you never loved me!"

So when an hour later a messenger brought to her the words, "May I come up?" from him, it was but a weak, broken woman who wearily penned "No," and then, as wearily, changed it to "Yes."

"Tina," said a low voice. He stood before her, haggard as she.

"It's true," he began. "I lied to you. I wanted you to think that I had money because they told me you were looking for some one with the goods. I never dreamed you really cared about me. And I was willing to stoop to all this because—because I wanted you. I can have the position I left three months ago to—to follow you around—whenever I want it and then I could earn enough to support us in a modest way—but I've spent in three months all the money I've laid by in five years. So when they jumped on me hard yesterday for back board it was all up. I don't know why—why I wanted you so much—even thinking that you liked only my money. I loved you. I came in just to say that—that. Good God, Tina, I shall go crazy if you don't—Tina, I'm offering you my love—the real thing!"

The color was flooding her face, her eyes were bright and she was breathing fast.

"We're," she sobbed, "we're both crazy!"

That night her stage lover said to her as the curtain went down.

"By the great horn spoon, Tina, are you falling in love with me? Such a grip on my neck! Remember, I've one wife already!"

"And I've a husband," gurgled Tina, radiant, and then ran to her dressing room.

When cooking with old apples at this season of the year add a little lemon juice to give flavor. Summer apples need nothing but sugar.

Bottles that must be air tight should have the corks dipped in melted paraffine until thoroly coated.

Should cakes stick to the pans put a hot cloth on the bottom for a minute or two. If papers are used sticking is infrequent.

If rolls stick to a pan they can be put back on the top of the stove for a minute or two, when they come out easily.



2448

LADIES' COMBINATION CORSET-COVER,
DRAWERS AND SHORT PETTICOAT,
Paris Pattern No. 2448

All Seams Allowed.

Waincoat, Jaconet, Persian lawn or thin lambric may be all used for this useful little under-garment, which combines three pieces in one; making it delightful for wearing during the warm summer weather. A ribbon-run heading hides the joining of the corset-cover and drawers, which are formed by an extra width of the material being set in under the petticoat at the front. The low round neck is also trimmed with the ribbon-run heading which regulates the fullness, and is finished with an edging of narrow lace. Similar edging is used to trim the armholes. The pattern is in 4 sizes—22 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 24 bust the garment requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 28 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 28 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards of heading, 2 yards of ribbon, 1 yard of insertion, 6 yards of wide edging and 4 1/2 yards of narrow edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

A Bit of Verse

IRONIES

There is, you'll find, among mankind,
So much that is pretense,
You cannot judge the state of mind
By onward evidence.

When Gladys, long ago, came out,
It was the proper thing
To sadly vocalize and shout,
"I'm saddest when I sing"

And e'en the great dissimulate,
The manner debonaire,
Conceals a purpose braving fate;
A will to do and dare.

And as they deftly jolly you
They cry in jovial style,

"It may seem strange, but it is true,
We're busiest when we smile."
—Washington Star.

NO, THANK YOU!

The fair bather was in the greatest danger when the heroic rescuer seized her by the hair. It came off. Puffs and soil and waves and rat it strewed the shuddering sea.

For a moment the rescuer was dazed.

Then he grasped the tiny knob of real hair that remained on the lady's head and drew her into shallow water.

Did she thank him for saving her life?

She didn't.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man that hasn't the skill to lie may safely be trusted, but he never could run a trust safely.

The looser a woman holds the chain of love, the more captive will the man become.

Words are to indicate thoughts, often they indicate the lack of them.



2441

GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS,
Paris Pattern No. 2441

All Seams Allowed.

Mile-green linen has been used in the development of this stylish little frock. The princess front panel makes it particularly becoming to the youthful figure of the growing girl, and the plaited skirt is attached to the waist under a belt of the material which passes through the front panel. The V-shaped neck, wide armholes, and belt are trimmed with narrow white cotton braid, and the stitching is all in the same shade. The guimpe is of white Swiss, with a green embroidered dot, the collar and cuffs being of embroidery insertion, finished with a narrow edging to match. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the dress requires 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 28 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; the guimpe needs 2 1/4 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 36 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion and 1 1/4 yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

The Brass Bowl

(Continued from page 7.)

Anisty, and more especially if he were called upon to don the mask at a minute's notice, as Maitland had pretended to. Or, if she had not actually known, she had been led to suspect; and it had hardly needed what she had heard him say to the servants, when he thought her flying hotfoot over the lawn to safety, to harden suspicion into certainty.

And now that he should find her here, a second time a trespasser, doubly an ingrate—that he should have caught her red-handed in this abominably ungrateful treachery! She could pretend, of course, that she had returned merely to restore the jewels and the cigarette case; and he would believe her, for he was generous. She could, but—she could not. Not now. Yesterday, the excitement had buoyed her; she had gained a piquant enjoyment from befooling him, playing her part of the amateur crackswoman in this little comedy of the stolen jewels. But therein lay the difference: yesterday it had been comedy, but today—ah! today she could no longer laugh. For now she cared.

A little lie would clear her—yes. But it was not to be cleared that she now passionately desired; it was to have him believe in her, even against the evidence of his senses, even in the face of the world's condemnation; and so prove that he, too, cared—cared for her as his attitude toward her had taught her to care.

Ever since leaving him in the dawn she had fed her starved heart with the hope, faint hope tho it were, that he would come to care a little, that he would utter despise her, that he would understand and forgive, when he learned why she had played out her part, nor believe that she was the embodiment of all that was ignoble, coarse and cruel; that he would show a little faith in her, a little faith that like a flickering taper might light the way for . . . Love.

But that hope was now dead within her, and cold. She had but to look at him to see how groundless it had been, how utterly unmoved he was by her distress. He waited patiently—that was all—seeming so very tall, a pillar of righteous strength, distinguished and at ease in his evening clothes: waiting, patient but cold, dispassionate and disdainful.

"I am waiting, you see. Might I suggest that we have not all week for our—our mutual differences?"

His tone was altogether changed; she would hardly have known his voice. Its incisive, clipped accents were like a knife to her sensitiveness. She summoned the reserve of her strength, stood erect, and moved forward without a word. He stood aside, holding the lamp high, and followed her, lighting the way down the hall to the study.

Once there, she sank quivering into a chair, while he proceeded gravely to the desk, put down the lamp—superfluous now, the gas having been lighted—and after a moment's thought faced her, with a contemptuous smile and lift of his shoulders, thrusting hands deep into his pockets.

"Well?" he demanded cuttingly. She made a little motion of her hands, begging for time; and, assenting with a short nod, he took a turn up and down the room, then abstractedly reached up and turned out the gas.

"When you are quite composed I should enjoy hearing your statement." I . . . have none to make.

"So!"—with his back to the lamp, towering over and oppressing her with the sense of his strength and self-control. "That is very odd, isn't it?"

"I have no—no explanation to give that would satisfy you, or myself," she said brokenly. "I—I don't care what you think," with a flicker of defiance. "Believe the worst and—and do what you will—have me arrested."

He laughed sardonically. "Oh, we won't go so far as that, I guess; harsh measures, such as arrest and imprisonment, are so unsatisfactory to all concerned. But I am interested to know why you are here."

Her breathing seemed very loud in the pause; she kept her lips tight, fearing to speak lest she lose her mastery of self. And hysteria threatened: the fluttering in her bosom warned her. She must be very careful, very restrained, if she were to avert that crowning misfortune.

"I don't think I quite understand you," he continued musingly; "surely you must have anticipated interruption."

"I thought you safely out of the way—"

"One presumed that." He laughed again, unpleasantly.

"But how about Maitland? Didn't you have him in your calculations,

or—"

He paused, unfeignedly surprised by her expression. And chuckled when he comprehended.

"By the powers, I forgot for a moment! So you thought me Maitland, eh? Well, I'm sorry I didn't understand that from the first. You're so quick, as a rule, you know—I confess you duped me neatly this afternoon—that I supposed you were wise and only afraid that I'd give you what you deserve. . . . If they had sent any one but that stupid ass Hickey to nab me, I'd be in the cooler now. As it was, you kindly selected the very best kind of a house for my purpose; I went straight up to the roof and out thru a building round the corner. . . ."

But the shock of discovery, with its attendant revulsion of feeling, had been too much for her. She collapsed suddenly in the chair, eyes half closed, face pallid as a mask of death.

Anisty regarded her in silence for a meditative instant, then, taking up the lamp, strode down the hall to the pantry, returning presently with a glass brimming with an amber-tinted effervescent liquid.

"Champagne," he announced, licking his lips. "Wish I had Maitland's means to gratify my palate. He knows good wine. . . . Here, my dear, gulp this down," placing the glass to the girl's lips and raising her head that she might swallow without strangling.

As it was, she choked and gasped, but after a moment began to show some signs of having benefited by the draught, a faint color dawning in her cheeks.

"That's some better," commended the burglar, not unkindly. "Now, if you please, we'll stop talking pretty and get down to brass tacks. Buck up, now, and answer my questions. And don't be afraid; I'm holding no great grudge for what you did this afternoon. I appreciate pluck and grit as much as anybody, I guess, tho I do think you ran it pretty close, peaching on a pal after you'd lifted the jewels. By the way, why did you do it?"

"Because. . . . But you wouldn't understand if I told you."

"I suppose not. I'm not much good splitting sentimental hairs. But Maitland must have been pretty decent to you to make you go so far. . . . Speaking of which, where are they?"

"They . . ."

"Don't sidestep. We understand one another. I know you've brought back the jewels. Where have you stowed them?"

The wine had fulfilled its mission, endowed her with fresh strength and renewed spirit. She was thinking quickly, every wit alert.

"I won't tell you."

"Won't, eh? That's an admission that they're here, you know. And you may as well know I propose to have 'em. Fair means or foul, take your pick. Where are they?"

"I have told you I wouldn't tell."

"I've known pluckier women than you to change their minds, under pressure." He came nearer, bending over, face close to hers, eyes savage, and gripped her wrists none too gently.

"Tell me!"

"Let me go."

He proceeded calmly to imprison both small wrists in one strong, bony hand. "Better tell."

"Let me go!" she panted, struggling to rise.

She was a child in his hands, but managed nevertheless to rise. As he applied the pressure more cruelly to her arms she cried aloud with pain and, struggling desperately, knocked the chair over.

It went down with a crash appallingly loud in that silent house and at that hour; and taking advantage of his instant of consternation she jerked free and sprang toward the door. He was upon her in an instant, however, hard fingers digging into her shoulders. "You little fool!"

"No!" she cried. "No, no, no. Let me go, you—brute!"

Abruptly he thought better of his methods and released her, merely putting himself between her and the doorway.

"Don't be a little fool," he counseled. "You kick up that row and you'll have us both pinched inside of the next five minutes."

Defiance was on her tongue's tip, but the truth in his words gave her pause. Palpitating with the shock, every outraged instinct quiver, she subdued herself and fell back, eyeing him fixedly.

"They're here," he nodded thoughtfully. "You wouldn't have stood for that if they weren't. And since they are, I can find them without your assistance. Sit down. I shan't touch you again."

She had scant choice other than to obey. Desperate as she was, her strength had been severely overtaxed and she might not presume upon it too greatly. Fascinated with terror, she let herself down into an easy chair.

Anisty thought for a moment, then

went over to the desk and sat himself before it.

"Keys," he commented, rapidly inventorying what he saw. "How'd you get hold of them?"

"They are Mr. Maitland's. He must have forgotten them."

The burglar chuckled grimly. "Coincidences multiply. It is odd. That harp, O'Hagan, was coming in with a can of beer while I was picking the lock, and caught me. He wanted to know if I'd missed my train for Greenfields, and I gave him my word of honor I had. Moreover, I'd mislaid my keys and had been ringing for him the past ten minutes. He swallowed every word of it. . . . By the way, here's a glove of yours. You certainly managed to leave enough clues about to insure your being nabbed even by a New York detective."

He faced about, tossing her the glove and with it so keen and penetrating a glance that her heart sank for fear that he had guessed her secret. But as he continued she regained confidence.

"I could teach you a thing or two," he suggested pleasantly. "You make about as many mistakes as the average beginner. And, on the other hand, you've got the majority beaten to a finish for 'cuteness. You're as quick as they make them."

She straightened up, uneasy, oppressed by a vague surmise as to whether this tended.

"Thank you," she said breathlessly, "but hadn't you better—"

"Plenty of time, my dear. Maitland has gone to Greenfields and we've several hours before us. . . . Look here, little woman, why don't you take a tumble to yourself, cut out all this nonsense, and look to your own interests?"

"I don't understand you," she faltered, "but if—"

"I'm talking about this Maitland affair. Cut it out and forget it. You're too good-looking and valuable to yourself to lose your head just all on account of a little moonlight flirtation with a good-looking millionaire. You don't suppose for an instant there's anything in it for yours, do you? You are nothing to Maitland—just an incident; next time he meets you, the baby-stare for yours. You can thank your lucky stars he happened to have a reputation to sustain as a village cut-up, a gay, sad dog, always out for a good time and hang the expense!—otherwise he'd have handed you yours without a moment's hesitation, I'm not doing this up in tin-foil and tying a violet ribbon with tassels on it, but I'm handing it straight to you; something you don't want to forget. . . . You just sink your hooks in the fact that you're nothing to Maitland, and that he's nothing to you, and never will be, and you won't lose anything—except illusions."

She remained quiescent for a little, hands twitching in her lap, torn by conflicting emotions—fear of and aversion for the man, amusement, chill horror bred of the knowledge that he was voicing the truth about her, the truth at least, as he saw it, and—and as Maitland would see it.

"Illusions?" she echoed faintly and raised her eyes to his with a pitiful attempt at a smile. "Oh, but I must have lost them, long ago; else I should not be . . ."

"Here and what you are. That's what I'm telling you."

She shuddered imperceptibly; looked down and up again, swiftly, her expression inscrutable, her voice a-tremble between laughter and tears.

"Well?"

"Eh?" The directness of her query figuratively brought him up all standing, canvas flapping and wind out of his sails.

"What are you offering me in exchange for my silly dream?" she inquired, a trace of spirit quickening her tone.

"A fair exchange, I think . . . something that I wouldn't offer you if you hadn't been able to dream." He paused, doubtful, clumsy.

"Go on," she told him faintly. . . . "Since it must come, as well be over with it."

"See here." He took heart of desperation. "You took to Maitland when you thought he was me. Why not take me for myself? I'm as good a man, better as a man, than he, if I do blow my own horn. . . . You side with me, little woman, and—and all that—and I'll treat you square. I never went back on a pal yet. Why," brightening, with enthusiasm as his gaze appraised her, "with your looks and your cleverness and my knowledge of the business, we can sweep the country, you and I."

"Oh!" she cried breathlessly. "We'll start right now," he plunged on, misreading her; "right now, with last night's haul. You'll chuck this added sentimental pangs-of-conscience lay, hand over the jewels, and—and I'll hand 'em back to you the day we are married, all set and . . . as handsome a wedding present as any woman ever got. . . ."

She twisted in her chair to hide

her face from him, fairly cornered at last, brain a-whirl devising a hundred maneuvers, each more helpless than the last, to cheat and divert him for the time, until . . . until . . .

The consciousness of his presence near her, of the sheer strength and might of will-power of the man, bore upon her heavily; she was like a child in his hands, helpless. . . . She turned with a hushed gasp to find that he had risen and come close to her chair; his face was not a foot from hers, his eyes dangerous; in another moment he would have his strong arms about her. She shrank away, terrified. "No, no!" she begged.

"Well, and why not? Well"—tensely.

"How do I know . . . This afternoon I outwitted you, robbed and sold you for—for what you call a scruple. How can I know that you are not paying me back in my own coin?"

"Oh, but little woman!" he laughed tenderly, coming nearer. "It is because you did that, because you could hold those scruples and make a food of me for their sake, that I want you. Don't think I'm capable of playing with you—it takes a woman to do that. Don't you know"—he bent nearer and his breath was warm upon her cheek—"don't you know that you're too rare and fine and precious for a man to risk losing? . . . Come now!"

"Not yet." She started to her feet and away. "Wait. . . . There's a cab!"

The street without was echoing with the clattering drum of galloping hoofs. "At this hour!" she cried, aghast. "Could it be—"

"No fear. Besides—there, it's stopped."

"In front of this house!"

"No, three doors up the street, at least. That's something you must learn, and I can teach you; to judge distance by sound in the darkness—"

"But I tell you," she insisted, retreating before him, "it's a risk. . . . There, did you hear that?"

"That," was the dulled crash of the front door.

Anisty stepped to the table on the instant and plunged the room in darkness.

"Steady!" he told her evenly. "Steady. It can't be—but take no chances. Go to the trunk-closet and get that window open. If it's Maitland,"—grimly—"well, I'll follow."

"What do you mean? What are you going to do?"

"Leave that to me. . . . I've never been caught yet."

Cold fear gripped her heart as, in a flash of intuition, she divined his intention.

"Quick!" he bade her savagely. "Don't you want—"

"I can't see," she invented. "Where is the door? I can't see. . . ."

"Here."

Thru the darkness his fingers found hers. "Come," he said.

"Ah!"

Her hand closed over his wrist, and in a thought she had flung herself before him and caught the other.

In the movement her hand brushed against something that he was holding; and it was cold and smooth and hard.

"Ah! no, no!" she implored. "Not that, not that!"

With an oath he attempted to throw her off, but, frail strength magnified by a fury of fear, she joined issue with him, clinging to his wrists with the tenacity of a wildcat, tho she was lifted from her feet and dashed this way and that, brutally, mercilessly, tho her heart fell sick within her for the hopelessness of it, tho. . . .

Chapter XI.

"DAN"—QUIXOTE

Leaving the hotel, Maitland strode quietly but rapidly across the car-tracks to the sidewalk bordering the park. A dozen nighthawk cabbies bore down upon him, yelping in chorus. He motioned to the foremost, jumped into the hansom and gave the fellow his address.

"Five dollars," he added, "if you make it in five minutes."

An astonished horse, roused from a droop-eared lethargy, was yanked almost by main strength out of the cab-rank and into the middle of the avenue. Before he could recover, the long whip-lash had leaped out over the roof of the vehicle, and he found himself stretching away up the avenue on a dead run.

Yet to Maitland the pace seemed deadly slow. He fidgeted on the seat in an agony of impatience, a dozen times feeling in his waistcoat pocket for his latch-keys. They were there, and his fingers itched to use them.

(To be continued next week.)

Quit looking as if you could bite a ten-penny nail in two-smile!

Miss Maris Doro will appear this season in "The Richest Girl."

Three generations of Simpsons have made



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Agriculture in a Small School

By EVA RYMAN-GAILLARD in Rural Life.

Recent articles on the subject of teaching agriculture in the ordinary district, or township, school prompts the following outline of methods followed in one school in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

The school in question is a small high school, supported by the borough and township, jointly; has three teachers and an average attendance of about eighty pupils. When agriculture was added to the list of studies the work was planned to cover five hours a week, during four years, and was left optional with the students as to whether they would take it up or not.

Nearly half the students took up the study and, from the very start, their interest was marked.

The work, as planned, included a study of plant life during the first year; field, garden and orchard crops during the second; animal husbandry—including all kinds of stock—and dairying during the third, with chemistry of soils; plants, animals, foods and miscellaneous work during the fourth year.

The work was taken up in a school that had no land for experimental work; no laboratory; no stock farm; and text-books that were not all that was practical. The principal who introduced the work into the school believed that the articles written by practical, up-to-date farmers detailing their experiences—both successes and failures—and published in the agricultural papers and magazines furnished the most practical and practicable information to be had, wrote to various editors concerning their plans, with the result that nearly half a hundred of the best agricultural periodicals were sent to the school regularly.

The department of agriculture and various state experiment stations were also drawn on for needed material along the line of printed instructions.

During the time devoted to the study of plant life the class went as deeply as possible into the subjects of germination and growth, reproduction, propagation, food needed by plants, transplanting, pruning and other points. During the second year the study of field, orchard and garden crops served to fix even more deeply the things learned during the first year.

Practical Object Lessons

Every farm and garden in the surrounding country was used as an object lesson to demonstrate points under consideration, and during the third year the class went here and there to inspect and study fine animals of any kind that were owned or chanced to be in the neighborhood.

Usually the owner of a fine animal is posted as to the points in which it excels or differs from other breeds and can explain the differences as well as call attention to the fine points it may have as a specimen of the breed and class to which it belongs.

Not only are the owners able, but in every case they seem very glad to

become temporary instructors for the class by exhibiting their stock and answering questions. The writer heard the principal of the school say that he made the butcher of the town an "assistant instructor" by taking the class to his market for a demonstration lesson on the best types of cattle for beef; sheep for mutton, hogs for pork, and other points. Here, too, they got practical lessons as to the value of the various cuts of meat as prepared for consumption, the best methods of handling meats for the home or the market, and many other things.

Judging Farm Animals

Sometimes fine animals were brought to the school by their owners; at others, the class was sent for to see one that was in town for a short time, and the general interest in the work was such that, as a rule, many others than the students were in attendance at these demonstrations, and many a farmer (yes, townsman, too), is a better judge of stock because of the work done by the class.

Thoroughness was the keynote of all work done and every student who said a thing or method of work was better than some other thing or method was expected to back up the assertion by good reasons. Studying largely from nature, as it did, the class went equipped with note books in which to record facts learned, and in many cases secured fine photographs for the use of future classes.

In the laboratory, too, there was a lack of materials, but the students were taught how to make their own apparatus by adapting common things to uncommon uses.

School Holds Farmers' Institute

One of the very-helpful features of the work was the holding of "farmers' institutes," whereat all the work was done by the scholars of the class, and many papers, speeches and discussions of all sorts of agricultural subjects would be a credit to some institutes where older men are the speakers.

While no particular mention of the fact has been made, it should be understood that both boys and girls took up the study of agriculture, and the result will be felt in the homes, as well as on the farms where their interests may be and, more than this, their influence will be far-reaching enough to start the same sort of work in other schools.

What has been done in this school may be done in even smaller ones if the right sort of teacher is secured, for the actual cash outlay is too small to be considered.

The right kind of teacher is the key to the problem. If one who is a graduate of an agricultural college cannot be had, then try for one who has been graduated from a school like the one described, for they will be better adapted to the work than the college graduate who will teach only those things that tend to interest the scholars in things that lead from the farm, rather than to make the work of the farm seem both ennobling and enjoyable by opening their eyes to the wonderful things of nature that are all around them.

CHICKEN EATS DIAMOND

Woman Finds Stone in Crow and Takes It to a Jeweler

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Mrs. W. A. Hall instituted suit in the circuit court against T. G. Goldsmith, former presiding judge of the Green county court, to recover a diamond valued at \$200. Judge Goldsmith will fight the case.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Hall was dressing a hen for a pot pie when she discovered a gem in the fowl's craw. Believing it valuable, she took it to a jeweler.

Judge Goldsmith saw it in the jew-

elry establishment, and, claiming to identify it by the peculiar size and shape as one he had lost from a ring four months before, took possession of the stone.

When Mrs. Ball went to the jeweler for the stone and learned that Judge Goldsmith had it, she employed attorneys and took action to replevin it.

The chicken which swallowed the diamond was raised by Mrs. Ball, who lives a mile from where Judge Goldsmith says he lost the stone. He asserts there is not another diamond in existence of the shape and weight of the gem he lost.

DALHART MAN HAS EYE ON DAIRYING

W. B. Slaughter Writes of Interest in Farming

The following correspondence has been exchanged between E. A. (Pat) Paffrath of Fort Worth and W. B. Slaughter of Dalhart:

Dalhart, Texas, Aug. 22, 1908.

Mr. E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sir: I am exceedingly glad to know that you are looking after the dairy interest of our great state, and hope that you may keep the good work up. While the democratic platform did not make itself as plain as it should, I think that it has done a great deal toward furthering the dairy interest and I know of no better field for the dairy interest than the plains country, and I feel sure that some day all of the plains cities will have large dairies. I had Mr. R. S. Coon send you a letter that he had received from some dairymen, for your consideration. Do not fail to keep hammering at this in the future, as you have in the past, and it is only a question of time until you will get results, and rest assured that every practical ranch farmer on the plains is with you in this undertaking. It is the intention of Dalhart to have our Trans-Canadian fair on October 7, 8, 9 and 10, and I want to assure you that it will be a good one and would be glad if you could adjust your matters to be with us on these days.

Again thanking you for calling my attention to these matters, and sending me the clippings of these papers, and hoping this will find you and all your interests prospering, I remain, Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. B. SLAUGHTER.

Mr. W. B. Slaughter, Dalhart, Texas.—Dear Sir: I was indeed glad to hear from you and appreciate very highly the many kind words of encouragement that I am getting from all over the state, including letters from Judge Lon D. Marrs, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and mayor of Amarillo, Texas, and one from Mark Logan, Amarillo, like yours in tone and spirit, I am glad to know that my efforts are appreciated and that they are bearing fruit.

Yes, there is no doubt in my mind but what the Amarillo country and the Dalhart country, and all of the Panhandle including the central plains, will be the greatest dairying country in the United States, because it is well adapted to the combinations I am advocating, dairying, hog raising, poultry producing and sheep raising in a small way on the farms, and the production of sugar beets, a combination that is the most profitable in the world, goes all together, and is well adapted to the state of Texas, and especially to the Panhandle and the Amarillo and Dalhart country, and that combination of industries, and the climate are the most profitable and the most attractive to the class of people that have made Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and eastern Nebraska great. They will come into the Panhandle of Texas and make it the Iowa of Texas, to the glory and credit of all the people of the Panhandle, the state of Texas and the United States of America.

Yes, I received the literature that our friend, Mr. R. S. Coon, sent to me. I am using it to good advantage to that section of the country. Yes, I am glad to say that our office holders and nominees, both democratic and republican, are getting down to business and are giving some attention to the interests of the people by using the state government, and the national government, thru their agricultural departments and executive officials to furnish our farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers the latest scientific in-

formation on diversified farming, diversified stock raising, diversified fruit growing, and dairying and sugar beet growing, and demonstrating it by experiment stations and demonstration farms, the things that are the best way to get the greatest results in each respective locality by reason of its soil and climatic conditions and railroad facilities, etc. The things that are best adapted and most profitable. By so familiarizing the people in each locality it will enable our people to double and triple the earning capacity of each laborer employed on the farm, and of each acre in cultivation, which in turn will give our people so engaged an income which will enable them and their families to provide themselves with the comforts and advantages of the wonderful country and age in which we live, and by so increasing the consuming power of our producers in the things herein aforesaid, it will give continuous employment to all of our people, no matter whether they be employed in the factories, and the coal mines, in the mercantile institutions, on the railroads or in the railroad offices, or in the banks, and by so employing a greater quantity and a better quality of the products of our producers, properly speaking, at remunerative prices, which will elevate all of our people.

While it is the duty of each individual to do something for society at large, I feel it is also the duty of society thru the organized governments, state and national, to render all scientific aid possible to the individual, so that the individual might get some comforts for himself and family, for the service that he individually and his family render to society at large. This is the duty of the individual great minds as well as the officials of our time, to each individual citizen who is giving his service and time in serving society.

There is no doubt in my mind but what the average American farmer's earning capacity can be raised by scientific application, to the individual farmer and the individual acre of land, in cultivation, until it will be as much greater than it is today by comparison as is the average American farmer's earning capacity today above the Mexican farmer's earning capacity by day's labor, and his acre of land in cultivation, who plows with a wooden bull-tongued plow and ties his oxen's yoke to their horns with raw-hide. In other words, I mean to say that there is just as much difference in what is being done by the average farmer and average acre of land and what can be done by scientific application, as herein stated, as there has been done in raising our average farmer above where the Mexican farmer is today. Of course, this seems ridiculous, but on investigation will sustain my position, I am sure.

I am glad to see as herein stated, that the politicians and office holders of the country of both parties and the press of the country, and also the great railroad systems, thru their industrial agents, are beginning to work together harmoniously to bring about things herein pointed out, which is indeed the greatest service that any of these powers has ever rendered to humanity, or ever can render to humanity. This will result in a better feeling between all classes and a coming together as God has commanded, and a reasoning together, and reaching a result that means the greatest good to the greatest number of people, which is in fact a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and will make ours truly a beautiful land of bright, joyful and happy homes, where contentment and light heartedness reigns supreme, to the credit and glory of all our people.

I hope that you will agree with me in all of these things, and that you will use your influence and that of all the people will resolve themselves, each in a committee of one, and use their influence to consummate the things that I truly hope for, with the best interests of all the people uppermost in my mind. In order to keep the things herein aforesaid before the public mind I will give a copy of this letter to the press.

BULL CALF CAUSES TROUBLE

Wild Animal Hoax in Indiana Town Has Tame Solution

BOONVILLE, Ind.—The wild beast which has been frightening the people in the vicinity of Bullocktown, this county, proves to be a bull calf owned by Cardin Rice.

It develops that G. W. Hadley, a peddler, amused himself and confidential friends by catching the calf after nightfall, tying a brush to its tail and permitting the frightened animal to run thru the woods, bawling at every jump.

One night, while three of the "jokers" were trying to catch the calf, the animal jumped a ditch, into which its pursuers fell, and they nearly drowned

before they could scramble out.

Several men who were trying to solve the strange animal mystery were witnesses of their plight, and in this way the secret became known.

The bull calf is no longer figuring in the role of a strange wild animal.

Ranch on Concho Sold

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 21.—George Hagelstein of this city has sold a large tract of land on the Middle Concho, near Bohemia, to R. A. Stillwell of Alabama. The purchaser expects to establish a big cotton plantation on the property.

MEXIA.—Cotton is moving fast here, very little being held. Business of all kinds is picking up.

The Coming Royal at Kansas City

The tenth annual American Royal Live Stock show will be held Monday to Saturday, inclusive, October 12 to 17, at Kansas City. This is the national show of breeders of fine stock, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and poultry; the breeders who have competed at state and local fairs take their animals to the Royal for the final round-up and decisive contest.

The cattle divisions include the Hereford, Shorthorn, Galloway and Angus, and are the national shows of those breeds, under the direction of the officials of the associations. There are classes of pure breeds, western and native feeders, fat stock, grass fed and grain fed cattle in car lots. There is also a division for range cattle, with prizes for car lots by districts.

The horse division was enlarged last year, and is to be further expanded this year. It includes classes for Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians, German coach horses, and several classes for saddle and harness horses. Entries in the horse division are to be made directly with the secretary of the Royal, A. M. Thompson, at the Kansas City stock yards. W. A. Elgin of Platte City, Mo., is again the superintendent of the mule division, and receives the entries.

Swine breeders expect to see this year a show that will far surpass anything held heretofore in the United States. Each association has already received entries guaranteeing a grand display. N. H. Gentry is superintendent of the division. Entries are to be made to the superintendents of the various sections, as follows:

Chester White—W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo.

Duroc Jersey—Thomas L. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.

Berkshires—Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill.

The sheep division embraces this year the Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown, the national associations for each breed, as in the case of all kinds of stock at the Royal, being behind the various sections. Entries for sheep exhibit are to be made with the secretary of the Royal, A. M. Thompson. In sheep, as in cattle, special awards are provided for range bred loads, by districts.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association will hold its ninth annual exhibit in connection with the Royal, with numerous classes. John W. Fulton of Helena, Mont., is superintendent, and receives entries.

Poultry from Many States

A new feature this year is the poultry show, the preliminary announcement of which attracted entries from half a dozen states. Generous prizes have been set aside for all kinds of poultry. All birds except turkeys and geese will be exhibited, as breeding pens only, a pen to consist of one male and two females. Turkeys and geese will be exhibited in pairs. P. H. DePree, 932 Jackson avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is superintendent, and will receive entries.

The Students' Judging Contest

The stock judging contests which have become so important a feature of stock shows are always given special attention at the Royal. Farmers' sons under 25 years of age, and agricultural college students who have not in previous years taken part in such contests, are eligible; the awards include individual prizes, and the Kansas City Stock Yard grand trophy for college team of five. T. W. Morse, 1015 Central street, Kansas City, is superintendent, and receives entries.

Live stock entries must be made before September 10. A. M. Thompson, secretary, has offices at the Kansas City Stock Yards, where inquiries may be addressed.

The Royal will, as usual, have an abundance of special features for the entertainment of visitors and exhibits of the newest equipment for farm work and live stock raising.

The Sales

The sales which are held during the week of the show supply the important office of putting at once into practical use the ideas which the show has demonstrated. The breeder disposes of his surplus, and takes on animals that will give his herds or flocks the points they need. The swift march of progress in breeding makes it necessary for each breeder to watch closely the fine points of his business, and the Royal gives him the opportunity to keep his stock up to the top notch, which is the profitable notch.

fair. Mr. Hudspeth said that he did not know there was as good a flock of sheep in Texas as that owned by Mr. Little. He says that his sheep will average with the so-called premium flocks anywhere in the United States, and there is no reason why Texans should send to California to buy rams when they can secure such good ones at home. Mr. Hudspeth also owns a fine bunch of Shorthorn cattle, his herd now numbering about 200 head, and he says that he has no difficulty in finding sale for all his surplus bulls at good prices.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

Western Breeders Stand Pat

So far the sheep breeder in the west is standing pat. About the only feeding lambs reaching Chicago have been victims of railroad sloth and were decently fat when loaded. The long strings of light range lambs that formerly congested sheep market alleys are not in evidence this year. What will happen later in the season is problematical, but more material will be necessary to justify a 4½¢ market for feeding lambs at Chicago, and Omaha, prices feeders assert must go into effect if corn and hay values are maintained. It is a battle between feeder and breeder that will be watched with interest.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Demand for Feeders

The demand for feeding sheep and lambs this year has been limited to sections of Ohio and Michigan, where feed is abundant and corn prospects bright. At Chicago a voracious appetite for feeders has existed, while demand has been very apathetic at Missouri river markets. On the breeding ground in the west practically no trading has been done; even nibbling has not been reported. Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado feeders are exercising a considerable degree of patience, while Iowa and Missouri show little disposition to invest in thin lambs or sheep.—Chicago Live Stock World.

SHEEPMEN GET CONCESSIONS

Rates from the Western Range to Chicago Have Been Reduced

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The National Wool Growers' Association has secured for the shippers of sheep from the western states to the Chicago markets, an important concession from two railroads operating between Omaha and

Chicago and is in a fair way to secure the same from other lines between the two cities.

For several years the feeding stations operated by the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, the Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Burlington, and others, have charged sheepmen at the rate of one and one-half cents per day for the first ten days for grazing sheep en route. When the sheep business was very prosperous the sheepmen did not feel this charge, but with heavy losses of lambs and lower prices for wool and mutton, the growers claimed the charge was burdensome.

The Chicago and Great Western, with one grazing station between Omaha and Chicago, was the first to accede to the request of the national association for a reduction of one cent per head per day, and yesterday the Chicago and Northwestern, with large grazing pastures at Baltimore, La Fox and Rochelle, made the desired reduction to one cent.

Farm Values

The following table of farm values as taken from land advertisements is given by the Ohio Farmer. Each piece of land was represented to be more or less cultivated and some of the lands had more or less "improvements," which probably accounts for the high average price in California, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky and New Hampshire:

Average Price per Acre

Alabama	.....	\$43	Missouri	.....	\$57
Arkansas	.....	17	Montana	.....	37
California	.....	553	N. Hampshire	.....	160
Colorado	.....	60	New Jersey	.....	60
Connecticut	.....	215	New York	.....	92
Florida	.....	125	North Dakota	.....	34
Georgia	.....	25	South Dakota	.....	47
Idaho	.....	25	North Carolina	.....	18
Illinois	.....	96	Ohio	.....	78
Indiana	.....	82	Oklahoma	.....	40
Iowa	.....	75	Oregon	.....	55
Kansas	.....	42	Pennsylvania	.....	69
Kentucky	.....	105	Tennessee	.....	28
Louisiana	.....	48	Texas	.....	27
Maine	.....	30	Vermont	.....	20
Maryland	.....	90	Virginia	.....	50
Massachusetts	.....	45	Washington	.....	43
Michigan	.....	62	West Virginia	.....	15
Minnesota	.....	43	Wisconsin	.....	31
Mississippi	.....	35	Canada, N. W.	.....	40

Range Cattle Quality

While it is not possible to detect much improvement in the quality of the western range cattle that come from year to year in a period of five years, a distinct advancement is noted. The big ranges are being cut up into smaller holdings by the new settlers, and while this does not necessarily mean fewer cattle from the range country, it does mean better ones. The small ranchman can take better care of his cattle, because it is possible for him to provide hay during the winter, and so the cattle are likely to come thru the winter in much better shape than those that have to forage as best they can on the open range. Thus far this season not many prime, high-class range steers have arrived, tho the quality and condition have been up to the average for this time of the year. Some cattle of very good ancestry are coming from the range country now and every year the quality is pushed up a little and gradually the long-horned scrub is becoming obsolete.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Alfalfa Progress in Texas

In a recent bulletin issued by the Texas experiment station the results of some experiments in alfalfa growing in the Panhandle country are made public.

Alfalfa promises to be a valuable crop thruout that section. Its acreage about Chillicothe has increased from 11 acres in January, 1904, to 1,415 acres in 1907. With great care in preparing and seeding the land an excellent stand can be secured and unless the first two seasons are extremely dry ones, the crop will have an excellent opportunity to root deeply. After the roots are well established alfalfa should withstand the drouth and make fairly profitable yields. The average yield per acre at Chillicothe, Texas, for each of the past three seasons has ranged from 2½ to 3½ tons. This yield at the average price makes the crop compare favorably with wheat.

75-POUND PUMPKIN

ABILENE, Texas, Aug. 29.—A. H. Daugherty of Nugent brought to the 25,000 Club a sample of his yellow pumpkin weighing 75 pounds. One acre will yield six or seven wagon loads.

Mr. Daugherty believes in diversifying. This year his acreage is as follows: Fifteen acres peanuts, eighteen acres corn, five acres sweet potatoes, one acre tomatoes, six acres cotton. He also has plenty of pasture for his stock.

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, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

RUSHING ROAD TO POST CITY

FLUVANNA, Texas, Aug. 29.—Work has begun on the Snyder, Fluvanna and Post City road. There will be a large force of men put to work on this road to rush it to an early completion.

This road goes as far as the county line, five miles due north of here, then the Garza county people take it up and built from the Scurry county line to Post City, a distance of about thirty miles.

The road leading due north of Fluvanna is as level as anyone could wish until you strike the canyon, where there will be considerable amount of blasting done, which will occupy most all the time of the crew.

Superintendent Roberts said that they hoped to have the road completed in at least thirty days.

Benefits Much Country

When this road is completed it will be one of the best roads in all west Texas, and Post City people will be greatly benefited as well as the citizens of Scurry county.

Fluvanna people are enthusiastic over the new road as was shown by their eagerness in contributing to the building of it.

At Roscoe carload after carload of material is being received by the company, and a new union depot is being built by the two roads there. At Snyder two depots have been completed; stock pens built and one of the largest wells along the road is supplying abundance of water thru a large reservoir recently erected.

In other words, the R., S. and P. has done its work well as far as it has gone with the road and is now looking forward to completing the last twenty miles to Fluvanna as quickly as possible on account of the heavy tonnage in sight from this section.

We believe that not later than ten months from this date the road will be in Fluvanna.

HORSES DISEASED; 100 ALREADY DEAD

WACO, Texas, Aug. 27.—Some unknown disease, probably pink eye, is playing havoc among horses here, and W. M. Manchester, a prominent liveryman and transfer man, says that fully a hundred horses have died in the past ninety days. Eight were on the garbage dump in one day recently. Many other horses seem ailing and in bad condition. Owners are watching them closely, dieting them, and giving condition medicine as a preventative.

GIRL FIRES PISTOL AT PEEPING NEGRO

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 29.—Miss Grace Cox, aged 18 years, who resides on North Grand avenue, fired three shots from a pistol at a negro whom she discovered peeping in her window about 10 o'clock last night.

The three Misses Cox, with their brother, occupy the house. The young ladies were playing cards in the dining room when they discovered the negro peeping in the window. They screamed and the negro fled. About half an hour later when the young ladies had resumed their game they again saw the negro and Miss Grace Cox secured a pistol and ran to the back porch in time to catch a glimpse of the negro scaling the back fence. She fired three times without effect.

The police state that no arrests have been made. The young ladies say they can identify the peeper, whom they say has been seen around the house frequently.

SHEEP

Sheep Manure as a Fertilizer

Chemical analysis places the value upon the fertilizer produced each year by an adult sheep at \$250, says Harry W. Wheeler in the Live Stock Bulletin. This means a great inspiration to your farm land, thus rendering it more capable of producing greater crops of hay and grain. You would surely find the analysis figures correct were you to purchase a commercial fertilizer of equal strength.

Another point in the sheep's favor, and by no means the least in value, is their ability to consume noxious weeds. The advantage of this quality makes their presence a profit to any pasture. They also clean up the weeds in stubble fields after harvest, and thus prevent countless numbers of the weeds from developing seeds. Fence corners, field margins and places unhandy for the busy farmer to put in order, the flock will trim up nicely, and at the same time convert these otherwise wasted products into mutton.

Lamb Feeders Are Cautious

Lamb feeders in Northern Colorado will not pay over \$4 for good lambs, freight paid to the river. All are figuring that they will be up against a 6-cent market next spring and 4 cents freight paid is about the limit they dare pay to get out. Last winter cost the Northern Colorado lamb feeders half a million and they do not care to repeat the experience. Many are arranging to take on cattle instead of sheep, as the cattle feeders last winter all made good money and will probably secure good results again.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Claude Hudspeth Buys Bunch of Premium Rams

Claude Hudspeth of Crockett county was among our callers Saturday. Hudspeth is a holdover member of the Texas state senate, and he is one of the conservative men who are helping to make Texas great. Mr. Hudspeth has been in the sheep business for many years and knows a good sheep when he sees one. Last week he went to the ranch of D. B. Little in Frio county and purchased 119 choice Delaine Merino rams from Mr. Little. In the lot were the premium rams shown by Mr. Little at last year's San Antonio

Weekly Texas Crop Report

Clay County

HENRIETTA.—Clay county this year is producing the finest crops of everything. Upland wheat as standing was estimated by experts at twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre and oats fifty to eighty bushels. Unfortunately the excessive wetness prevented a proper harvesting of this crop. Corn was never better in all this region. Cotton was for a time bothered by boll worms, but these have quit and the plant is blooming and putting on to "beat the band." The cotton plant is exceptionally thrifty and farmers are confident of half to a full bale to the acre. In localities that have not been bothered with the boll worm a crop is confidently expected equaling that of 1906, whose high mark was one and a half bales per acre.

Haskell County Has Rain

HASKELL.—The weather the last week has been warm with good rains. Corn is good and will average over thirty bushels. Wheat is made with an average of fifteen to twenty-five bushels. Oats averaged over forty bushels. Cotton is putting on rapidly and if we miss a second crop of boll worms it bids fair to average a half bale. There will be a good demand for labor in thirty days.

Midland County

MIDLAND.—It has been alternating rainy and clear the last week, two and a half inches of rain having fallen. Corn is good. There are probably 500 acres within ten miles of town. Cotton is excellent and the acreage will total 4,000. Some insect damage is reported. There was a fine eight-hour rain last Saturday night.

Collingsworth County

WELLINGTON.—During the last week there has been a two-inch rainfall and corn is in good condition. Wheat is poor and the general average yield will not be over twelve bushels. Cotton is poor. There is some damage from boll worms.

Mitchell County

WESTBROOK.—The weather the last week has been warm with showers. Cotton is very good. There are approximately 7,000 acres of cotton within a ten-mile radius. Some insect damage has been reported, probably 25 per cent. There is a great demand for labor.

Parker County

ALEDO.—About one-half inch of rain fell during the last week. The condition of corn is average, wheat is poor, oats fair, approximating thirty bushels; cotton is below average and there is some insect damage.

Runnels County

MILES.—The weather has been showery and hot. Boll worm damage is less than reported last week. The showers have cleared the cotton of lice and honey dew and where the boll worms were worst they are reported leaving.

PALESTINE.—Ground soaking, tank filling rains have resulted in a world of good thruout this section, tho it is thought the rains have been too heavy to do cotton good.

ALMA.—Recent rains have done much for the truck and vegetable farms in Ellis county.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Hardeman County

QUANAH.—Hot days and cool nights have been the rule the past week. There has been 2 inches rainfall. Corn is excellent and will make from 40 to 50 bushels. Most of the wheat is good, but there was some damage by rain. Cotton is good and is putting on squares fast. There was some damage from boll worm. The approximate acreage within 10 miles of Quanah is 15,000.

Collingsworth County

WELLINGTON.—Weather the past week was hot. Since then weather has been more temperate, following a big rain. Cotton is in excellent condition and will yield 40 bushels per acre. The worms have quit working in the cotton, and a second crop is putting on. Prospects are good for a half bale yield, but it will be late.

Wise County

CHICO.—Weather has been good with 1½ inches rain. There are 25,000 acres of corn within 10 miles of Chico, all in good condition. Oats were good but a small crop. Cotton acreage within 10-mile radius is approximately 5,000. Worms practically destroyed the first crop, but a second is putting on.

Donley County

HEDLEY.—Fair weather for the past few days. Good corn crop is assured, but prospects for cotton rather poor. A great deal of damage is reported from insects.

Floyd County

FLOYDADA.—Dry weather for the past week. Fair crop of corn in this vicinity and wheat will probably average 25 bushels to the acre. Condition of cotton crop generally good, and fair prospects.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD.—Good weather for growing crops the past week, with about one inch rainfall. A very good corn crop was raised in this locality, also fair crop of wheat and oats. No cotton in this locality.

Martin County

STANTON.—Warm weather and some rain in this locality for the past week. Good corn crop, and what little oats planted produced fair crop. Fair prospects for cotton crop, but some little damage from boll worms.

Eastland County

RANGER.—Good weather for growing crops for the past few days, with local showers in this vicinity. Very good prospects for cotton, with but slight damage reported from insects.

Knox County

GOREE.—A fair crop of corn made in this vicinity. Cotton is putting on heavily and good prospects for fine yield. The first crop was damaged by boll worms, and as a result cotton will be late this year.

Shackelford County

MORAN.—Weather has been fair. Corn is good and the crop is made. There are 3,000 acres of cotton within a 10-mile radius and it is in good condition with no insect damage. The stand is estimated at 1-3 bale per acre.

Jones County

ANSON.—Weather has been good the past week, no rain since last Saturday. Corn will make from 40 to 50 bushels. Cotton is late. The damage from boll worms is about ended.

GRAHAM.—A three-inch rain, which seems to have been general, fell here the first of the week and the farmers are jubilant over the prospect of a big top crop of cotton. The general crop was already above the average.

CANYON CITY.—Good rains have fallen all over Randall county and crops are doing splendidly. Wheat has about all been threshed and has turned out as high as thirty bushels to the acre.

McLEAN.—Feed and grain crops in Gray county are as good as could be wished for and the fruit and vegetable crops are large. Recent rains have done vast good.

ABILENE.—Fruit farmers believe the rains of last week will be highly beneficial to them. Truck growers are especially pleased.

ROTAN.—From the present outlook the cotton crop for this section will be the best in the history of the country.

DENISON.—The first new corn of the season has been offered for sale in this city and is bringing 55c per bushel.

RISING STAR.—Thousands of dollars worth of farm products are rotting here for want of shipping facilities. All crops are unusually good.

BELTON.—Despite the heavy rains cotton continues to come in regularly and there seems to be little disposition to hold.

KLONDIKE.—Dry weather is cutting the cotton crop shorter than was anticipated. But ten bales have been received here so far.

TERRELL.—A carload of broom corn was shipped from this city to the Dallas market this week. It was raised by Poetry farmers.

HAMLIN.—Improved crop conditions have been very marked during the past few days. The boll worm has disappeared and there is plenty of moisture in the soil.

WICHITA FALLS.—Communication with outlying districts shows that rains have been general all thru this section and that a full cotton crop can now be expected.

WAXAHACHIE.—Reports from all sections in this vicinity are very encouraging. The sun which followed the recent rains has worked a world of good.

BOWIE.—If the frost keeps away as long as usual Montague county will yet have a fine top crop of cotton.

MIDLAND.—The recent rains in this section came at a most opportune time and great benefit has resulted to crops.

CLARKSVILLE.—The boll weevil has just made its appearance, up to this time no trace of it having appeared in this vicinity.

JAYTON.—Reports from farmers are to the effect that the boll weevil has about ceased to injure cotton and the damages are much less than was feared.

STANTON.—Never in the history of this section have crops looked better at this time of year than now. All farm products will yield heavily.

STAMFORD.—Cotton is improving daily and the boll weevil has quit work. Farmers and business men alike are very optimistic.

ROBY.—Cotton is looking good all thru Fisher county and a big yield is expected. The boll weevil is thru for the season.

DENTON.—Improved crop conditions are reported from everywhere in this section, the result of recent rains.

PERKINS, Okla.—"Couldn't be better" is the unanimous agreement of the local cotton men on the peculiar weather conditions that have prevailed during the last week.

CORSICANA.—The first rain in eight weeks has fallen here and the much needed downpour has been of great benefit.

ENNIS.—Cotton picking has been checked for the time being by the many showers which have fallen in this section.

ALVARADO.—Numerous showers have fallen in this vicinity during the past few days.

CANTON.—Van Zandt county has been visited by fine rains which will do a great amount of good.

BENJAMIN.—Farmers are predicting some good yields of cotton this season. The recent rains have been beneficial.

HAMILTON.—The boll weevil is practically thru in this part of the state and his ravages have not been up to predictions of the early part of the season.

COLORADO.—Crops are looking unusually good. Cotton is beginning to move slowly.

VERNON.—The cotton crop will be fully up to expectations. As yet the marketing of the product has not really begun.

LOCKNEY.—Root crops, potatoes, rutabagas, turnips and cabbages are doing excellently here.

TRENT.—One inch of rain fell last work. Corn is good and cotton poor. Farmers report the crop almost destroyed by worms.

Taylor County

ABILENE.—The weather has been partly cloudy with one and one-fourth inches of rain. Corn is good, cotton medium. Boll worm damage is now estimated at 50 per cent.

Johnson County

CLEBURNE.—The weather has been showery. Corn is being gathered and is fairly good. Cotton prospects are fairly good. There is some complaint of boll worm.

RISING STAR.—A nice rain has been falling in Rising Star. Cotton was not suffering. This rain insures a very large yield in this section. Worms have not hurt cotton so far.

TERRELL.—It is believed here the recent rains have greatly benefited the peanut crop and that a big full crop is now insured.

CENTRAL.—The cotton crop between Lubbock and Big Springs is reported to be behind that of last year. Many good prospects of a few days ago have been ruined.

BRADY.—Cotton is coming in rapidly now and the compress is being prepared for a big business.

NOCONA.—Cotton is just beginning to come in in this section, with an average crop in view.

DUMAS.—In Moore county crops are good, grass green, cattle fat and farmers happy. Showers continue.

CANADIAN.—Corn will be good and grass is fine as a result of the good rains which have visited this part of the state.

ANSON.—Cotton prospects are better than they have been at any time recently. Cotton has improved much in the last ten days.

BELTON.—Most all of the cotton here is being sold at once and as high as 200 bales have been delivered in a day.

BLANKE.—Favorable weather has prevailed in this portion of Brown county for the past week for all kinds of crops. No rain for the past few days and cotton picking has just begun. Cotton generally in good condition.

BANGS.—Clear weather for the past week, and a good demand for cotton pickers. Prospects for cotton in Brown county are good, and no damage from insects reported.

GORMAN.—Fair weather in this part of Eastland county, with no rainfall for several days. Good corn crop assured; also oats, but no wheat in this locality. Fair prospects for cotton, but the crop is late, and some damage reported from boll worms.

CISCO.—There has been no rain for the past week in this section. Good corn crop thruout Eastland county, and fair prospects for cotton crop, with no damage reported from insects so far. Prospects are better than they have been for the past three years.

MINGUS.—Prospects are good for a fair crop of cotton in Palo Pinto county, but some damage from insects. The weather has been hot and dry for several days.

PUTNAM.—Fair weather and no rain in this locality for the past week. A good corn crop has been made thru Callahan county, and fair prospects for cotton as a rule.

COLEMAN.—There is about the same acreage in cotton in Coleman county as last year, and fair prospects for a good crop, altho some damage from boll worms.

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.

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Cal.	Hogs	Shp.	H&M
This week	13,325	8,725	6,375	905	135
Last week	19,657	7,947	3,854	995	206
Year ago	13,980	12,256	2,085	1,541	508

General

The good gain shown in the week's hog receipts over last week and a year ago, and an improvement in cattle values over last week on materially decreased marketings, has made the week a satisfactory one on the local market. Desirable killing steers are closing strong to higher and the cow market shows a full 15c advance over last week's closing. Calves sold higher during the first half of the week, lost the advance on Thursday, but are closing strong to higher. At the close today the hog market showed a strong to 5c higher level than last Saturday.

Beef Steers

The week's trade on beef cattle was handicapped on the opening day by a big aggregate supply of 57,500 head at three markets, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, but Fort Worth, very lightly supplied on that and succeeding days with steers of desirable killing class, weakened but slightly on Monday and thereafter gained strength, closing the week on a strong to 10 to 15c higher level than last week's closing on the medium to good kinds. Common thin steers did not share in the advance, tho decently bred sorts, meeting the requirements of stocker and feeder buyers sold actively and firm to stronger. Good fat beefs have been scarce and thick-fat heavy beefs, weighing 1,200 pounds or better a minus quality, while the largest end of the steer receipts has graded below medium in killing quality. Sales of the week include a good class of 107 to 1,175-pound grass and part-fed steers at \$3.95 to \$4.15, a medium class of 900 to 1,050-pound killers has sold from \$3.50 to \$3.75, and some plain light fleshed steers of highland origin, averaging about 1,015, went for slaughter at \$3.40. Low grade thin steers, too common in quality to find much favor with stocker buyers, have sold to poor advantage, many of this class weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, going to packers as canners and cutters at around \$2.50 to \$2.85.

Stockers and Feeders

Decently bred steers of stock and feeder classes have sold to a good inquiry again this week, with prices on the more desirable feeder grades having strengthened somewhat over a week ago. Other grades have sold on a generally steady basis. The best 900 to 1,050-pound feeder steers offered have sold around \$3.50 to \$3.65, with feeder men outbidding killers on a number of loads of a fleshy, well bred class that would have been quite useful for slaughter. Fair 700 to 900-pound steers have sold around \$3.10 to \$3.30. The east Texas and yellow-hammer variety of like weights have been slow to move at \$2.50 to \$2.85.

Butcher Stock

The cow market has been in a much more satisfactory condition this week than last, Monday selling being on a shade lower level than last Friday, but the market having since been active and higher, about all grades selling at the week's close at a 15c advance over the close of last week, and fully 15 to 20c higher than Thursday, the low day last week. The run during the first half of the week included few good fat cows, but on Thursday such grades were more numerous and sales of strictly good grass cows were made in carlots as high as \$3 to \$3.10. The bulk of the medium to pretty good butcher cows are selling at \$2.50 to \$2.80, and only shelly canners going below \$1.85, while the bulk of the strong canner cows sold from \$2.10 to \$2.20.

The demand for good bulls of both fat and feeding grades, has been good thruout the week, with prices steady to strong. The more common kinds show no quotable change. Medium to good heavy butcher bulls are quotable from \$2.25 to \$2.50, feeder and bologna classes sell largely from \$2 to \$2.15, and common thin kinds down around \$1.75.

Calves

The week's calf receipts have been moderately liberal, tho a decrease in the week's total of 3,500 head is shown from the corresponding period last year. The market opened about steady on Monday, advanced fully 15 to 25c on the two succeeding days, with heavy calves showing the full quarter gain, but weakened Thursday, losing most of the advance previously recorded. Friday saw this loss partially regained, and a strong trade on desirable kinds today leaves the market strong to 25c higher than a week ago. The week's top is \$4.90.

Hogs

The week's hog supply of 6,375 head,

while much short of the demand, has been liberal for this season of the year, comparing with 2,085 for the like period a year ago and 3,642 two years ago, and giving evidence that pork is being made in territory tributary to the Fort Worth market and of good supplies to come during the fall and winter months. The market closed last week high and out of line with all other points and a decline of a big dime was enforced here on Monday. This loss was followed by a barely steady trade on Tuesday, and another strong 10c downward break on Wednesday that put tops down to a \$6.55 basis and the bulk from \$6.35 to \$6.50. On Thursday the market reacted, closing nearly a dime higher than Wednesday, with a \$6.60 top of mixed Oklahomas of good weight and with choice heavies quotable up to \$6.67 1/2. Friday, the market took another strong upward turn and strength was again shown today, leaving values strong to higher than last Saturday, excepting on pigs which are barely steady.

Sheep

Sheep values have not been fairly tested this week, very little of good mutton quality has been offered.

Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.85	\$2.75@3.85
Tuesday	3.80	3.50@3.55
Wednesday	3.90	3.40@3.75
Thursday	4.15	3.50@4.00
Friday	4.00	3.50@3.85
Saturday	3.85	3.75@3.85
Cows—			
Monday	3.00	2.25@2.65
Tuesday	3.00	2.35@2.80
Wednesday	3.00	2.40@2.80
Thursday	3.10	2.25@2.90
Friday	3.10	2.35@2.85
Calves—			
Monday	4.60	3.10@4.35
Tuesday	4.90	3.25@4.65
Wednesday	4.75	3.15@4.60
Thursday	4.50	3.00@4.40
Friday	4.65	3.25@4.60
Saturday	4.90	3.00@4.90
Hogs—			
Monday	6.65	6.45@6.60
Tuesday	6.62	6.40@6.60
Wednesday	6.55	6.30@6.50
Thursday	6.60	6.35@6.50
Friday	6.75	6.55@6.70
Saturday	6.77	6.70@6.77

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Cal.	Hogs	Shp.	HM
Monday	2,462	1,461	1,149	...	43
Tuesday	2,214	2,168	601	...	21
Wednesday	3,028	1,692	1,744	670	2
Thursday	3,242	2,216	1,092	30	15
Friday	2,081	1,041	1,636	204	53
Saturday	300	150	150	...	1

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

Mules—		
13 1/2 to 14 hands	.....	65@110
14 to 14 1/2 hands	.....	85@125
14 to 14 1/2 hands, extra	.....	110@140
14 1/2 to 15 hands	.....	125@165
15 to 15 1/2 hands	.....	120@175
15 1/2 to 16.3 hands	.....	175@225
15 1/2 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

N. Curry sold a load of 1,028-pound feeder steers at \$3.60, from Waurika, Okla.

Henson & Stewart, Martin county shippers, sold 137 head of calves, averaging 269 pounds, at \$3.50.

C. P. Robinson marketed sixty calves of 200 pounds average at \$4.50, and seventeen of 272 at \$3.25, from Ector county.

Will Turner sent in eighty-six head of hogs from Van Zandt county, average weight 155 pounds, that brought \$6.25.

J. W. Johnson, a Palo Pinto county shipper, sold ninety-four stock steers of 803 pounds at \$3.20 and thirty-two of 781 at \$3.

L. W. Brown sold fifty-one head of Texas hogs at \$6.60. They came from Coryell county and averaged 218 pounds.

Davis & Teague marketed a load of cows from McCullough county, average weight 718 pounds, at \$2.50, and twelve bulls of 1,696 at \$2.25.

R. H. Bauman sold sixty calves of 208 pounds at \$4.50, twenty of 285 at \$3.25 and thirty-one cows of 791 at \$2.75.

Joe King sent in two loads of steers from Kaufman county, selling one of 900 at \$3.65 and the other, average 988, at \$3.35.

W. W. Grant was in with a load of 1,133-pound steers that topped the market at \$3.80, a stag of 1,250 at \$3.25, and another of 950 at \$3. They came from Montague county.

E. L. McKinley had a shipment of

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

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

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

LIVE STOCK

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

FOR SALE—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.

JEWELRY

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

cattle in from Hamilton county and sold twenty-nine cows of 692 pounds at \$2 and thirty-three heifers of 646 at \$2.15.

J. W. Smith, one of our regular shippers from Haskell county, sold thirty-four cows of 644 pounds at \$2.50, thirty-five of 659 at \$1.75, twenty heifers of 423 at \$2 and five of 512 at \$1.85.

The Reynolds Cattle Company, shipping from Shackelford county, sold eighty-five cows of 857 pounds at \$2.80, fifty-seven calves of 238 at \$4.25 and eighteen of 298 at \$3.25.

L. C. Parker was on the market with a shipment from Wichita county and sold eighty-one steers of 1,085 pounds at \$3.55, twenty-seven cows of 685 at \$2.65 and five calves of 178 at \$4.25.

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. Glebner 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 Appliance, 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 travelling salesmen only. Write Oro Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$3 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.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., E263, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—I want 500 head of cattle to pasture this winter at 20c a head per month. J. H. Speights, Gail, Tex.

TO OPEN 800,000 DAKOTA ACRES

Government is to Permit Settlement of Rosebud Reservation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The interior department will shortly announce its plans for throwing open to settlement a part of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota. The land to be opened consists of Tripp county, about 800,000 acres. Registration of persons seeking homesteads probably will begin Oct. 5, the drawing will be ten days later and entry of the lands will not take place until next spring. A great rush of landseekers is expected, numbering from 75,000 to 100,000 person, from Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota and neighboring states.

Monday Market Review

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	3,000
Calves	1,350
Hogs	400
Horses and mules	1

The week opens with a moderate run of 4,600 cattle, including 1,600 calves. While this is rather light for Monday, it is in excess of the supply on last Monday's market, which was 3,223. A year ago receipts were among the largest ever received on one day, reaching 9,140.

Beef Steers

Steers are still in scant supply. Not more than 350 head were in, and very few of these were of good quality. None graded high. The market was steady and trading active to the extent of the supply. Heavy receipts north appeared to have little effect here.

Stockers and Feeders

The most of the steers in the yards were fitter for the stock and feeding trade than for packers, most of them went to the latter outlet, which took them for want of something better. Demand was good and the offerings were taken at full steady prices, tho the quality was not such as the demand called for.

Butcher Stock

Cows were in fairly liberal supply, and of fair to good quality. Receipts totaled about 2,400 head. The supply carried a few loads of choice top cows. Demand was good enough to make an active movement, and sales were fully steady with the close of last week.

Calves

The supply of calves was only fairly liberal, seventeen loads being offered early with five more reported coming. A very active market followed the appearance of all buyers in the ring, the market advancing 25c to 50c. Tops sold at \$5.25, the highest price of the season, and the highest since Jan. 7. Heavy calves appropriated the lower and choice lights the higher figures of the advance.

Hogs

The largest run for the past six weeks, twenty-six cars, was the feature of Monday's hog market. The count at the end of the morning session reached 2,000. Light weights were the rule, only four loads exceeding the 200-pound average. The market quotations ruled higher at Kansas City and Chicago, the best that buyers could squeeze out here were steady to strong bids. The top of \$6.80 was made on two loads, the bulk selling at \$6.60@6.75. The movement was active, all the pens being cleared by 10:30. Pigs remain steady with the dull market at the close of last week.

Sheep

Arrivals of sheep were confined to a drive-in band of 400 breeding ewes from the Hicks ranch. A bunch of twenty-five lambs of 69 pounds average sold for slaughter at \$5. The remainder were shipped.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
23...	1,071	\$3.60	23...	928	\$3.25
49...	1,000	3.55	30...	767	3.30
27...	879	3.00	30...	785	3.00
35...	967	3.50			

Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
37...	717	\$3.20	5...	920	\$3.50
11...	851	3.25			

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
21...	794	\$2.60	26...	990	\$3.10
27...	900	3.30	19...	843	2.40
23...	746	2.40	28...	624	2.25
30...	699	2.25	29...	659	2.15
31...	737	2.40	30...	577	2.25
21...	763	2.40	11...	861	2.25
32...	762	2.25	32...	790	2.75
21...	823	2.25	28...	823	2.75
18...	884	3.00	30...	711	2.65
29...	830	2.90	5...	1,088	3.70
5...	692	2.00	34...	616	2.45
81...	721	2.70	28...	861	2.70
31...	831	2.70	32...	811	2.70
32...	762	2.60	29...	699	2.40
6...	800	2.40	4...	800	2.45
15...	863	2.65	28...	891	2.85
3...	916	3.00	10...	814	2.50
17...	664	2.15	7...	715	2.75
7...	750	2.75	26...	808	2.65
30...	732	2.60	28...	766	2.60
68...	829	2.70	51...	858	2.70
6...	645	1.75	13...	650	2.50
19...	759	2.25	28...	664	2.40
25...	715	2.45	30...	832	2.65
20...	671	2.35	30...	689	2.00
24...	731	2.65	14...	471	2.00
5...	630	2.00	24...	1,031	3.15
26...	947	2.90	26...	912	2.90

28...	790	2.75	31...	790	2.40
28...	845	2.75	8...	631	2.50
25...	806	2.60	63...	650	2.50
8...	710	2.35	17...	969	2.80
30...	726	2.55	9...	861	2.50
28...	902	3.00	30...	797	2.70

Heifers

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
11...	700	\$2.70	13...	533	\$3.10
8...	633	2.85	26...	683	2.75
14...	507	2.50			

Bulls

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2...	740	\$2.00	1...	810	\$2.35
1...	930	2.25	3...	1,156	2.39
3...	850	2.25	2...	1,115	2.45
1...	1,240	2.45	1...	950	2.25
3...	1,143	2.40			

Calves

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
60...	210	\$4.75	19...	323	\$3.15
16...	238	3.75	139...	212	4.90
17...	251	3.50	12...	200	4.65
47...	222	4.65	66...	353	3.25
89...	163	5.20	78...	213	4.80
40...	171	4.50	38...	161	4.75
6...	286	3.25	5...	240	3.99
11...	265	2.90	18...	156	3.50
16...	163	3.50	62...	244	4.25
18...	340	3.25	101...	184	5.25
34...	289	3.75	17...	224	2.75
27...	212	4.35	105...	339	3.15
54...	166	4.85	10...	231	3.25

Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
86...	187	\$6.67½	29...	173	\$6.60
4...	170	6.65	102...	164	6.65
48...	175	6.60	74...	196	6.75
85...	152	6.55	77...	191	6.70
79...	181	6.72½	88...	220	6.80
94...	181	6.72½	67...	241	6.80
92...	182	6.72½	70...	179	6.70
82...	198	6.72½	86...	196	6.70
89...	165	6.62½	81...	193	6.75
104...	151	6.67½	25...	160	6.40
77...	200	6.76½	85...	217	6.75
7...	210	6.72½	82...	171	6.60
85...	163	6.60	4...	207	6.55
80...	170	6.62½			

Pigs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
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CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The grain list closed with a fair gain over Saturday's finals, owing to the decrease in the visible supply statement and a good cash demand. At the close Sept. wheat was ½ up, Dec. ¾ up and May ½ up. Corn closed ¼ up, Dec. 1½ and May gained ¼. Oats gained from ¼ to ½, and provisions 7 to 10 high.

The grain market opened firm throughout the entire list, altho both wheat and corn cables were lower. The movement, however, is not up to that of the past week. Today's wheat receipts are 61 cars, against 62 for the same day last week, which includes the accumulations over Sunday. The corresponding day a year ago was a holiday in this market. The news from the grain belt has no particular influence on the price movement.

Corn receipts for the day are 267 cars, against 276 last week. The movement for the week, however, is expected to be heavy. Early prices today were firm, under a good east demand.

Oats opened steady and held a very strong tone all day. Total receipts are 276 cars, only 3 more than a week ago. The scarcity of this cereal and the continued good cash demand leaves it in a strong position.

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

Wheat—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	.94½	.95½	.94½	.95½	
Dec.	.94½	.95½	.94½	.94½	
May.	.98	.98½	.97½	.98½	

Corn—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	.77½	.77½	.76½	.77½	
Dec.	.66	.67½	.66	.67½	
May.	.64	.65½	.64	.65	

Oats—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	.48½	.49½	.48½	.49½	
Dec.	.49	.49½	.48½	.49½	
May.	.50½	.51½	.50½	.51½	

Pork—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	14.75	14.75	14.62	14.72	
Oct.	14.85	14.87	14.75	14.87	

Lard—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	9.40	9.47	9.37	9.47	
Oct.	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.55	

Ribs—					
Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Sept.	8.87	8.97	8.87	8.97	
Oct.	8.97	9.07	8.95	9.05	

Total Visible Grain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The report of the Chicago Board of Trade today make the following comparisons on the visible supply:			
Today.	Last year.	Decrease.	
Wheat	16,297,000	49,459,000	33,162,000
Corn	11,955,000	6,894,000	1,941,000
Oats	3,325,000	1,993,000	*1,332,000

*Increase.
Chicago Car Lots
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The receipts

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

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

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

RED POLLED

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

of grain today on the Board of Trade were as follows:

	Today.	Last yr.	holiday.
Wheat	61	62	.....
Corn	267	276	.....
Oats	276	273	.....

St. Louis Cash Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Cash grain closed today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 red	97	to 97½
No. 3 red	95	to 97
No. 4 red	92	to 94
No. 2 hard	95	to 97½
No. 3 hard	94	to 96½
No. 4 hard	92	to 93

Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	77	to 77½
No. 3 mixed	76½	to 76½
No. 2 yellow	77½	to
No. 3 yellow	77	to
No. 2 white	77½	to 78
No. 3 white	77½	to

Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	49	to
No. 3 mixed	47½	to 49½
No. 2 white	50½	to 51
No. 3 white	49	to 50
No. 4 white	48	to

Kansas City Cash Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Ag. 31.—Cash grain closed here today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	91	to 94½
No. 3 hard	90	to 93
No. 2 red	96	to 97
No. 3 red	96	to 97
No. 3 red	94	to 96
No. 4 red	89	to 92

Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	72	to
No. 3 mixed	71½	to 72
No. 2 white	72½	to 73
No. 3 white	72½	to

Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	47½	to 48
No. 3 mixed	46½	to 47½
No. 2 white	49	to 50
No. 3 white	48	to 49

Chicago Car Lots.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The estimates for tomorrow are for 81 cars of wheat, 439 cars of corn and 338 cars of oats.

Visible Grain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The visible supply of grain shows a decrease in wheat of 542,000 bushels, an increase in corn of 182,000 bushels and an increase in oats of 487,000 bushels.

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade

B. C. RHOME, JR

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY

REV. WILLIAM FIELDER, D. D., PRESIDENT.

Healthful location and beautiful campus. Home-like atmosphere. Accomplished professors. Courses leading to all college degrees. Four special departments, viz: Art, Music, Oratory and Elocution and Physical Culture. Young men in care of a commandant and young women of a preceptress.

Rates moderate and terms easy.

The University has won the state prize for oratory five times out of ten.

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

Range News

Deaf Smith County

G. F. Jones, who has had charge of the Rucker ranch for the last year, has leased the ranch to H. Trow. This ranch has several sections of land and is one of the best in the country. It is well stocked with brood mares. A large acreage will be put in wheat.—Hereford Brand.

Crockett County

Bruce Drake bought from S. E. Couch for Sid Martin sixty-four fat cows at \$16.50.

Bruce Drake bought from Elam Duley for Sid Martin, sixty steers at \$16.50.

Bruce Drake bought from S. E. Couch ten cows and calves at \$18.

Bruce Drake went to Angelo with a herd of fat cows and calves Monday. Bruce will ship eighty-five of these calves to Fort Worth next Saturday.

Bruce Drake bought from Arthur Wilson one horse at \$75.

J. W. Friend & Sons bought from B. F. Byrd 400 stock cattle at \$14.

J. W. Friend & Sons had on the

Kansas City market Aug. 20 198 cows, averaging \$13, at \$3.15.

J. W. Friend & Sons had on the Kansas City market Aug. 20 ninety-one cows, averaging 665 pounds, at \$3.25.

Baylor Young sold to Blake Mauldin one milch cow at \$40.

Baylor Young sold to Blake Mauldin the Joe Nance homestead for \$850.

Pon Seahorn sold to Mr. Hannon a horse for \$75.

W. D. Parker sold to Miss Winnie Perryman a horse for \$75.

W. C. Huey sold to N. H. Corder 1,200 muttons at private terms.

Will Miller sold to George Harrell a flock of stock sheep at \$2.25—Ozona Kicker.

Borden County

W. A. J. Mote, C. C. Johnson and J. D. Batey of Fisher county and Mr. Strickland of Taylor county were in Gail Friday on their return from a trip to the plains. They were very much pleased with the plains and will be back to invest soon.

O. K. Yantis, who was here Friday, says the "49" ranch finished dipping their cattle on Wednesday and lost none in the operation. The stock was in fine condition.

John Williams left Saturday for the railroad to go with a shipment of cattle to Fort Worth.—Borden County Citizen.

RANGE-BRED STOCK AT ROYAL

New Division for Cattle and Sheep at the Breeders' Show.

Range bred cattle and range bred sheep will have their innings at the American Royal live stock show at Kansas City for the first time this year.

The new range divisions will be carlot shows. The cattle must be strictly range bred and raised, must have had no grain feed since June 1, and must have been held in the state where bred and raised until within 30 days of the opening of the show, Oct. 12.

Two sets of prizes are provided for the range division, segregated by districts. One set of prizes will be given for cattle from the northwest district, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. Another set will be given for cattle from southwest district, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. Carlots of cattle will consist of fifteen head when 3-year-old, and of 20 head when 2-year-old or under. The prizes, the same for each district in the range cattle division, are:

Best load, two years old or under, either steers or spayed heifers (not mixed) \$50. Second best load, \$25. Best load, three years old, either steers or spayed heifers (not mixed) \$50. Second best load, \$25.

Sweepstakes, \$100 first and \$50 second, are offered for the best carload in the range division from either the northwest or southwest district.

The same classes by districts are arranged for in the range-bred sheep division, in which 100 head will constitute a carload. The prizes are \$25 for the best load of feeding lambs and \$25 for the best load of feeding wethers or ewes from each district; and sweepstakes of \$50 for the best lambs and \$50 for the best wethers or ewes from either of the districts.

The range classes are listed as stock yards specials, the premiums mentioned being contributed by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. There will also be special prizes in both cattle and sheep range divisions, the total money offered reaching close to \$1,000.

The range feature has been added to the Royal in recognition of the range interests, and also in view of the large attendance at the Royal of feeders from the middle west, who may see at the show, and purchase, the feeding stock they need.

ENNIS.—The prospect for a bumper cotton crop for Ellis county is now considered good and it is freely predicted that the county's output of cotton this year will aggregate 150,000 bales.

The Influence of Heredity and Prepotency

(By W. O. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.)

One of the most common laws in animal breeding is that "like produces like." This simply means the inheritance by the offspring of the characteristics of the parents at the time of procreation. Altho there are many exceptions to this law, an examination of the facts will reveal that this law is always in operation; also that it extends to every feature of the organism. While in some instances it may not show up very strongly this is simply due to the fact that some other law which is more predominant for the time being has obscured it.

The resemblance of the offspring to the parent is very marked in most cases. This is simply the influence of the law of heredity. It is very helpful and valuable in the breeding of our best animals. By means of this apparently simple law we are able to breed definite types for definite purposes. It is the outward guide. Its influence in animal breeding is not confined solely to the external conformation, color markings and so on. It shows its influence on the nervous system, internal organs and, in fact, in every detail of the animal organism. This being the case, it is sometimes a very dangerous law. Thru it, either directly or indirectly, many of the very worst kinds of diseases are transmitted.

In discussing this law it might be well to illustrate the influence of the same by use of a few of the most common and marked examples. The uniformity found in the different breeds of our domestic animals is a very good example. In almost every breed there are favorite families or strains which are noted and valued because thru the law of heredity these characteristics can be readily transmitted to the offspring.

The Down sheep, for instance, will invariably transmit their dark face and leg color markings, as well as their mutton form to their progeny.

The ability of the cow to convert large quantities of feed into milk is hereditary in a large measure and is usually transmitted to the offspring.

The peculiar propensities of some kinds of animals to lay on flesh in certain parts of the body is another illustration and one which is of great practical value to stockmen. Fecundity, also another point which is of vital interest to the stockman, is in a large measure hereditary. In the case of swine certain families have larger litters than others; the same is true in sheep and other classes of animals.

Certain peculiar color markings have also been known to be hereditary. There are numerous other illustrations which might be cited in this connection as belonging to what we call normal characteristics, or those which are not unusual.

Another class of characteristics that are hereditary are those which belong to the acquired or abnormal class. In the acquired class may be placed those characteristics which have been developed by the conditions in which they are placed or the peculiar training they have received at the hands of man.

A few illustrations of this form will suffice to show the influence of this law. The tendency of the dairy cow to give a large flow of milk, which is due in no small measure to the influence of man, is hereditary. In the case of dogs we find certain well defined traits which are transmitted to the young. Young setters, pointers and retrievers that have never been in the field will often work with as much steadiness as a dog of long experience. This is an excellent illustration of heredity. These are but a few of the many examples which might be cited.

Abnormal Characteristics

Another class of characteristics that are oftentimes inherited are those of a rather unusual nature, called abnormal. They represent something unusual in the way of a freak. In certain human families the presence of an extra toe or finger in one of the parents has oftentimes been transmitted to the children. In some instances of this kind every one of some half a dozen children born to such parents have had six fingers or toes, while in other instances one or two members of the family would be thus affected and the remainder be normal. In some instances the normal members of the family gave birth to children with six fingers or toes. Take the Dorking breed of fowls, which has the fifth toe as one of its characteristics at the present time, in early days had only four toes. The fifth toe was inherited from a five-toed variety introduced into Britain by the Romans.

There are hundreds of illustrations along this line which might be cited. Scientists no longer doubt the possibil-

ity of diseases being inherited. This is a point of vital importance to the breeder of live stock. When hereditary disease makes its appearance at the time of birth it is called congenital. Where considerable time elapses before it appears, it is designated as a case of predisposition or a tendency to disease. There are certain diseases that are transmitted with greater uniformity than others, yet a predisposition to almost every known form of disease is almost likely to become hereditary. In this connection we will not attempt to describe or enumerate all the diseases which are hereditary, but to notice only those which illustrate the laws of hereditary transmission of that are of peculiar importance to the breeders.

Scrofula and its allies cover a large and very important class of troubles which are more or less hereditary. In this connection much of the trouble is due to constitutional defect as indicated by a narrow, slack chest, indicating lack of vigor and stamina. This is especially true in tuberculosis, which is one of the most common and destructive troubles to cattle.

Bone spavin, curbs, ring bone, navicular disease and other similar troubles of the bones and joints are in most instances of a hereditary nature. These troubles are very seldom present at birth. They usually make their appearance before the animal is six years old, or as soon as the parts in question are subjected to a strain of rather serious nature, such as any horse is likely to receive at hard work.

Barrenness in animals belongs to this class and is very likely to be inherited. These illustrations are but a few of the large number which might be cited; still they show the varied influence of this law in its relation to animal breeding.

By the law of prepotency is meant the superior influence which one particular breed of animals has over another breed, or the one particular parent has over another parent in transmitting its characteristics to the offspring. This is an important law in the improvement of our animals. It rarely happens that we find an equal mingling in the offspring generally possesses more of the characteristics of one parent than of the other. In many respects this is a great advantage to the breeder. By securing a prepotent sire he can oftentimes remedy a common defect in his whole female herd.

The Powers of Transmission

Prepotency is supposed to be governed by the vigor of the animal, the age of the animal and the length of time during which its ancestors have been bred along a special and distinct line. Certain breeds of cattle like the Galloway are supposed to be more prepotent than some of the newer breeds, due to the fact that the Galloway is one of our very oldest breeds. Certain families are more prepotent than others, due to the fact that they have been bred along a distinct line for many generations.

Prepotency is usually treated as breed prepotency and a individual prepotency. The former is general and the latter special in its influence. The same law seems to act in the same way in both cases. The division has a special and real value to the stock breeder. Breed prepotency is seen when animals of any of the old and well established breeds, such as Shorthorns, Galloway, Jersey, Merino and many others, are used on other breeds, or on the ordinary stock. The offspring will nearly always bear a very marked resemblance to the one of the above mentioned breeds used.

Individual prepotency is seen in many of the families of the different breeds of stock. In the trotting horse we find certain sires which sired more notable animals than others, due to their superior prepotency. In Shorthorn cattle certain bulls have sired large numbers of prize winners and so on in all the breeds. This peculiar power which one parent possesses in a greater degree than the other in determining the shape, color, temperature and so on of the offspring is known as prepotency. A thorough knowledge of this law is very helpful to the breeder, as nothing but prepotent sires should be used in the breeding herd.

1,500 Cattle Sold

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Aug. 29.—Messrs. I. K. Howell and A. A. Huffstutler yesterday sold 1,500 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers to Adams & Duke for \$18 to \$24.50 per head. The cattle will be delivered in Lampasas county. Messrs. Howell and Huffstutler still have 1,000 head of threes and fours in their pasture.

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Twenty-fifth Year

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