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The Value of Kaffir Corn as a Cattle Ration.

If the farmers and cattle raisers of west Texas profit by the results of feeding tests conducted by the Agricultural and Mechanical College an added impetus will be given to the cultivation of kaffir corn and milo maize and cattlemen will finish their cattle for market on grains grown on their own ranches.

Corn is an uncertain crop in the Panhandle and throughout most of west Texas but kaffir corn and milo maize yield abundant harvests throughout this entire section. The value of these grains for finishing cattle for market, however, has been a matter about which little was known. To ascertain their value as fattening or finishing rations the Agricultural and Mechanical College conducted a number of experiments, the results being embodied in bulletin No. 97 which may be had free of charge by writing to the president of the college at College Station, Texas.

For the experiment twenty 3-year-old grade Shorthorn steers were used and were divided into lots and fed as follows:

Lot 1—Indian corn chops, cotton seed meal and hulls.

Lot 2—Molasses, cotton seed meal and hulls.

Lot 3—Kaffir corn chops, cotton seed meal and hulls.

Lot 4—Milo maize chops, cotton seed meal and hulls.

The test was continued seventy-six days and the result is shown in the following table:

No. lot.	Av. Wt. at start.	No. steers.	Feed eaten.	Total gain.	Average daily gain per steer.
1	1,224	5	4,693.5 lbs C. S. hulls 1,105.5 lbs C. S. meal 7,891 lbs Indian corn 8 3/4 gallons molasses	770	2.10
2	1,232	5	6,550 lbs C. S. hulls 1,140 lbs C. S. meal 2,903 lbs Indian corn 378 gallons molasses	727	1.91
3	1,248	5	6,550 lbs C. S. hulls 1,140 lbs C. S. meal 8,234 kaffir corn	986.0	2.59
4	1,247	5	6,550 lbs C. S. hulls 1,140 lbs C. S. meal 7,924 lbs milo maize 1,210 kaffir corn	838.3	2.20

The feeds used in this test cost us at the following rates:

	Per ton.
Corn chops	\$25
Cotton seed meal	24
Cotton seed hulls	4
Ground kaffir corn	18
Ground milo maize	18

Continuing, the bulletin says:

"The table shows that kaffir corn gave the largest and cheapest gains, followed by milo maize, molasses yielding smaller the cheaper gains than Indian corn. Lot 1 did not eat the roughage so regularly as the other lots, apparently because the coarse chops mixed less thoroly with the hulls. The gains of this lot were also interfered with by the sickness of one steer that was withdrawn from the experiment April 11. In computing the average daily rate of gain, the withdrawal of this steer has been considered. Repetition of this test without another form of roughage might result in a higher rate of gain for Indian than for kaffir corn and milo maize, but for feeding matured cattle a mixed ration similar to that used in this experiment, we would recommend the purchase of the lowest priced of these three feeds.

"This is the third year of our experimental work with molasses. We now feel satisfied that one gallon per head per day is the largest amount that can be fed with profit. The gains of the molasses-fed cattle in this test were lowered by our attempt to feed five quarts continuously, with no grain other than three pounds of cotton seed meal. After March 10, on which date corn was substituted for part of the molasses, the gains of lot 2 were practically equal to those of other lots. At 10 cents per gallon the feeding of a medium ration of molasses will prove profitable added to a meal and hull ration, and at that price it can profitably replace part of a ration of corn worth

70 cents per bushel. We consider 10-cent molasses to be about on a par with 60-cent corn for feeding with a mixed ration."

Another test was conducted by the college authorities at Clarendon in cooperation with Thomas S. Bugbee, to determine the fattening value of kaffir corn. It was also desired to arrive

at a knowledge of the profits from feeding cotton seed with kaffir corn meal, as compared with cotton seed meal and kaffir corn meal. For this test 100 dehorned steers, mostly 3-year-old graded Shorthorns, were used. They were considerably above the average in conformation and quality, being valued at that time at \$32 per head. The result of this test, which was continued eighty-four days, is shown in the following table:

No. of lot.	Average weight at start.	No. of steers.	Food eaten per lot.	Total gain.	Average daily gain per steer.	Food cost per lb gain*
1	1,114 1/2 lbs	50	90,656 lbs kaffir corn ground. 21,815 lbs cotton seed.	13,080	3.1 lbs	6.2 ct
2	1,114 1/2 lbs	50	95,135 lbs kaffir corn ground. 13,930 lbs cotton seed meal.	10,155	2.4 lbs	8.8 ct

*Value of roughage not included.

In determining the cost of gains in the above table feeds were charged at these prices:

Kaffir corn meal, 75c per hundred; cotton seed, \$12 per ton; cotton seed meal, \$26 per ton.

The roughage was not weighed, and is not included in the cost of gains. In this test 21,815 pounds cotton seed was very considerably superior to 13,930 pounds meal and the extra 4,570 pounds kaffir corn fed to lot 2. The cotton seed cattle also sold for 5c per hundred more than the meal fed cattle. The shrinkage in shipping and killing, however, is in favor of the other lot.

The cattle were sold in the Kansas City market and the financial result stated as follows:

"Deducting from the total receipts of this transaction the cost of the cotton seed and meal, the expense of market and the original value of seeds at \$32 each, we find that the kaffir corn meal fed with cotton seed returned \$1.34 per hundred, and that fed with cotton seed meal \$1.12 per hundred. Charging the kaffir corn meal to the cattle at 75c per hundred, after all shipping expense is taken out, we find the owner of these cattle received \$43.20 per head for those in lot 1, and \$39 per head for the others."

The entire series of experiments convinced the animal husbandry experts of the college that the average daily gain from a kaffir corn ration is uniformly a little lower than the gain made from Indian corn, except in cases where a heavier ration of kaffir than of Indian corn was fed. The gains from either kaffir or Indian corn when fed with alfalfa hay are always greater than when kaffir corn stover, sorghum or prairie hay constitutes the roughage. In composition alfalfa resembles cotton seed meal, and the feeder who has a good supply of home

grown alfalfa to feed with kaffir corn does not need to purchase anything with which to balance the ration.

Suggestions to Inexperienced Feeders
The bulletin closes with the following suggestions and summary:

We receive many inquiries from people finishing cattle for market. We sons who have cattle and feed, but are entirely unfamiliar with the business make the following suggestions:

1. That not more than one or two

cows be fed the first season.

2. That only well bred cattle be used.

3. That only cattle of one age be fed in a lot and that they be grown steers.

Calves and yearlings will return more gains from feeds of the character of alfalfa, but will not thrive as well as older stock on a ration composed principally of corn. They are also more likely to get off feed.

4. That the feeding commence early in the fall.

Cattle left in pasture until December are often losing flesh at that time and require considerable time in the feed lot to regain their former condition. No matter when the feeding is commenced there is a disposition to get warm and other work demands attention. Cattle started late are only half of three-quarters fat at this time, sell low and discourage the owner. If started earlier the feeder would not be forced to ship, but after the stock was well along could wait for a favorable market or close out at any time a reasonable profit was certain.

Summary

1. Kaffir corn and milo maize are not properly appreciated in the feeding trade.

2. Kaffir corn and milo maize contain considerably less fat or oil than Indian corn; in other constituents the differences are not important.

3. The protein and fat of kaffir corn are much less easily digested than the same constituents of Indian corn.

4. In the 1907 experiments kaffir corn produced greater gain than milo maize with Indian corn in third place.

5. In an experiment at Clarendon \$12 cotton seed was more profitable than \$26 cotton seed meal for supplementing a kaffir corn ration.

Forage and Its Value in the Production of Pork.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The office of farm management investigation, Department of Agriculture, has been making investigations for the purpose of learning how the farmers of Oklahoma and Kansas manage to utilize forage crops so successfully in the production of pork. Representatives of the department visited that section and interviewed about 150 farmers, representing the most successful swine growers and pork producers of Kansas and Oklahoma.

In Southern Oklahoma, along the river valleys, and in Northern Okla-

homa and Southern Kansas the farmers are favored with a soil and climate that make it possible to produce pork very cheaply. The mildness of the climate makes it unnecessary to build as expensive shelters for hogs in winter as are required further north, and the short, open winters make it possible to furnish pasture during a greater portion of the year, thus lessening the amount of grain which it is necessary to feed. The main pasture crops for hogs in this region are alfalfa, wheat, oats and rye,

ranking in importance in the order named.

Alfalfa

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

As to the amount of pasturage or the number of hogs alfalfa will carry per acre without injury to the crop the estimates given by farmers vary considerably, depending on the kind of soil, the fertility of the land and the

size of the hogs pastured. The following, however, is a safe average estimate, as given by conservative men, who have had much experience. River valley and creek bottom land, well set in alfalfa, will carry from fifteen to twenty head per acre of 50 to 125-pound hogs. Upland of fair average fertility will support from eight to ten of the same kind of hogs. There are fields that have supported twenty-five head per acre all thru

(Continued on page

HORSES

Western Range Horses

The general horse industry is on the increase, but the range horse establishments are on the decrease, says the *Drovers' Journal*. Breeding operations on the farms were of larger proportions the current year than any season in two decades. More draft stallions are being imported and distributed among the breeders of the horse breeding states than last season and the domestic horse industry is on a very satisfactory basis.

While farmers generally are giving particular attention to the improvement of the quality of their horses, many ranchmen are taking advantage of high prices to close out their herds. More and larger range horse sales are being conducted in the territory west of the Mississippi river than in any years in the history of the range horse industry. The range country is being opened to homesteaders and the breaking up of the ranges into cultivated farms is forcing many western horsemen out of the business. Cattle and sheep are crowding out the horses from government land ranches and horse breeding is again reverting to the general breeding operations of farmers. Blooded bulls and pedigreed rams are crowding out the range stallions and their bands of mares.

It is the reputation of the survival of the fittest, for the range horse cannot compete with domestic bred horses in dominating the markets of the world. The farmer is in closer touch with the demand for industrial and commercial horses and is in better position to cater to consumers than are the ranchmen, who breed a large number of in-between classes of offerings. While the horse industry shows steady expansion, the increase being on the improved farms, the reverse is true of the western range horse establishments, which are disappearing by the invasion of actual settlers of the ranges.

That the horse industry is in a flourishing condition from a commercial viewpoint is evidenced by an increase of 245,417 horses in 1907 and an advance in valuation of \$1,951,983. The increase is restricted principally to the horse breeding states and represents the improved classified industrial horse. No class of business men is more conservative than farmers, and

the expansion of the horse industry in the old improved states indicates that the general market will not be materially affected by the elimination of range horses and the substitution of well-broken commercial offerings.

The Trotting Bred Horse

The trotting bred horse, all things considered, is one of the very best and most serviceable, distinct type of horse product. The race track prejudice that for years threatened the advance of this breed has about passed away. A farmer may drive a team of high-headed, rangy, stylish horses of this type to town now without being suspicious of criticism as lending encouragement and assistance to the race track interests and incidentally to the gambling feature that is credited as being a part of the fast horse or track horse industry, says the *Twentieth Century Farmer*, and adds:

The American trotting horse, as he has been bred and developed in this country, is the only competitor in the field with the automobile, and this is not in the matter of speed. The trotting horse is the carriage horse of the present time. From this blood the American carriage horse, as a breed, has been started by the United States government. This class of horse has so much to recommend it in size, style, ranginess, spirit, speed and endurance that the effort cannot prove a failure, whether or not the horse is made a means in the hands of some persons of ill-gotten gains.

The trotting horse is all right; he has a place in legitimate affairs of service with man. He may be made the instrument in the hands of persons, so inclined, to stimulate betting and gambling, but this is a matter with the man, not the horse. The horse must not be held responsible or condemned because he is put to a purpose not recognized legitimate before the public. He may be employed to carry away stolen goods, yet not be a thief.

This type of horse is one of every day utility. He is the most satisfactory and valuable servants that man has ever employed. In his animation and spirit for traveling he joins with his driver in a fascinating exercise that is exhilarating alike to both. Man cannot enter into a more companionable relationship with animal life than that

found in the horse, and this is particularly expressive and pronounced in the type of horse designated as the American standard bred trotting horse.

The utility features of this horse have scarcely a limit. He is employed in almost every position of servitude where the horse can be used, as well as a horse of pleasure and amusement. The improvement of this type of horse into a larger and more enduring animal is one of the characteristics that breeders recognize as important. There is a place for this horse that cannot be substituted by automobile or other device of machinery invention. The breeder of the large trotting horse will find a good, profitable market for all such horses that he produces.

Eye Troubles

Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane affects the equine species as it does members of the human family; however, perhaps not to the same extent in the former as in the latter.

It affects the mucous membrane of the eyes, causing an inflammatory condition known as conjunctivitis, and likewise of the cavities of the head, known as rhinitis, and so on.

To speak plainly on this subject I will here call attention to part of a letter I received recently, in which it is stated that the first inflammatory attack on the eye was first noticed about two months ago. It lasted about a month, and one month later was succeeded by a second and similar attack, which left the eye in a somewhat disorganized condition—"opacity of the transparent cornea," commonly known as "film over the eye." This means something more than a simple conjunctivitis. The deep structures of the eye appear to be involved. It is recurrent ophthalmia? If the disease proves to be of a periodic character, any doubt the owner may have in regard to the true nature of the malady will be removed by the appearance of the eye, which will become more disorganized by each succeeding attack, which sooner or later will terminate in the loss of vision of one or both eyes. In a brief article like this I am not expected to explain the causes which are operative in producing this disease. In fact, it will not do much good to do so. Heredity is the most potent cause, and disease that are transmitted from parent to offspring are as a rule incurable.

Treatment—I advise prudence in the care and management of the subject. Do not overwork or expose the animal

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to inclement weather. Feed on easily digested, nutritious diet. Clothe according to the temperature, and be particular to see that the stable is well ventilated, clean and comfortable. A moderately lighted stall will be most congenial for the comfort of the patient. When the patient suffers from an acute attack the stall should be made dark. The medical treatment is not at all satisfactory. Some cases, like rheumatism, are benefited by scruple doses of powdered colchicum and two dram doses of salicylate of soda, twice a day. During recovery a course of tonics (two drams oxide of iron, ten grains nux vomica and one ounce of sulphate of soda daily) is desirable to invigorate the system and help to ward off a second attack. The local application of the following lotion will no doubt very materially aid in relieving the irritation during the active stage: Sulphate of morphia, sixteen grains; sulphate of atropia, eight grains; rain water, previously boiled, one pint.—Dr. Tuthill.

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SWINE

Increase in Pork Production

It is believed that pork production can be enormously increased outside the metes and bounds of the corn belt proper, and these tests have been carried on with a view to minimizing the use of corn, especially in the development of the pig. From weaning time until the growing hog is six months old protein is the important element of the ration. Corn is nine-tenths carbohydrates; oats contain more protein than corn, but not sufficient for the needs of growing swine. Rye has more protein than oats, but as a hog feed barley possesses merit over all those enumerated and barley is a sure crop over vast areas of the United States where corn rarely matures. Clover and alfalfa are highly nitrogenous, but too bulky to suit pig needs. Cowpeas, soy beans or Canadian peas are all excellent for pork making where they can be grown. In other words, each locality can produce a feed capable of balancing up the ration. Middlings, tankage, meat meal, blood meal and other commercial feeds have their part in this experiment so that, when results are announced, he who desires instruction will have an abundant fund of information. The hog grower of the future, engaged in pork making as a business proposition and not merely using hogs to scavenge a feed lot, must take cognizance of the fact that young hogs up to the age of six months need a growing, not a fattening ration, and that they need feed in judicious quantities.

The element of waste is an important one in determining profits. During the last two months, the finishing period, the previously built frame, in the making of which protein is so essential, is loaded with fat, a process in which corn makes most economical gains. The 300-pound hog at eight months is to be the masterwork of the hog grower.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Keep Hogs Off Low Ground

Five or six years ago hog cholera practically wiped out the hogs of Kansas and Missouri along the Kansas river bottom. Then came the great flood in the spring which overflowed hundreds of farms on both sides of the river. When the waters had subsided it was found that hog cholera had entirely disappeared. Previous to the flood the veterinary exports of both Kansas and Missouri had used their utmost efforts to stamp out the disease, but without success. They were unable to account for the disappearance of the disease, but most farmers attribute it to the high water.

During the last two or three years cholera has again appeared in many places along the Kansas river, but my information is that it is confined to low, swampy regions. I believe that hogs should never be raised on low ground. If the land is low and swampy ponds and mud holes will form and the hogs compelled to live in them do not thrive.

A hog should have the proper amount of exercise, but if he is compelled to climb hills too much he cannot lay on fat. The hog farm should be well drained, and one of the most important features is a stream of running water.

If the bottom of the stream is soft

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a small lot can be fenced off, inclosing a portion of the stream, and if this is covered with boulders or hard burned brick bats it will prevent the hogs from making mud wallows and enable them always to have clean, pure water.

A hilly farm is not best for hogs, because as they are nothing more nor less than machines for producing meat, they should be subjected to as little useless exertion as possible.

I know that the experts in many of the state colleges advise us to keep the hogs away from running streams, but my experience is that such a stream prevents disease and makes hogs thrifty.

I am convinced that most hog diseases result from filth, and I take as much pains to keep my hogs clean and to keep their feed lots and drinking troughs in a sanitary condition as I do those of my cattle and horses. Shade should always be provided for hogs, because they suffer from heat and resort to mud wallows to keep themselves cool. If good shade and cool water is provided in abundance I believe we would have less disease, and certainly would be able to make better pork for less money than to allow hogs to swelter in the sun and wallow in the mud.—J. D. Hover, Indiana.

The Feed Question

The feed question is the most important one with every man engaged in raising hogs. Fifty years ago they took eighteen months to put a pig into bacon. At that time the fat backs were double the size that a fat back is at this time. The breakfast bacon pig was not then in vogue. He is now a popular pig and his sides are as much in demand as the ham. Bacon and eggs are just as tony as ham and eggs.

Fifty years ago the market for pork hogs was from early fall to about the first of April, principally from September to January 1.

The pig now is pushed from birth until he is ready for the butcher at the end of six to eight months, when he weights from 250 to 350 pounds.

In pushing this swift feeding process it is necessary that no time be wasted, that it is one of growth and progress and enlargement from the beginning to the ending. The hog needs a good appetite and the proper handling and feeding to keep it in the best of order. He needs a balanced ration and the season in which the plant growth, either clover, rape, growing oats, barley, wheat or rye, can be had these should be as much of it as possible used as can be to advantage.—H. B. Swain.

Profitable Swine Feeding

Dr. Warrington, in "Chemistry on the Farms," states that for each 100 pounds of feed consumed the gains are For cattle, 9 pounds; sheep, 11 pounds, and pigs, 23 pounds, or pigs make nearly two and one-half times as much gain from a given amount of feed as do cattle.

Analyses show that for every 100 pounds of the digestive nutrients consumed cattle gained 12.7; sheep 14.3, and pigs 29.2 pounds, thus showing the great value of hogs on the farm for profit to the farmer, and why it has become an adage that the hog is the cent payer, the mortgage lifter, and farmer's cashier.

The hog can sell the farmer's corn thru his stomach at a better price than any other animal on the farm. This makes pigs a desirable farm animal, not only because of the fact that they can convert more pounds of meat out of a given quantity of feed, but because at the present time they can be marketed as quickly as a field grain. At the same time it is more profitable than selling grain, not only because there are better prices received for it by feeding it to the hog, but because the farmer looks farther ahead and retains the fertility of the soil in feeding back that produced from it.

The profit of pig feeding depends upon the cost of the feed given them. Therefore, anything that cheapens the feed increases the profit and especially if it is not done at the expense of the health of the hog.

Type of Male and Female with Respect to Each Other for Best Results

(Thomas A. McCalliard, Before Swine Breeders at Texas Farmers' Congress.)

In the discussion of this proposition as to type of hog, male and female, for the best results, I fully understand that this subject is not understood by all as it should be. I know that men may differ on many points of this question, but, after all, the proposition is a common sense one; it is like all other common sense propositions, the best is none took good for us. My experience and observation of hog raising on a small scale, for about thirty years in Texas, is if daddy trots and mammy trots, you need not expect the colt to pace. So it is with the hog

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Practical Use of Cement on the Farm

(By C. A. Hall in Mail and Breeze)

I find the best concrete is made from broken stone, clean coarse sand and Portland cement.

Sandstone or any other soft stone must be avoided. For instance if sandstone be used, as a result of its dissolution under the action of the water, the entire mixture will contain an undue portion of sand.

The stone should be broken up so that the largest lumps compare in size with a small hen's egg, and should be washed free of all soil or other foreign matter, before being used.

If anything in the nature of a feed box or watering trough is to be made, the pattern for the form should be cut and the boards allowed to soak in water for two or three days before nailing them together. This is a good way to prevent the boards from swelling, warping and spoiling the job.

The entire job should be dampened several times a day until forms are removed, and after this two or three times a day for a week. This prevents the surface from hardening too fast.

Rule for Mixing

The rule of 1, 2 and 4 is easily remembered and meets the requirements as set down above. For example, to fill a form that would hold 10 measures of the broken stone, you must mix with the stone, 5 measures of sand and a little more than 2½ measures of cement.

The box in which the concrete is to be mixed should be broad and shallow, and in order to keep the cement from going thru, perfectly tight.

Spread the sand over a large surface in the mortar box; spread the cement in a shallow layer on top of this; put in the broken stone in an even layer last of all. Turn the entire quantity, beginning at one side, placing each shovelful down where it was taken up. Do this two or three times or until the entire mass is evenly mixed. Add water and continue turning this mass until you have a good rich mortar filled with broken stone.

Filling the Form

It is well to have an assistant. Let one shovel in the mortar, and let the other keep it well puddled or tamped

or anything else under the sun, from a breeding point. If you commence with a bad lot you end with a bad lot. For God, away back at the beginning, said all things should breed after its own kind. It is so today, and will go on to the end of time. Man is the one to make the improvements in all things.

So, gentlemen, the hog I want for breeding purposes is the up-to-date hog, the hog not too high and not too low, but the hog that is built just right. A hog built in proportion in every particular. The whole organization to be as complete as possible, of the most vigorous individuals, male and female. For I would make no difference; I want a complete organization in both the male and the female, for like begets like, and many men have not found this out yet, and are having much trouble (something wrong with the government).

to fill all the corners of the form and all pockets between the pieces of stone. The trowel should be used continually between the form and concrete. Run the trowel along between the two giving it a motion as if prying the two apart. This pushes the lumps of stone back from the surface. Trowel much while the form is being filled and the reward is a beautiful surface as smooth as glass, provided, of course, the form is made of smooth boards.

A Serviceable Trough

I cut patterns from 1-inch pine lumber for two flaring, bottomless boxes of such relative dimensions that one box being placed inside the other, there was a 3-inch space all around between the sides and ends of the two. The outside or larger box was also 3 inches deeper than the inner or smaller one. These boards being dry and somewhat cupped were put to soak for three days. At the end of this time I nailed my forms together, drawing the joints tight without danger of splitting my boards.

I new selected a level spot of ground, removed all weeds with a sharp spade and shaved and worked over the surface, filling in with wet sand in some places until it was perfectly smooth. I then placed my larger box on this level spot. I also drove a small wooden pin into the ground inside this box near one end, to make a discharge hole.

Wash the Stone Clean

Having computed the quantity of stone required, I placed the stone on an inclined platform and washed it clean. In my mortar box I spread half as much sand as I had stone, covering the sand with a little more than half its own bulk of Portland cement. To this I added my broken stone, spreading the whole so as to expose a large surface. I now took a shovel and turned the whole mass until it was thoroly mixed, adding water at the last and shoveling it over and over until I had a rich mortar heavily loaded with broken stone and thin enough to work well into the corners of my form.

I now filled my larger box to a depth of 3 inches, working my trowel between the form and the concrete, and puddling constantly to fill all pockets. I took some pains to have the concrete level inside my box and fully 3 inches deep.

I now placed my smaller box inside the larger being careful to locate it so that the space between the sides and ends of the two boxes should be uniform all the way round. Then I filled this space, troweling and puddling as before, finishing at the very top with a coat half sand and half cement from ½ to 3-4 inch thick.

I kept this work damp for two or three days, and when the forms were removed I had a watering trough as solid as granite and the surfaces of which were as smooth as the boards of which my forms had been made. This trough holds 30 gallons, and cost me less than \$1 for material.

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Prevention of Disease in Swine

By W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

Of all the various classes of stock produced upon the farm, no class has been more remunerative to the farmers of this country than swine. This is due to the fact that they will produce more pounds of meat from a bushel of corn or 100 pounds of any feed stuff than any other class of animals. At the present day one of the most serious troubles which the farmer who grows swine has to contend with is that of disease. Disease in its various forms as it attacks swine causes the farmers of this country several million dollars of losses annually. This being the case, it is very important that every precaution possible should be taken to prevent the same. Swine, unlike other animals, do not respond readily to treatment once they become affected with any kind of disease. With other animals it is possible to treat them and in many instances save a large percentage when disease of any kind appears in the flock. The opposite is true in the swineherd, thus we readily see the necessity of using every precaution in preventing disease.

For many years we were somewhat in the dark as to the cause of disease in swine. Science, however, has given us much light on this subject. It is now very generally understood that most forms of disease are due to a germ which can be very readily transferred from place to place. Since this is the basis of a large amount of the trouble, we can readily see the importance of using every precaution possible to keep the animals in a clean condition. Most of these germs or bacteria thrive and made their greatest growth under filthy conditions. Scientists claim that most germs cannot withstand sunlight, thus the importance of having plenty of sunlight in the yards and pens which are used for swine breeding or feeding purposes. These pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected very often. By following such a practice the health of the herd can be very much improved. Another point which has a beneficial influence on the health of the animal is the kind of feed fed. Some feed stuffs seem to be very influential in keeping the digestive system in good order. Others have the opposite effect.

Among the various feed stuffs which are not conducive to the best health of the animals may be mentioned corn. Still, corn is used in many instances as the sole grain ration, or almost the sole grain ration for swine. A variety of feeds is claimed to be very beneficial in this respect. Oil meal, roots, forage crops, shorts, skim milk and other such feeds are all supposed to have a favorable influence upon the digestive system, thus are beneficial in keeping the animals in good health.

Swine Need Exercise

Another important point from a health standpoint is exercise. Where swine are confined in small, damp, filthy yards, it is next to impossible to prevent disease. The surroundings are just right, and if disease should come in the neighborhood it makes an excellent place for it to start. Swine are not unlike people in many respects. Some people, especially those who are in good health, are oftentimes exposed to typhoid fever and other germ diseases without danger. On the other hand, other people who are not in good health when exposed to any such disease are very susceptible to the same. The same thing is true in the case of swine.

Another important point which will be found to be very helpful in case disease should break out in the flock is that of having the hogs scattered out over the farm. By so doing disease may break out in one place and the remainder of the hogs on the farm may not be affected at all. On the other hand, if they are bunched up in small yards and disease should break out, in many instances the entire flock will be affected before it is noticed. In such an increase the only thing to do is to separate the hogs as soon as the disease is noticed, disinfect all thoroughly and transfer them to other yards.

Worms cause much trouble among swine. They may be prevented by judicious feeding. They may be cured by many of the well known worm powders which are advertised in our agricultural papers.

In introducing or purchasing new stock upon the farm, the greatest precaution possible should be taken else disease will oftentimes be brought in in this way. No animal should come upon any farm without being thoroughly disinfected and then quarantined for two or three weeks before being al-

lowed near the rest of the animals. In this way should the animal be affected with any disease, it will have plenty of time to develop the same. Many men have brought hog cholera and other very disastrous diseases upon their farms in this way. They have purchased a hog from what was supposed to be a healthy flock. They have taken the same home and put him with the rest of their swine. In ten days or two weeks the animal will show symptoms of sickness. This is usually followed by other hogs showing the same symptoms. By a little carelessness in this way oftentimes an entire herd of swine has been wiped out by hog cholera. The hog in question may have come from a healthy farm, but in being shipped over some railroad may have been exposed to the hog cholera, thus contracted the disease. A hog which has been brought upon the farm, thoroughly disinfected, quarantined for three weeks and then appeared to be in perfect health can safely be introduced into the herd.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping swine. This not only proves to be an easy and effectual method of disinfecting animals which are being brought upon the farm, but it also furnishes a good way for disposing of lice. Every swine herd should be dipped at least twice a year—in the spring and fall. There are very few herds of swine that are not affected at some time or other with lice. This is not a very good way to overcome the difficulty, as the lice are usually found on the head where close to the eyes, under the arm pits and in other secluded places where spraying would not in any way reach them. Swine thus affected, when put thru a dipping tank, will be free from all trouble. There are several patent dips on the market, such as zenoleum, chloro-naphtholeum and Kresol, which give good results.

In addition to all that has been said in regard to having clean quarters, of feeding the right kind of feed stuffs, of giving abundance of exercise, of keeping the hogs in small numbers in one place, of providing means for killing worms, of quarantining animals which are to be introduced upon the farm and of dipping for lice and other such troubles, we must pay due attention to the vigor and constitution of the animal. Too much stress cannot be laid upon constitution and vigor in selecting stock for breeding purposes. Animals which are strong in constitution can always withstand disease much better than those which are weak in this respect. Constitution is indicated by the width and depth of the chest, by width of head and general activeness on the part of the animal. In case hogs are troubled with disease it is next to impossible to give them medicine or anything else which will prove very helpful. About the only thing that seems to be feasible is to feed a ration which can be easily digested, keep them in clean quarters, thoroughly disinfect the pens and let the disease run its course.

Value of Whole Milk

For hogs which are very sick from disease of any kind perhaps no kind of feed is more palatable and easily digested than whole milk. It is an excellent feed and has oftentimes proven to be very beneficial in bringing hogs thru a spell of sickness. Next to whole milk comes skim milk and oat meal or a little shorts. They must not be fed too much grain. The ration must be thin and the more milk applied the better the chances for their recovery.

Hogs are often troubled with various kinds of worms. Sometimes they are found attached to the walls of the stomach or intestines while in other instances they are found free from any attachment. In all cases, however, they tend to interfere with the process of digestion and absorption, lessen the effectiveness of the food and my impairing the condition of the animal, render him more susceptible to disease. These parasites cause an immense loss each year to farmers of the corn belt. Almost every day the writer receives inquiries from farmers, asking how to feed their pigs or hogs so as to cause them to gain more rapidly. As a rule, the trouble is not in the ration fed, but due to the presence of worms in the digestive system. When the hogs were treated for worms they made very satisfactory gains on the same kind of a ration that was formerly fed. Every farmer should keep a close watch on his growing and fattening swine, because at some season of the year a portion, if not all of the herd, are almost sure to be suffering from worm trouble.

Symptoms—Lack of thrift, tendency to coughing, languidness, tendency to

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be drawn up in the body, lack of appetite. Pigs or hogs continue unthrifty for several weeks and then usually die. Worms usually cause the most trouble in pigs.

Treatment—While there are various remedies, the majority of which will give good satisfaction, for ridding pigs of worms, still, the methods of preparing the pigs for treatment are very similar. The pigs should be divided according to weight and placed in reasonable small lots—twenty to thirty head in a bunch. Ample trough room should be provided so that all of them can reach the trough at once. Withhold the evening feed and give a slop the next morning containing the remedies to be used. The pigs should be kept away from the trough until the feed has been put in and then turned in so that they will all reach the trough at once. A thin slop of shorts and milk or shorts and water can usually be used to good advantage as a carrier for medicine. Inasmuch as different people are differently situated, the writer will give three different remedies, with the hope of suggesting something within the reach of all interested.

Lewis Lye—Add one-half pound can of Lewis lye to a barrel of slop. This amount is sufficient for 100 head of pigs, averaging 150 pounds each in weight. For smaller pigs or smaller numbers, feed a correspondingly smaller amount. This is a very simple remedy and one which has given excellent satisfaction on a large number of farms. If fed once a week for three consecutive weeks it will remove all of the worms.

Turpentine and Epsom Salts—Add one teaspoonful of turpentine for every sixty pounds live weight of pigs to the slop ration. Repeat for three mornings in succession. Then give a dose of Epsom salts—four ounces for a grown pig and about two ounces for a 100-pound pig. The salts can be mixed with the slops and fed in that way. Care must be used in the feeding of turpentine, as too heavy doses or too long feeding of the same is liable to cause inflammation or intestinal troubles, hence the necessity for being very careful.

Sulphate of Iron—This is one of the most effective remedies known. Have the sulphate of iron ground to a fine powder by the druggist of whom it is purchased. Give one dram to a pig of 100 pounds weight and one-fourth ounce to a 300-pound hog. The sulphate if iron should be dissolved in warm water and mixed with the slop, care being taken to do the mixing very thoroughly so as to insure uniformity thruout. Feed the mixture every morning for a week. In bad cases, feed every other morning for two weeks. It is good policy to keep the hogs in a dry lot while they are being treated for worms so that when the treatment is over the litter containing

the segments and eggs of the parasites may be raked up and burned, thus preventing one source of reinfection of the pigs. If the hogs do not appear to be doing so well, the treatment should be repeated in six weeks or two months' time.

LATE MARKET BEST

Better Railroad Service Partially Responsible for Liberal Early Shipments

Just at this time a great many stockmen of the west and northwest are debating whether to send to market their cattle under present conditions or to hold them back for a while, hoping to strike a better market by so doing.

Along this line A. E. de Ricqles, general manager of the American Live Stock and Loan Company, said: "I am of the opinion that the reason for the very heavy run of western cattle on the eastern markets at the present time is not so much because of the large number of cattle available, but rather because all over the northwest grass is unusually early and cured up in good shape after a mild winter, making early fat cattle, and also because for the first time in very many years the railroads have been able to furnish all the cars desired as ordered by the stockmen. Heretofore the car shortage has distributed the run more evenly and held back many of the cattle that otherwise would have come earlier in the season, but this year has enabled them to move empties with greater dispatch back to the loading points and stock trains have been given faster schedule to market. Furthermore, Montana, which is the great range state, now has three railroads to haul its cattle to market as against two in previous years. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad is making a great difference in the movement of live stock from that section this year."

Mr. de Ricqles says he thinks the later market will be strong because the run is going to exhaust before the end of September, unless shippers use better judgment.—Denver Record-Stockman.

This Removes Egg

In washing dishes one finds that egg, when hardened, is difficult to remove. Put cold water in the cup or plate and stand it aside. This softens the egg and it can easily be washed off in warm water.

Ants Dislike Cloves

This time of the year many ants find their way into the house, especially into the pantry. Scatter ground cloves on the pantry shelves and in places where the ants appear the most, and in a few days the ant will all be gone. I have tried this and feel safe in recommending it.

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The Grayson County Dairyman

BY DUPONT B. LYON OR SHER-
MAN, TEXAS.

Texas has many counties, many good ones. Passing the latter class by, why choose from the former list, Grayson county? The reply is easy as well as true. First, consider the population of the county. I do not mean to convey the idea that the population is larger than any other county in the state. It is the distribution of the inhabitants, an area of 1,012 square miles and a population upward of 64,000, exceeded only by three counties in the state, and these three counties contain our three largest cities in the state, namely: San Antonio, Houston and Dallas, whose population is in these cities; while in Grayson we have or largest city with only something like 17,000 inhabitants, thus illustrating the fact that our population is well distributed. The farms are comparatively small, and are so for the reason that we are favored, not only with the climate, but the elements of production secured in the soil to make a living for these 64,000 people.

Dairy farming is, and always has been, the most profitable branch of agriculture. I shall try to show why it is so profitable, and why Grayson county is so well adapted to the industry. In this connection I will adhere more to the standpoint of the creamery patron than to that of the sweet-milk dairyman, but will say, in passing, that this branch of dairy farming under our present state laws, is quite profitable if not ever done. This branch has three requirements that must be considered in comparison to the creamery, viz:

First, he must be located near to his market.

Second, it requires virtually all the dairyman's time.

Third, his immediate market must be of such magnitude as to take care of his production.

In comparison, the dairy of the creamery patron may be ten times the distance from the creamery, the daily milk route trip not coming into consideration. More time may be devoted to general farming, and the demand is part of the buttermaker's troubles; the market may be a thousand miles or more from the creamery.

The vital point in the life of a creamery is the supply of cream available. This, from an average of several authorities, can be placed at a minimum of the cream from 500 cows of average dairy capacity. Consequently the more farmers that we have the better our chance to secure this necessary amount of milk, and it, therefore follows, that Grayson county, with her population and farms so evenly distributed, has an advantage that no other county in the state can boast of.

Definition of Soiling

Some will say that the value of the land in this county is too valuable to use as dairy farms. So it is, if the old method that is in vogue is to be followed.

By all means, soiling should be followed. What is soiling? It consists in keeping the cattle in a small pasture, or even a barn for that matter, and producing, cutting and feeding green forage crops, in lieu of pasturing. And what advantage has it over pasturing? There are eight that I can call to mind: First, saving of land; second, saving of fences; third, saving of food; fourth, bettering the condition and greater comfort of animals; fifth, better in production of milk; sixth, increasing quantity of manure; seventh, increasing fertility of soil; eighth, increasing the acreage of farms.

The disadvantage, as compared to pasturing, is the extra labor, and I will add, by actual experiment with the identical cattle, that it has been proved that the soiling system has produced 20 per cent more milk than pasturing. The idea is this: At present, 31-4 to 5 acres are required to support a grown

cow. Put this same ground to alfalfa, sorghum, oats, millet and such. This is cut and fed to a cow instead of putting her in on it.

What is the result? We find an acre doing the work of five, and better results from the cow. No cow will consume more than a square rod of rye, barley, oats or peas in a day's feeding, where there is anything like a strong growth. There are 160 square rods in an acre—320 feeds from an acre. Of corn and sorghum, one-quarter of a square rod per day.

Animals, in the consumption of feeds, take from them but a small proportion of their value as plant food, while the plants consume little or none of the elements that the animal requires. Thus, if a ton of cotton seed meal should be plowed under, as is often done in the south, it would be of no more value to the land than if it had been first fed to the stock, provided care was taken in not allowing the loss in the manure heap of any of the plant food.

Lockhart says: "Good farming consists in taking large crops from the soil, while at the same time you leave the soil in better condition for the crop that follows."

If good cows are kept—Here some will ask, "What is a good cow?" She is a cow that will give you 6,000 pounds of milk during the year, and from which you get 200 pounds of butter fat, and will not consume more than \$30 worth of feed in a year.

What will such a cow do for a man? Let us see:
Interest at 10 per cent on a \$40-cow \$4 00
Feed and care of cow 35 00
Cost of transporting cream @ 1c per pound 2 00

Total cost \$41 00
200 pounds butter fat at 22c \$44 00
*Calf raised to veal size 5 00
*150-pound hog at 4c 6 00
*Poultry 1 00

Total \$56 00
*Fed skim milk.
Total cost of production \$41 00
Profit \$15 00

Now, let us consider that our cow was a pure-bred cow. Our interest on her value would have been \$12.50, as her value would have been \$125. She would probably produce 20 per cent more milk, but this we will not consider, altho it would mean more butter fat, and more milk to be fed to animals.

The Calf Proposition

We then drop down to the calf proposition. The value above mentioned was \$5. If it were pure-bred and a bull at the same age, it would be worth \$20; if a heifer, \$40. What would our balance sheet show? We will take the average, \$30, for the calf. Our profit would show \$31.50. Now, as to which you want, I will let the reader decide, asking him to remember in addition to the above figures only one fact, that the pure-bred cow requires no more feed and no better care than you should give to your grade cow.

Now, why take this cream or better butter fat to the creamery in place of making it into butter at the farm? It is easy to answer. For the reason that it will net you more; for the reason that the experienced butter-maker, with his appliances, is in a shape to make a grade of butter that you cannot, consequently he receives more for his product than you do. A few figures, based on the present conditions, will best illustrate this. The price of butter virtually all over the world is based on the Elgin, Ill., market price, which is gotten out every Monday. The price of butter fat is, in turn, based on this butter, and is usually two cents below per pound. This, with the overrun, is where the creamery gets its profits. The overrun will vary from 10 to 16 per cent, for matter of conveniences, will call the overrun 1-6. The present market on

country butter is 15 cents. Your pound of butter fat will produce 1 1-6 pounds, or 17 1-4 cents' worth of butter. The creamery will pay you for that pound of butter fat 21 cents, or 41-4 cents profit, and you have not the work of making the butter. In the winter months you have to make one trip to town with the butter; in the summer, two; if you put it on the market in a fit condition. To the creamery, you make one more trip. Now answer for yourself if this extra trip is not a less expense than two, three or four churnings?

Now, a few remarks as to why Grayson county is an ideal one for the dairyman. It has the population which is more liable to supply the cream to a creamery; consequently you have the market—the creamery. The farms, as compared with those of other counties, are small; their price is easier in the reach of one; the values run from \$25 to \$75 per acre, and I will add, that with the manure properly applied to the \$25-acre land, it will produce as well as the \$75 land, and if soiling is practiced, neither is too expensive for the dairyman.

Now, some readers will here look wise when they consider that \$75. Then back to our figures above. Let us add to \$35, for feed and care of cow, \$7.50, which is 10 per cent on the value of the land, and which is also more than the average net profit it will produce in the ordinary crops as cultivated by our farmers. This will reduce with our grade cow, our profits to \$7.50, and with the pure-bred cow, to \$24. This, as you will see, will fetch the feed and acre item up to \$42.50, which is far too high.

Let us try it in another way. We are soiling, and have this \$75-acre in alfalfa:

Interest at 10 per cent on land..	\$7 50
Seed, 20 pounds at 20c.....	4 00
Breaking, harrowing and rolling.	2 00
Planting and rolling	80
Cutting and taking to barn....	2 25
Total	\$16 55

This is to furnish 320 feeds.
I will say, concerning the \$7.50 item, that you can more than likely rent that same acre for \$5, and I feel very liberal on my remaining estimates, but so much for this point.

Our county is cut to pieces with railroads; an electric line from the north to the south line; one under construction from west line to center—so you have this means of getting your product to the creamery if necessary. Rural routes reach every corner of the county; schools are numerous and well distributed. Our roads are many and in fair condition; and will add here that where you find dairy farms thick, there you will find good roads, for the reason that the dairy business is one that cannot wait till the road dries, consequently, near the dairyman's front gate you will find a split-log drag. Our climate is that of most every other part of the state, ideal for dairying. For alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley and rye, we have no competitors. Our trees of natural growth are numerous and well distributed, thus affording shade for our cattle. An abundant supply of water is near the surface of the ground, and where we excel all counties, is that our land is rolling, near onto hills, 650 to 850 feet above the sea level; all this insures us drainage, which in turn allows us in our fields much sooner than in the flat or low counties in the state and this, in soiling is necessary.

Grayson county has had for some time within her boundaries pure-bred Jerseys, and this fact is very much in evidence among the dairy cattle we find here. Many high-grade Jerseys are the result.

To those who are not here, and to those who are here, let me say, come; let us get together in the real dairy spot of Texas and help to make Grayson county the banner county of the state, if not of the southland.

Plans \$40,000 Dairy Plant.

EL PASO, Sept. 7.—Providing he can secure the proper location on the outskirts of the city J. A. Smith, postmaster of El Paso and president of the El Paso Dairy Company, will erect a dairy to cost something in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

By a recent order of the city all dairies are compelled to move out of the residence and business districts of El Paso. Mr. Smith has experienced considerable trouble because of this order, having had to fight the matter out in court. On his statement that he would remove the dairy from the city limits by the first day of April, 1909, the case against him was dismissed.

Immediately after agreeing to remove the dairy by that time Mr. Smith set out to find a location that would be at the same time suitable and convenient. He spent yesterday in Anapra, N. M., a small town just across the New Mexico border, investigating the surrounding country with a view

of locating the dairy at that place. Mr. Smith returned to the city last night. He stated that he had made no definite decision as to where he would locate the dairy. He has been considering the possibility of locating it on an alfalfa farm recently acquired by himself.

Also he has been considering locating it nearer the city, but because of the price of land in the valley near El Paso, this proposition has been side tracked. When seen last night Mr. Smith stated that he hoped to secure a tract outside of the city's limits for the location of the dairy.

In speaking of the matter he said: "If I am able to secure such a tract of land I will erect the largest dairy in this part of the country. The present plant of the El Paso Dairy Company will be greatly enlarged and we will spend an additional \$30,000 or \$40,000 on the place."

It is probable no selection of a site will be made until all places suitable are inspected.

It is said Mr. Smith favors a place about six miles west of the city, but he would not state anything definite as to what place would be selected.

Live Stock in August

The effect of the high-priced corn on live stock feeding was emphatically shown in results during the month of August. Receipts were moderate, so far as cattle were concerned, a little larger than last year. The hog supply showed a decided decrease and were the lightest for August since 1895, while sheep were well up to the August average. In fact, that the supply of hogs fell short was no disappointment to the trade, which was expected. Conditions were such that farmers were not able to fatten hogs at an advantage, and the heavy marketing early in the season developed a shortage, as was expected. Altho hogs sold at a pretty high figure all thru August, the cost of making them fat was greater than in any year since 1902, and so the margin of profit was not as broad as it appeared. Grass was made to supplant corn to a large extent, and consequently the market was flooded with lightweight stuff, which had to sell low, compared with the choice matured hogs. Many predict that this condition will prevail in September and that heavy hogs will command a distinct premium, while the lightweights will be in surplus. There was a decrease of over 40,000 hogs in August, compared with last year, but because of the much lighter weight the decrease in pounds of pork made the shortage more apparent to the packer. Cattle averaged light in weight also, and there was a decided shrinkage in beef pounds, the offerings in numbers of head were a little larger than last year.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Corn Bulletin.

The state commissioner of agriculture will issue a bulletin on corn about Sept. 20. This bulletin presents the latest information on the methods of producing corn. Such topics as good seed, best varieties, cultivation, and feeding corn on the farm are discussed. Every one interested in increasing the yield of his corn should immediately write for a copy of this bulletin. It is free. A card addressed to the commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Texas, is all that is necessary.

The commissioner of agriculture still has on hand copies of the pecan bulletin and copies of the proceedings of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th and 10th sessions of the Texas Farmers' Congress. These proceedings contain many valuable articles on fruit and truck growing, corn and cotton culture, stock raising, etc. While the supply lasts copies of any of these bulletins may be had upon application to the commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Texas.

Two Deals in Sheep

S. P. Campbell of San Angelo has purchased from George Richardson 2,750 head of mixed sheep in Schleicher county at \$2.25 around.

C. R. Word, an Ozona stockman, has sold to John Young, a Crockett county ranchman, 1,700 head of ewes and lambs at \$2.50 for the ewes and \$1.75 for the lambs.

Both deals involve about \$10,000 and these are the first sheep trades that have been made in this section for some time. It is believed that sheep will begin changing hands more rapidly immediately, owing to the fine shape in which the range sheep are in. Present prospects indicate that the wool clip this fall will be the largest six months' clip in many years.—San Angelo Standard.

Good as Overcasting

After sewing up the seams in a garment stitch about a quarter of an inch from the seam and then trim near the last stitching. This will hold as well as overcasting and is much quicker for the busy sewer.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

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

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

FORT WORTH AS A HOPPER

It was Captain Paddock who originated the idea of Fort Worth as a hub from the center of which radiated spokes representing the many railroads which send several hundred trains to and from the city every day.

Later came the idea of Fort Worth as a big packing house into one end of which goes a steer or a hog, while out of the other pours a steady stream of refrigerator cars loaded with beef, hams and a hundred other products of the modern slaughtering and packing establishment.

This latter picture has been made so graphic that the average Texan, bearing of Fort Worth, can instantly see the tails of the steers and the hogs disappearing in the front door of the packing house, and feel the icy breath which comes as each refrigerator car is shunted out on a switch to begin its journey toward the meat markets of the world.

But for variety, it is pleasing to think of Fort Worth in another way, as a gigantic hopper into which is poured the wealth of Texas' golden grain, and out of which comes a snowy cloud of flour to make bread for the Southwest.

Two million bushels, the product of at least 100,000 acres, were poured into Fort Worth during the month of August and yet only grain men and railroad clerks who had to check the cars noticed it. The grain was worth \$2,000,000 and a large part of that sum was cleared thru Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is now the milling center of the Southwest, but its present stage is only nominal compared to what it will be. More wheat is going to be raised in Texas, the state is credited with only 12,000,000 bushels annually now, and better freight rates are going to make more grain shipped to Fort Worth from Oklahoma.

The rough sketch of Fort Worth's picture in the role of a hopper is just being drawn. When the finished portrait is complete it will surprise even the present day optimists.

The big trees of California have been saved from a forest fire, but it will require a bigger miracle than that to save the big stick from being exterminated by the American voters in November. Send in your dollar.

GET READY FOR THE SHOW

ALREADY plans are making for the National Feeders and Breeders' Show to be held in Fort Worth next March. This annual event has come to be one of untold importance to the live stock interests of the Southwest. It is at these shows the breeders meet, watch judges work and learn whether their own work has been of value or is in the wrong direction.

It is fortunate for the live stock industry that live stock has so many distinct types as to offer considerable competition and stir up a wholesome rivalry among the believers in the values of the different breeds.

If Herefords were the only cattle, an annual show might interest Hereford breeders, but it would not appeal to men in the dairy business. And ultimately there will be somewhere in Texas an annual dairy show equalling in importance, number of exhibits and value of premiums, the dairy shows held anywhere else in the country.

If Spanish ponies were the only kind of horseflesh raised in Texas an exhibit of them would interest only range men. But they are not and last year saw at Fort Worth exhibitions of draft and coach horses which would have taken blue ribbons at any show in this country or Europe.

The name National Feeders and Breeders is fortunate. It is broad enough to take in live stock men who breed only registered stuff, animals which can perpetuate their own type, and at the same time it includes the men who make a business of preparing live stock for consumption. The work of the type producers and the beef producers is somewhat different and yet so related as to make an exhibition at which both may compete, equally valuable to each.

Texas breeders know the reputation of Fort Worth shows in the past. They are urged to get ready for the 1909 event, with the warning that competition next year will be the keenest in

history.

It is to be hoped that the hog raisers, sheep raisers and poultry men can increase the number of exhibits in their various classes. There has been considerable renewal of interest in the sheep business thruout Texas during the past year and exhibits brought to Fort Worth next year ought to find ready sale.

Hog raising in Texas is not progressing at the rate it should. Not enough hogs are being raised and there is not enough breeding of the best types. The hog show in connection with the National Feeders and Breeders' event should be one that will attract attention of Northern and Eastern hog raisers to Texas' adaptability for profitable hog raising. A railroad immigration circulation stating, "Texas is a great country for raising hogs" may excite little notice, but a car load of hogs on exhibition, hogs that will rank with those exhibited at shows in Chicago and Kansas City will command attention and prove the most effective kind of argument.

In quality of exhibits last year the poultry show held in connection with the National Feeders and Breeders' event was one of the best ever held in Texas. It is to be hoped that this remarkable standard can be retained and at the same time the number of exhibits greatly increased.

Directors of the National Feeders and Breeders' show have already begun plans for promoting its publicity. Some effort should be made this year in connection with the railroads to bring a large number of homeseekers to Fort Worth during the show's progress. If such results could be obtained the show would be valuable not only to show Texas people what Texas is doing, but it would be an eloquent argument to the prospective settler, one that could not fail to convince, and one that would result to the further settlement, development and prosperity of the state.

OUR OLD FRIEND, THE PEANUT

It is a few months less than a year since all the newspapers of Texas were being crowded with articles telling the marvelous profits of raising peanuts. Wonderful records of profit were being recounted and judging from reports 1908 was to have been a year marked by one vast field of goobers from the Red River to the sand hills of Monahans. Everybody, according to advance reports, was going in for goobers in 1908 but 1908 is here and the stories of the goobers seem strangely lacking.

In Jones county there are about 4,000 acres this season, a usual crop. In Uvalde county there are probably 4,000 acres more. From east Texas have come no definite reports.

But the great peanut boom which agitated the state in the fall of 1907 seems to have flown. Farmers who planted cotton in 1907 seem to have continued in the same course during 1908. The fondness for alfalfa which developed somewhat earlier than the peanut idea in Texas has not relaxed. There are more alfalfa fields this year than ever before, but the peanut idea seems to have suffered a rude shock.

It is not so easy to locate the reason as to observe the condition. Peanuts are profitable and are easier to raise than cotton. They are best adapted to sandy land. There they require

only the simplest form of cultivation with a wide plow which heaps the sand up in ridges until the vines are big enough to shift for themselves and after that they can be let alone until harvest time. The harvesting is simple. The vines are first plowed up, then raked, and afterwards thrashed in a wheat separator. A common yield of nuts is from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre and the price sometimes run as high as 80 cents a bushel at the separator. Not only is there profit in the nuts but after thrashing, the hay can be baled and sold readily at 50c to 60c a bale.

But like all crops which give big returns some years peanuts are not always sure. Perhaps in some localities last year the returns were not what the peanut planters had hoped and therefore they made no attempt this year.

This is unfortunate. If the boll weevil visit Texas one year everybody does not stop planting cotton the next. Onion growers who sometimes make marvelous profits have their bad years as well as good ones. Successful cattlemen of the state have seen ups and downs in the market but they have stuck to the business and ultimately prospered.

Peanuts could form a very valuable addition to Texas' many crops and

ultimately they will. They are valuable as a forage crop as a hog feed and as a money crop. Even cotton cannot offer so many sources of revenue.

Perhaps too much of an effort was made to attract attention to peanuts in 1907, but that seems doubtful. It is to be hoped that all Texas peanut raisers of 1908 will make such profits from their crop as to encourage a general increase in acreage during 1909. The peanut market is by no means oversupplied. America had to import peanuts from Africa last year, in order to have enough to eat. While this condition continues and the fertile fields of Texas where peanuts can grow remain untilled, there is opportunity for much missionary work in the lowly goober's behalf.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma debated once with Hon. Dennis Flynn, Republican nominee for United States senator, and Mr. Flynn declines further challenges to debate with the governor, even tho Haskell offers Flynn \$50 a day to talk it out with him. Steam rollers! Well, will Judge Moses Messiah Brooks et al of Denver convention fame please send messages of sympathy to Dennis?

After the terrible experiences of Atlantic City, following an ebullition of earnestness on the part of the governor of New Jersey, it is now time for the inhabitants of San Antonio and Galveston to shudder and shake. Just suppose Governor Campbell should get a streak of Ford determination, well—what would the harvest be?

Taft and Foraker met in Toledo. At this distance it would appear that the only thing that could have been discussed without danger was the same subject that once engaged the governors of North and South Carolina in delightful conversation.

While it is alright to have "clean up" days for cemeteries, we hope that the time will never come when cemetery associations will have either "bargain" or "remnant" days.

The Denison Herald says Texas needs more corn cribs. Keep the other cribs in Texas full all the time and this demand will become still more pressing.

The first snow of the season is reported in New Mexico, but the Republicans will not get their killing frost until November. Send in your dollar.

FOR THE FAT

Fat hens, being wretched layers, are always sold off by farmers.

The early Romans banished all useless persons, including the fat in this category.

Ovid, in his "Art of Love," says, "Keep ever slender and supple, for the fat have no success with women."

The Gentoo tribe enter their houses by a hole in the roof of a certain prescribed size, and they who grow too bulky to enter by this hole are slain as useless and lazy.

In England it was once the law to put the fat to death: "Alle drunkittis, fatt gluttonis, and consumers of vitallis more nor was necessary to sustentation of men, were tane, and first comandit to swelly their fouth of guhat drink they pleasit, and incontinent thairafter was drounit in ane fresche rever."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Value of a Good Example

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

STRENGTH

(BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.)

Who is the strong? Not he who puts to test

His sinews with the strong, and proves the best,

But he who dwells where weaklings congregate

And never lets his splendid strength abate.

Who is the good? Not he who walks each day

With mortal men along the high, clean way.

But he who jostles gilded sin and shame,

Yet will not sell his honor or his name.

Who is the wise? Not he who from the start

With wisdom's followers his taken part;

But he who looks in Folly's tempting eyes

And turns away, perceiving her disguise.

Who is serene? Not he who flees his kind,

Some desert fastness, or some cave to find;

But he who in the city's noisiest scene

Keeps calm within—he only is serene.

A woman of high ideals was heard to express herself as so disgusted with the modern standards of society that she longed to go into some remote spot, away from her fellow men, and live in close communion with "Nature and Nature's God."

But that is not the way Nature's God asks us to prove our allegiance to high ideals.

It requires a greater bravery to live in the midst of corruption and remain incorruptible than to live on a desert island and meditate on spiritual things.

No man need boast of great strength until it has been tried.

And no man exhibits great strength of mind who keeps reasonable hours, retiring and rising early, eating simple food, if he lives on an island where there are no distractions and no luxuries.

But he who is surrounded by all the allurements of gay social life, and is tempted with all the aids of indigestion offered by the appetizing dishes of high priced chefs, and yet refuses to destroy his health by sleepless nights and by unwise eating, that man is truly strong. He is developing will and force of character which will make him a power for good.

The man who hears and knows nothing but simple dealings in financial matters, and touches no money save that which he has earned by his labors, may be honest in act and fact, but the tried and tested honesty is that of one who handles vast sums of other people's money, who understands all the colossal frauds which thrive and prosper under the name of "high finance," and who yet keeps his conscience clean of the least dishonest action.

The village maid and matron, living far from metropolitan centers, and keeping spotless reputations, are virtuous, and noble women, without question. Yet greater glory belongs to the woman who lives in the whirl of fashionable or prevailing folly, and yet keeps herself from scandal and preserves her own ideals of womanhood.

The boy who has never seen a cigarette smoked, save secretly and behind closed doors, is not so deserving of praise for his abstinence from the vice as the boy whose associates all indulge in the habit, and who all laugh at him as a weakling for his refusal.

We hear much in these days of "going into the silence" for meditation and concentration.

It is indeed good to take a portion of each day for such communion with one's better self, for God within, yet real power of concentration and real serenity only are possessed by those who can be calm within while surrounded by the noise and confusion of the world.

We are living in an age of excitement, extravagance and folly. Men and women sell their souls for wealth, and divorce has become the pastime of the hour.

If we do not approve of the vices of the era, there is small virtue in fleeing to the desert.

Flight suggests fear, and fear weakness.

Are we strong?

Then let us prove it by living in the midst of weakness without yielding to those follies which we condemn.

Do we desire to be good? Then let us hold fast to the sweet virtues and principles of life, altho surrounded by people who scoff at loyalty and love and domestic virtues.

Would we be thought wise?

Then in the center of mad extravagance and wild excesses let us prove that we can live within our means and

keep health and morals and self-respect.

Do we desire to show our serenity?

Then let us learn how to be calm, no matter what turmoil there may be about us.

It is not from caves or cloisters or desert plains that the good, wise, calm and sensible people of earth can help the mad world to keep its balance, but in the centers of civilization, walking side by side and standing face to face with their fellows.

The man who is cheerfully content to ride in a trolley because he cannot afford an automobile, altho all his associates whirl past him in their motor cars, is setting a better example to the world than if he fled to a remote spot to avoid the sight of such extravagance.

To live in the world, enjoy the association of humanity, yet rise above its sins and follies, and enjoy the communion of the invisible Helpers—that is to know happiness and helpfulness.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Polecat's Change o' Heart

From time immemorial the pole cat has been an outcast among animals. The world has respected him; it has never loved him. There are certain of his qualities and attributes which forbid a close acquaintanceship. But now, thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery, all this is to be changed. The pole cat is to have not only his present place among the living beauti-



2316
GIRL'S AND CHILD'S DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2316
All Seams Allowed.

This dainty little frock is developed in Irish dimity, flowered with small pink rose buds and their foliage. The full waist is made with a wide tuck on each shoulder, which gives the required fullness to the front, and may be made with high or with Dutch square neck. It is gathered into the upper edge of the narrow belt, and the full sleeves may be in full or three-quarter length. The short skirt is gathered to the lower edge of the belt and is finished with a deep hem. Bands of cream-colored fllet lace trim the Dutch neck, and the pattern is suitable for plain or flowered delaine, chambray, or Indian-head cotton, as well as for any of the heavy linens. The pattern is in 6 sizes—2 to 12 years. For a child of 6 years the dress requires 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion to trim.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2443
MISSES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 2443
All Seams Allowed.

This dainty, trim-looking little tailor-made shirt-waist is developed in blue-and-white striped Madras. Three tucks on either side of the centre-front closing, as well as the wide tucks over the shoulders, stitched to nearly the bust line, give ample fullness to the front. The back is slightly gathered at the waist line, holding the shoulder tuck in position. The full-length sleeves are gathered into straight, stiff cuffs of the material, fastened by links, and the model may be worn with any style of linen collar preferred. It is an excellent pattern for linen, pique, or any of the striped or figured fancy shirtings. Chambray, Victoria lawn, and Indian-head cotton, also develop well in this style. The pattern is in 8 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the shirt-waist requires 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

ful creatures of the out-of-doors, but will bear a message of fragrance to the world as well. It is from a Mississippi country weekly that we glean the glad tidings. A gentleman farmer of that state, who is the proprietor of a chicken farm, has also a pole cat farm near by it. Not long ago his chickens felt sick. He mixed coal oil in their feed, and was surprised to find that the next batch of eggs which his faithful hens produced smelled strongly of petroleum.

A bright idea dawned upon him. His face flushed with the joy of anticipated discovery. His heart throbbed with— even as Newton's must have been when he noted with delight that the apple did not fall up instead of down. If the odor of oil was strong in the output of the hens, why then? Eureka! He had long hated the odor of his pole cat farm. Now he mixes lavender, bergamot and orange flowers with the food which he gives the pretty little animals. The results are all that the most fastidious nature could wish—a delicate and delightful odor hangs about the pole cat farm now—a scent that vies with the violet and puts the musk rose and the magnolia to shame. Thus is an animal of lovely appearance, but of terrible reputation, transformed into a creature fit to be the theme and inspiration of a whole school of lyric poets.—Den Marquis, in Uncle Remus's for September.

To Remove Soot

If by accident soot should be dropped on the carpet, cover it thickly with salt, and both may be swept up clean and dry without soiling the carpet.

Buttonholes in Towels

Instead of sewing hangers on towels make small buttonholes. Will last as long as the towel and can't tear off.



2441
GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2441
All Seams Allowed.

Blue-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 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; the guimpe needs 2 1/4 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion and 1 1/2 yard of edging to trim.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

BEREAVED WIFE.—I understand how expensive it usually is to provide mourning garments for a large family. There is a way to do it, however, for a very small sum.

The Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black Prints are very inexpensive dress-goods, yet they make up into beautiful serviceable dresses that will meet your needs for all occasions.

They are an intense black that will not fade. You can have at least two of these dresses for what one of ordinary material would cost you. I should think they would be just the thing.

The Brass Bowl

(Continued from page 7.)

were they all this time?"

"In safe-keeping," Maitland lied manfully, with a furtive glance toward the alcove.

"Whose?" pursued Mr. Hickey truculently.

"Mine," with equanimity. "Seriously—sleuth! Are you trying to make a charge against me of stealing my own property?"

"Yeh done it for a blind. 'Nd that's enough. Officer, take this man to the station; I'll make the complaint."

The policeman hesitated, and at this juncture O'Hagan put in an appearance, lugging a heavy brown-paper bundle.

"Beg pardon, Misther Maitland, sor?"

"Well, O'Hagan?"

"The crowd at the dur, sor, is dispersed," the janitor reported. "A couple av cops kem along an' fanned 'em. They're askin' fer the two av ye," with a careless nod to the policeman and detective.

"Yeh herd what I said," Hickey answered the officer's look.

"I'm thinkin'," O'Hagan pursued, calmly ignoring the presence of the outsiders, "thot these do be the soot that domned thafe av the worruld stole off ye the day, sor. A la-ad brought ut at ayeleven o'clock, sor, wid particular rayquist thot ut be daylivered to ye at once. The paper's tore, an'—"

"O'Hagan," Maitland ordered sharply, "undo that parcel. I think I can satisfy you now, sleuth. What kind of a suit did your luncheon acquaintance wear?"

"Gray," conceded Hickey reluctantly.

"An' here ut is," O'Hagan announced, arraying the clothing upon a chair. "Iv'ry domn' thing, aven down to the socks. . . . And a note for ye, sor."

As he shook out the folds of the coat a square white envelope dropped to the floor; the janitor retrieved and offered it to his employer.

"Give it to the sleuth," nodded Maitland.

Scowling, Hickey withdrew the inclosure—barely glancing at the superscription.

"Dear Mr. Maitland," he read aloud; "As you will probably surmise, my motive in thus restoring to you a portion of your property is not altogether uninfluenced by personal and selfish considerations. In brief, I wish to discover whether or not you are to be at home tonight. If not, I shall take pleasure in calling; if the contrary, I shall feel that in justice to myself I must forego the pleasure of improving an acquaintance begun under auspices so unfavorable. In either case, permit me to thank you for the use of your wardrobe—which quaintly enough, has outlived its usefulness to me: a fatheaded detective named Hickey will tell you why—and to the extent to your expression of my highest consideration. Believe me, I am enviously yours, Daniel Anisty!—Signed," added Hickey mechanically, his face working.

"Satisfied, sleuth?"

By way of reply, but ungraciously, the detective stepped forward and unlocked the handcuffs.

Maitland stood erect, smiling. "Thank you very much, sleuth. I shan't forget you. . . . O'Hagan," tossing the janitor the keys from his desk, "you'll find some—ah—lemon-pop and root beer in the buffet. This officer and his friends will no doubt join you in a friendly drink downstairs. Cabby, I want a word with you. . . . Good morning, gentlemen. Good morning, sleuth."

And he showed them the door. "I shall be at your service, officer," he called over the janitor's shoulder, "at any time tomorrow morning. If not here, O'Hagan will tell you where to find me. And, O'Hagan!" The janitor fell back. "Keep them at least an hour," Maitland told him guardedly. "And say nothing."

The Irishman pledged his discretion by a silent look. Maitland turned back to the cabby.

"You did me a good turn, just now," he began.

"Don't mention it, sir; I've carried you hoften before this evenin', and—excuse my sayin' so—I never 'ad a fare as tipped 'andsomer. It's a real pleasure, sir, to be of service."

"Thank you," returned Maitland, eyeing him in speculative wise. "I wonder—"

The man was a rough, burly Englishman of one of the most intelligent, if not intellectual, kind; the British cabby, as a type, has few superiors for sheer quickness of wit and understanding. This man had been sharpened and tempered by his contact with American conditions. His eyes were shrewd, his face honest if weather-baten, his at-

titude respectful.

"I've another use for you tonight," Maitland decided, "if you are at liberty and—discreet?" The final word was a question, flung over his shoulder as he turned toward the escritoire.

"Yes, sir," said the man thoughtfully. "I allus can drive, sir, even when I'm drinkin' 'ardest and can't see nothink."

"Yes? You've been drinking tonight?" Maitland smiled quietly, standing at the small writing desk and extracting a roll of bills from a concealed drawer.

"I'm fair blind, sir."

"Very well," Maitland turned and extended his hand, and despite his professed affliction, the cabby's eyes bulged as he appreciated the size of the bill.

"My word!" he gasped, stowing it away in the cavernous depths of a trousers pocket.

"You will wait outside," said Maitland, "until I come out or—send somebody for you to take whatever directed. Oh, that's all right—not another word!"

The door closed behind the overwhelmed nighthawk, and the latch clicked loudly. For a space Maitland stood in the hallway, troubled, apprehensive, heart strangely oppressed, vision clouded by the memory of the girl as he had seen her only a few minutes since: as she had stood beneath the chandelier, after acting upon her primary clear-headed impulse to give her rescuer the aid of the light.

He seemed to recall very clearly her slight figure, swaying, a-quiver with fright and solicitude—care for him!—her face, sensitive and sweet beneath its ruddy crown of hair, that of a child waking from evil dreams, her eyes seeking his with their dumb message of appeal and of . . . He dared not name what else.

Forlorn, pitiful, little figure! Odd it seemed that he should fear to face her again, alone, that he should linger reluctant to cross the threshold of his study, mistrustful and afraid alike of himself and of her—a thief.

For what should he say to her, other than the words that voiced the hunger of his heart? Yet if he spoke. . . . words such as those to—a thief . . . what would be the end of it all?

What did it matter? Surely he, who knew the world wherein he lived and moved and had his being, knew bitter well the worth of its verdicts. The world might go hang, for all he cared. At least his life was his own, whether to make or to mar, and he had not to answer for it to any power this side of the gates of darkness. And if by any act of his the world should be given a man and a woman in exchange for a thief and an idler, perhaps in the final reckoning of his life might not be accounted altogether wasted.

He set back his shoulders and inspired deeply, eyes lightening; and stepped into the study, resolved.

"Miss—" he called huskily; and stopped, reminded that not yet did he even know her name.

"It is safe now," he amended, more clearly and steadily, "to come out, if you will."

He heard no response. The long gleaming folds of the portieres hung motionless. Still, a sharp and staccato clatter of hoofs that had risen in the street, might have drowned her voice.

"If you please—?" he said again, loudly.

The silence sang sibilant in his ears; and he grew conscious of a sense of anxiety and fear stifling in its intensity.

At length, striding forward, with a swift gesture he flung the hangings aside.

XII
ON RECONSIDERATION

Gently but with decision Sergeant Hickey set his face against the allurements of the wine cup and the importunities of his fellow officers.

He was tired, he affirmed with a weary nod; the lateness of the hour rendered him quite indisposed for convivial dalliance. Even the sight of O'Hagan, seduction incarnated, in the vestibule, a bottle under either arm, clutching a box of cigars jealously with both hands, failed to move the temperate soul.

"Nah," he waved temptation aside with a gesture of finality. "I don't guess I'll take nothin' tonight, thanks. G'night all."

The early morning air breathed chill but grateful to his fevered brow. Oddly enough, in view of the fact that he had indulged in no very violent exercise, he found himself perspiring profusely.

Now and again he saw fit to pause, removing his hat and utilizing a large soiled bandana with grim abandon.

At such times his face would be upturned, eyes trained upon the dim infinities beyond the pale moon-smitten sky. And he would sigh profoundly—not the furnace sigh of a lover thinking of his mistress, but the heartfelt and moving sigh of the man of years

and cares who has drunk deep of that cup of bitterness called Unappreciated Genius.

Then, tucking the clammy bandana into a hip pocket and withdrawing his yearning gaze from the heavens, would struggle on, with a funereal countenance as the outward and visible manifestation of a mind burdened with mundane concerns; such as (one might shrewdly surmise) that autographed portrait of a deputy commissioner of police which the detective's lynx-like eyes had discovered on Maitland's escritoire, unhappily, toward the close of their conference, or, possibly, the mighty processes of departmental law, with its attendant annoyances of charges preferred, hearings before an obviously prejudiced yet high-principled martinet, reprimands and rulings, reductions in rank, "breaking," transfers; or—yet a third possibility—with the prevailing rate of wage as contrasted between detective and "side-walk-pounder," and the cost of living as contrasted between Manhattan, on the one hand, and Jamaica, Bronxville or St. George, Staten Island, on the other.

A dimly lighted side-entrance presently loomed invitingly in the sergeant's path. He glanced up, something surprising to find himself on Sixth avenue; then, bowed with the fatigue of a busy day, turned aside, entering a dingy back room separated from the bar proper (at that illicit hour) by a curtain of green baize. A number of tables whose sloppy imitation rosewood tops shone dimly in the murky gas light, were set about, here and there, for the accommodation of a herd of sleepy-eyed, case-hardened habitués.

Into a vacant chair beside one of these the detective dropped, and familiarly requested the lantern-jawed waiter, who presently bustled to his side, to "Back med up a tub of suds, George. . . . Nah," in response to a concerned query, "I ain't feelin' up to much tonight."

Hat tilted over his eyes, one elbow on the chair back, another on the table, flabby jowls quivering as he mumbled the indispensable cigar, puffy hands clasped across his ample chest, he sat for many minutes by the side of his unheeded drink, pondering, turning over and over in his mind the one idea it was capable of harboring at a time.

"He c'd've wrote that letter to himself. . . . He's wise enough. . . . Yeh can't fool Hickey all the time. . . . I'll get him yet. Guttuh make good 'r it's the sidewalks 'r mine. . . . Me, tryin' hard to make an 'onest livin' . . . 'Nd him with all kinds of money!"

The fat mottled fingers sought a waistcoat pocket and, fumbling therein, touched carressingly a little pellet of soft paper. Its possessor did not require to examine it to reassure himself as to its legitimacy as a work of art, nor as to the prominence of the Roman C in its embellishment of engraved arabesques.

"A century," he reflected sullenly; "one lonely little century for mine. 'Nd he had a wad like a ham . . . on him. . . . 'Nd I might 've had it all for my very own if . . ." His brow clouded blackly.

"Sleuth!" Hickey ground the epithet vindictively between his teeth. And spat. "Sleuth! Ah hell!"

Recalled to himself by the very vehemence of his emotion, he turned hastily, drained to its dregs the tall glass of lukewarm and vapid beer which had stood at his elbow, placed a nickel on the table, and, rising, waddled hastily out into the night.

It was being borne in upon him with much force that if he wished to save his name and fame somethin' had got to be done about it.

"I hadn't oughtuh left him so long, I guess," he told himself; "but . . . I'll get him all right."

And turning, lumbered gloomily eastward, rapt with vain imaginings, squat, swollen figure blending into the deeper, meaner shadows of the Tenderloin; and so on toward Maitland's rooms—morose, misunderstood, marose, misunderstood, malignant, codding his fictitious wrongs; somehow pathetically typical of the force he represented.

On the corner of Fifth avenue he paused, startled fairly out of his dour mood by the loud echo of a name already become too hatefully familiar to his ears, and by the sight of what, at first glance, he took to be the beginning of a street brawl.

XIII.
FLIGHT

In the alcove the girl waited, torn in the throes of incipient hysteria; at first too weak from reaction and revulsion of feeling to do anything other than lean heavily against the wall and fight with all her strength and will against this crawling, shuddering, creeping horror of nerves, that threatened alike her self-control, her consciousness and her reason.

But insensibly the tremor wore itself away, leaving her weary and worn but mistress of her thoughts and actions. And she dropped with gratitude into a chair, bending an ear attentive to the war of words being waged in the room beyond the portieres.

At first, however, she failed to grasp the import of the altercation. And when in time she understood its trend, it was with incredulity, resentment, and a dawning dread lest a worse thing might yet befall her, worse by far than aught that had gone before. But to be deprived of his protection, to feel herself forcibly restrained from the shelter of his generous care—!

A moment gone she had been so sure that all would now be well with her, once Maitland succeeded in ridding himself of the police. He would shut that door and—then she would come forth and tell him, tell him everything, and, withholding naught that damned her in her own esteem, throw herself upon his mercy, bruised with penitence but serene in the assurance that he would prove kind.

She had such faith in his tender and gentle kindness now. . . . She had divined so clearly the motive that had permitted Anisty's escape in order that she might be saved, not alone from Anisty, not alone from the shame of imprisonment, but from herself as well—from herself as Maitland knew her. The burglar out of the way, by ruse, evasion, or subterfuge she would be secreted from the prying of the police, smuggled out of the house and taken to a place of safety, given a new chance to redeem herself, to clean her hands of the mire of theft, to become worthy of the womanhood that was hers.

But now—she thrust finger nails cruelly into her soft palms, striving to contain herself and keep her tongue from crying aloud to those three brutal, blind men the truth; that she was guilty of the robbery, she with Anisty; that Maitland was—Maitland; a word synonymous with "man of honor."

In the beginning, indeed, all that restrained her from doing so was her knowledge that Maitland would be more pained by her sacrifice than gladdened or relieved. He was so sure of clearing himself. . . . It was inconceivable to her that there could be men so stupid and crassly unobservant as to be able to confuse the identity of the two men for a single instant. What thot they did resemble each other in form and feature? The likeness went no deeper; below the surface, and rising thru it with every word and look and gesture, lay a world-wide gulf of difference in every shade of thought, feeling and instinct.

She herself could never again be deceived—no, never! Not for a second could she mistake the one for the other. . . . What were they saying?

The turmoil of her indignation subsided as she listened, breathlessly, to Maitland's story of his adventures; and the joy that leaped in her for his frank mendacity in suppressing every incident that involved her, was all but overpowering. She could have wept for sheer happiness; and at a later time she would; but not now, when everything depended on her maintaining the very silence of death. . . .

How dared they doubt him? The insolents! The crude brutish insolence of them! Her anger raged high again. . . . and as swiftly was quenched, extinguished in a twinkling by a terror born of her excitement and a bare suggestion thrown out by Hickey.

explain' how a crook like Anisty made three tries in one day to steal some jewels and didn't get 'em. Where were they, all this time?"

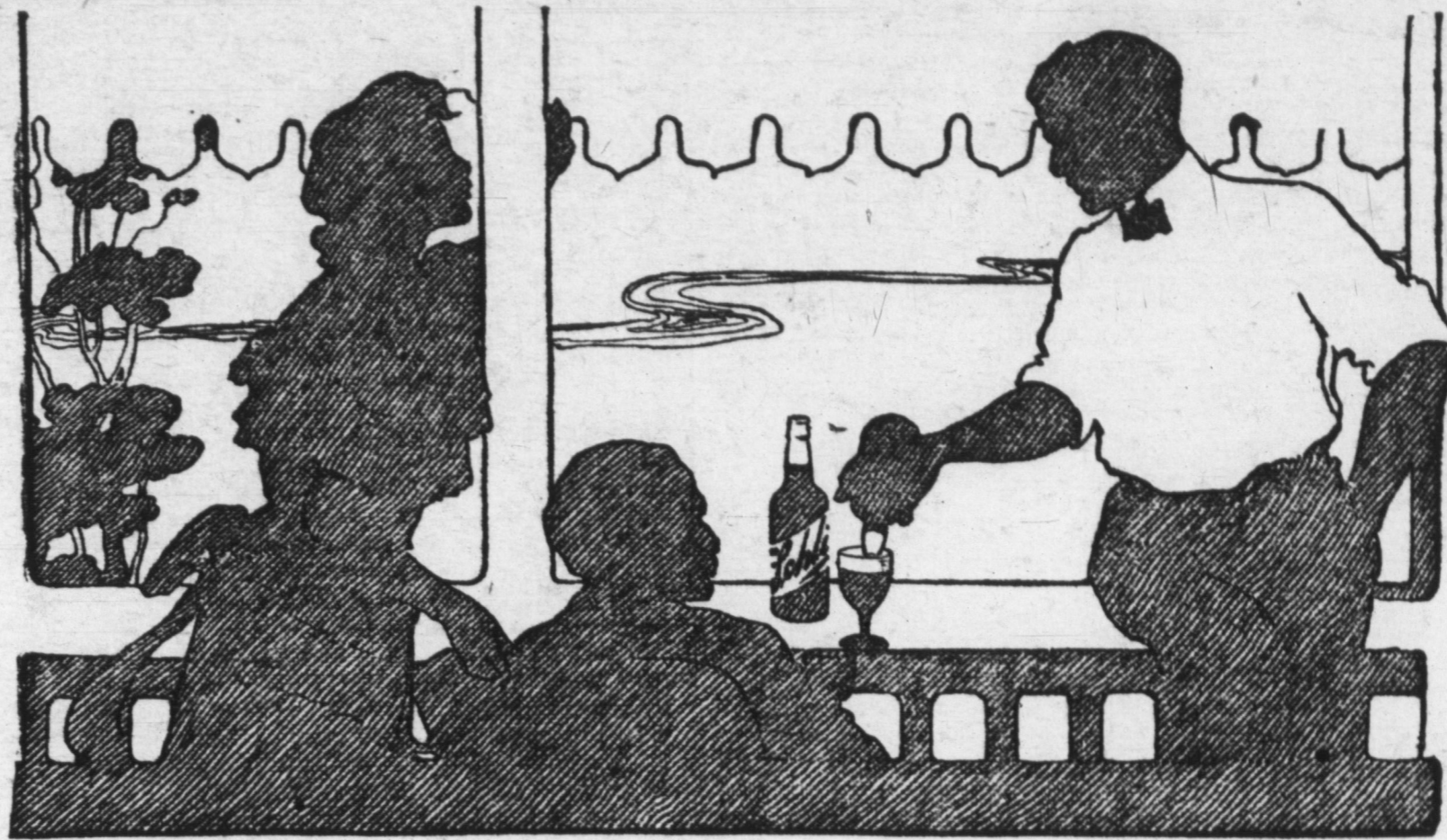
Maitland's cool retort was lost upon her. What matter? If they disbelieved him, persisted in calling him Anisty, in natural course they would undertake to search the flat. And if she were found. . . . Oh, she must spare him that! She had given him cause for suffering enough. She must get away, and that instantly, before . . .

From a distance, tomorrow morning—tonight, even—by telegraph, she could communicate with him.

At this juncture O'Hagan entered with his parcel. The rustle of the paper as he brushed against the door-jam was in itself a hint to a mind keyed to the highest pitch of excitement and seeking a way of escape from a position conceived to be perilous. In a trice the girl had turned and sped, lightfooted, to the door opening on the private hall.

Here, halting for a brief reconnaissance, she determined that her plan was feasible, if hazardous. She ran the risk of encountering some one ascending the stairs from the ground floor; but if she were cautious and quick she could turn back in time. On the other hand, the men whom she most feared were thoroly occupied with their differences, dead to all save that which was happening within the room's four walls.

(To be continued next week.)



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In Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Austria beer is the national beverage. Nearly all people, of all ages, drink it.

And all the world envies their sturdy strength.

Every doctor knows how beer benefits. If you need more strength or vitality he will prescribe it.

But be careful to choose a pure beer, else you get harm with the good. And select a beer well aged to avoid biliousness.

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Schlitz has no after effects.

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Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.

To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

Schlitz

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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

MUNDAY COUNTRY GREAT FOR HOGS

MUNDAY, Texas, Sept. 5—The Munday country is one section of Texas where the Fort Worth packing houses do not have to distribute advertising literature in order to convince the people that hog raising is profitable. Munday was converted to the "plant hog" idea a long time ago.

W. R. Moore, seven miles west of town, raises registered Poland Chinas and that seems to be the favorite breed. Other men who are extensive hog raisers are J. J. Denton, H. B. Jones, F. M. Harrison and M. A. Lowrey.

G. W. Wren, who raises Poland Chinas, says: "This is the finest hog country I have ever seen," and J. L. Johnson declares "I regard this the finest hog country in the world." Mr. Lowrey has several pastures stocked with Poland Chinas.

How Really to Increase Wheat Yield

When the whole story of the wonderful Adams wheat is simmered down the department of agriculture officials think it is likely that a strain of the same wheat that has been grown for years in various mountain regions of the West will have been developed that will be valuable for some of the dry regions in the mountain states, says the Chicago Live Stock World. They expect nothing abnormal, and they say they have no reason to believe the wheat of the Alaska strain can be grown generally thru the country.

Acting Secretary Hays of the de-

partment, who is a wheat expert, is not enthusiastic over the idea of a wheat discovery that will revolutionize the bread business, but he has given orders that a thoro investigation be made and that if there is any merit in the discovery of Mr. Adams it be fully recognized.

One fact of great importance has been emphasized by the reports concerning Alaska wheat. It is that by proper methods it is possibly greatly to increase the yield of wheat in this country. Mr. Hays, in conjunction with officials at the experiment station at the University of Minnesota, has just completed two bulletins, which will soon be published, which will tell in detail the results of twenty years of experiments in the improvements of grains and crops in Minnesota. It will be shown that thoro selection of seed by hybridizing the grain crops of Minnesota, the wheat, flax, rye, oats and barley, have been improved and

made to produce from 10 to 20 per cent more. It is estimated the value of Minnesota's grain crops this year will be increased \$2,000,000 by these experiments.

What follows from the Minnesota experience? Simple this: That what has been done there can be done elsewhere. Assistant Secretary Hays has no doubt that the wheat crop of this country, now something over 600 million bushels, can, thru the same methods that have been successful in Minnesota, be increased to 700 millions.

Topeka, Kas.—Kansas will produce 73,500,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, according to the estimates of F. D. Coburn of the Kansas board of agriculture. This will be 500,000 bushels more than were grown in 1927, but less than the 1906 crop. The indications are that the corn production of the state will be about the same as last year.

Noted Frontiersman Dies at Alpine

Judge G. M. Frazer, the noted frontier character and veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died in Alpine at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. W. Durrell, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 27.

The body was taken Friday night to Pecos City for interment, the deceased having expressed a desire that he might be buried there. The body was accompanied by Mrs. Durrell and Rev. Charles Brooks. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, services being held in the Methodist church at Pecos City.

Judge Frazer only arrived last week on a visit to his daughter, and in the hope that the change might be of benefit to him. For several months, however, he had been very feeble, and knew that his end was near and was reconciled to it.

The judge has lately been living at Toyah, from which place he came to Alpine. His career reads like a romance, and his reminiscences of pioneer days have been running in featured articles for several months in the Avalanche.

Came to Texas in 1834

G. M. Frazer was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1828. The family moved to Texas in 1834 and settled at old San Augustine, from whence they moved to Sabine county and later to Tyler county. His father, Harmon Frazer, was one of the first surveyors of Sabine county and was afterward county clerk.

Mr. Frazer married Miss May Edgar at Dobson, N. M., Jan. 14, 1853. Of this union seven children were born, six of whom survive. The youngest son, James Lee, was killed by Mexicans at Fort Stockton, June 29, 1855, at the age of 18.

At the age of 18 in 1846 he joined the army for the invasion of Mexico. He later was attached to the command of Henry W. Baylor, and, while scouting, was shot thru the thigh at a ranch known as Macnna-ti's and was compelled to ride three days on horseback to reach Monterey before he could secure surgical attention.

Was Friend of Crockett

In his boyhood days he was intimate with David Crockett, and, during the stirring times of 1846-48, he was well acquainted with General Sam Houston. He was a pensioner of the Mexican war.

In 1849 he went to El Paso with Major (later the famous general) Joseph E. Johnson, and opened up the first wagon route between San Antonio

and El Paso. El Paso was then known as "Coon's Ranch."

He then went as wagon master to Santa Fe, and, after four years' service, bought a stock of goods and started to Tucson to engage in merchandising. But he was attacked by Indians, who routed his party and robbed him of all he possessed. General Miles sent Lieutenant Baker, with a detail of troopers, to punish the redskins, and they did it very effectually, but the property wasn't recovered.

In 1860 he started a hotel at Mesilla, N. M., and a short time afterward was appointed assistant United States marshal. In 1862 J. R. Baylor, who was then territorial governor of New Mexico and Arizona, appointed him marshal.

When hostilities began between the states he raised a company at Mesilla and joined Baylor's command. Then he joined Sibley's brigade and served as guide for that famous command previous and subsequent to the battle of Val Verde; also being present at Goriotta, the fight at Connolly's ranch and elsewhere.

When the "Arizona battalion" was formed General Sibley made Mr. Frazer commander with the rank of major. Later he returned to Texas and went to Louisiana with General Tom Green, in Colonel Madison's regiment, and afterwards commanded that regiment.

In 1864 he was made commanding officer at Post Tusk, in Cherokee county, and remained there until the close of the war.

Ran Wagon Train to Mexico

He then went to San Antonio and inaugurated a wagon train route between that city and Chihuahua, Mexico.

On one of these trips he was attacked at Pecos Springs by a large war party of Indians, and 175 of his mules were driven off. But the judge followed with twenty-two of his men, and, after a pitched battle with the redskins, recovered all except three of the animals. This is supposed to have been the last serious Indian raid on the Pecos.

In 1868 Judge Frazer went to Fort Stockton, in Pecos county, and engaged in merchandising, farming and stock raising, in all of which he was successful.

Judge Frazer was of a friendly and sociable disposition, and was fond of relating to a sympathetic listener stories of the early days, of which he had an apparently inexhaustible supply.

Need of More Draft Horses

The market price for good draft and carriage horses with size and beauty is still too high for export, and the supply is so limited that our city markets are eager for more of the tops, says the Live Stock Journal.

The first step for the increased industrial development is for more big draft horses, and the increased demand this fall must advance the prices as the demand is already greater than the supply.

With these conditions farmers should rally with greater energy to the improvement of their horse breeding to suit the best market demands at the highest prices of any country in the world.

Our farms need better teams, but the eager demand of the city teamster bids so high for the best horses that the farm teams grow smaller.

We must plan to have more big draft mares, high grades and pure-breds for our farm teams and to raise more draft geldings to meet the urgent market demand for the most profitable farm production.

The increased importation of draft mares of the Percherons, Belgians and Shires is encouraging the founding of more pure bred studs than ever before that will give the highest prosperity, and lay well the foundation for a sure income, as these pure bred draft mares soon grow into big money production. Every good draft stallion colt is worth \$1,000, and while the mares sell for half that they are worth double the price of the stallions for breeding, and with all our importing and breeding of pure bred we cannot in many generations improve the half of our 2,000,000 horses.

Importance of Fall Breeding

Farmers should look well to the fall breeding, for the mares that failed to get in foal in the spring breeding season, and give the most careful atten-

tion to get them in foal to save the loss of a year's breeding. Time is too important and the demand for good draft horses too urgent to lose a single colt or a season's breeding. The high price of good geldings justifies every effort to have every good draft mare raise a colt every year and keep every young mare for breeding as worth double the price of a gelding. They are the best farm teams in the world, and will raise fine colts every year when well managed.

The nation, state or farmer that produces the best draft horses is the most prosperous. The province of Le Perche has the most prosperous farmers in all France. They have bred and developed the most popular draft horse in the world, with the largest exports of all nations. They capture the American gold. The small country of Belgium, with the one great draft horse, has brought to the farmers the trade of all nations, and American importers eagerly buy all of their best big Belgians at fabulous prices.

Note the great prosperity of the English Shire breeders—good horse-men and good farmers that are winning the trade of nations with the big powerful Shires and Clydes of Scotland.

The American draft horse has won renown for the farmers who have the skill and good breeding to produce big drafters. The states that produce the best draft horses are the most wealthy and prosperous, and have the best farmers. There is a great future for the farmers who can raise good big drafters.

Better Registry Needed

The American horse industry of over two billion dollars valuation is \$200,000,000 more than all our cattle, sheep and hogs, yet the department of agriculture and the bureau of animal industry give but little attention to the

greatest of all farm industries.

France, Belgium and Germany give more millions of dollars to the improvement of horses than to all other stock and farm interests combined.

Horse breeders, importers and farmers should urge greater recognition for horse breeding and improvement worthy of the leading industry of America and of the world.

Government stud book supervision in France, Belgium and Germany is part of the great work of horse improvement that has given to these countries the market of the world.

The Australian government publishes the stud book with free entries to encourage the improvement of horse breeding. Canada department of agriculture publishes the stud book at nominal cost that has greatly advanced horse breeding with absolutely reliable stud books and half rates with the railroads for pedigree stock.

The French government supervises and controls the government stud and horse breeding records. The German government controls the stud book regulations and does much for the improvement of horse breeding.

The Belgian government has concentrated the stud book interests for their own breed under government supervision and co-operates with the breeders for the improvement of the Belgian horse.

American draft horse stud books charging \$4 to \$10 for recording is too great an expense. Many Percheron breeders and importers have to record some of their horses in two or three stud books, all government recognition stud books, but neither the stud book associations nor the government pretend to give any guarantee that the pedigrees are correct or reliable or that the pedigree is not a grade recorded as a pure-bred with the present loose system of recording a \$1,000 horse no better than for recording a \$10 pig or that the purchaser of a recorded animal is not getting an American grade recorded on an imported French pedigree or that any pedigree recorded is not a grade or cross-bred animal.

The integrity of the reliable breeder and importer is ample guarantee for the pedigrees recorded by them, but there are so many horses recorded by sharks who seem to comply with the stud book rules that the purchaser's only reliance is in the integrity of the breeder and importer rather than in the government recognition or the stud book.

Secretary Wilson and the bureau of animal husbandry know these conditions. They send Mr. Bummeil out to see what the trouble is, but he finds the entries all right according to the rules of the stud book and reports accordingly. So he might have reported in the Jersey herd book when the Jersey experts recorded eighteen grade Jerseys for a member of high official capacity, who, upon investigation recently, was expelled and the animals thrown out.

There are many other important interests that our department of agriculture should do for our great horse breeding industry and would cheerfully do if the horsemen will only ask it in a manner that will arouse the attention of the department from its many interests of scientific and commercial importance. Forestry, irrigation, dairy and meat inspection, pure foods, all have their famous experts, but our 20,000,000 horses to be improved have no experts and no appropriations, and no work worthy of the \$2,000,000,000 interest—the greatest live stock industry in the world.

Not less for the millions spent in forestry, irrigation, agriculture, meat stock and dairying, but give more to America's 20,000,000 horses the world's best scientific horse breeding experts and appropriations, worthy of the horse, the greatest industry of the American farm to improve our horses up to the highest standard of the export trade that will give us the market of the world.

MUNDAY MAN A JERSEY BREEDER

MUNDAY, Texas, Sept. 5.—W. A. Baker, of Munday, is probably the first owner of a herd of registered Jersey cattle in Central West Texas. Out at El Paso J. A. Smith is an enthusiastic dairyman and a breeder of Holstein-Friesians, but Mr. Baker of Munday owns Jerseys, the only pedigreed Jerseys to be found between the western borders of the state and Fort Worth.

There are ten registered cows in Mr. Baker's herd. One 2-year-old heifer is now giving 32 pounds of milk a day. Mr. Baker likes the Jerseys because of their freedom from disease, and their value as milk producers. In ad-

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

dition to what he raises he ships into Knox county every year from one to two carloads of grade Jerseys, which he sells. As a result Knox county has probably more first class milk cows than any other county of Central West Texas.

He finds that the Jerseys require no special care except feeding in winter. The remainder of the year they run on the pasture.

"As an indication of how the Jerseys are liked in this country," he said, "I have been selling Jerseys for ten years and there is not a single cow I ever sold I could buy back now at the price I received for her."

Mr. Baker is in the mercantile business, and can give but little time to his herd. It is his ambition to own a large herd, and go into the breeding of Jerseys on a large scale.

"I have now been ranching on Bear creek in Menard for nearly forty years and so help me, Mabel, I have never seen conditions as fine in that section as is now the case," is the way I. W. Ellis, a ranchman of Menardville, who is now in the city, sizes up the outlook in his section. "I don't know what the people who are farming will do with all the money they should get from their crops this year. Cotton is in whooping fine shape and cattle are so fat that they can hardly get about."

"We haven't got a kick coming in the world, out our way. We are minding to our own business, are enjoying life and when we want to see the street cars go scooting by, or to hear the noises of a town we come to Fort Worth. Why, shucks, I wouldn't trade off one corner of our town square for the whole row of brick buildings on your main street, if I had to leave dear old Menardville as a part of the bargain."

"Now, that depends whether you are talking to me as banker or as a cowman," said Colonel A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, who is now here, when he was asked how the money situation was in his section. Colonel Robertson, who is generally called Sugg by everybody and whom everybody loves, is a cattleman and a banker too. "As a banker I would say that the times are healthy. As a cattleman I would say that I have never seen the time in my life when I didn't think I could do some powerful good trading if I could just get hold of another nice bunch of money."

"Seriously, however, Colorado is in good shape. The farmers are smiling on account of the prospects and the cattlemen are smiling on account of having gotten rid of his cattle at pretty fair prices and on account of having plenty of grass and water in sight to go thru the winter without loss."

Colonel Robertson has been working cattle in western Texas since the early seventies.

"I will never forget the years of 1878 and 1879," says Colonel Robertson. "I was working around the old town of Runnels in Runnels county those years. Just off from Runnels a few miles was the worst bog I have ever seen in my life. A horse would go down in it to his belly at any time. Well, sir, we never discovered any good in the bog until one day a monster herd of buffalo came roaming near Runnels and a lot of us boys got after them. We managed to herd them into this bog and bless my stars if forty of us fat buffalo as you ever saw got bogged for fair and fast. We had a pretty hard job getting them out, but we did and we had buffalo meat until we tired of it."

Kentucky Hereford

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In CAR LOTS in Exchange for RANGE CALVES. Write us Your Wants in Registered Cattle

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EMINENCE, KY.

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The Market For August

Receipts of live stock on the Fort Worth market for the month of August were moderate in all departments of the trade. An increase of about 5,500 head of grown cattle over August, 1907, is shown, but this gain is more than offset by a decrease of nearly 10,200 calves. Both cattle and calf receipts, however, show large increase over August marketings prior to 1907. August has almost invariably been the lightest month of the year in hog receipts and the receipts of hogs for the past month have been much smaller than for any preceding month of this year. At that, the supply has been above expectations and the month's run of nearly 21,000 head is greater by 9,400 than the receipts for the corresponding month in 1907. Sheep and horse and mule receipts have been small, tho the supply of sheep has been practically the same as that of August, 1907, and shows an increase over the corresponding month in preceding years.

For the eight expired months of the year receipts show increases of about 63,100 cattle, 19,600 hogs and 12,700 sheep and decreases of 39,700 calves and 6,415 horses and mules, as compared with the first eight months of 1907, leaving a net gain this year over last of 55,700 head of stock.

Northern markets show enormous decreases in cattle receipts for the last eight months, as compared with the first eight months of 1907. St. Louis shows a small loss of 13,200 head, but

the five big western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph display an aggregate decrease of 702,500 head, Kansas City leading with a loss of 272,150. Sheep receipts show decreases at all points excepting Fort Worth and St. Louis, the net decrease at five western markets being 245,600. Hog receipts have been very heavy at all the big packing centers this year, the gain being nearly 1,304,000 head over the like period last year. An aggregate decrease of 42,400 head of horses and mules received at the leading market centers is shown.

Course of the Market

Cattle—The cattle market held a remarkably steady level thruout the month of August. It was a month of very light receipts of steers with desirable beef grades conspicuously scarce, but with heavy runs of territory and northwestern grass steers at northwestern markets, and with cow stuff of desirable butcher quality in good supply here, the market was easily held down, the only general activity being on the well-bred, light-fleshed grades that feeder buyers competed for. Prices on the medium to good grades of 900 to 1,100-pound steers sagged off slightly during the third week of the month, but this loss was recovered and everything of useful beef quality was in practically the same notch at the month's close as at its opening. Ten loads of the choice Winfield Scott caked beeves sold here during the month at \$5. Nothing else went above \$4.40 and at the close medium to good 950 to 1,100-pound killers were selling largely from \$3.50 to \$4. Common light steers in canner flesh closed a little lower for the month, packers absorbing a number of such kinds at around \$2.50 to \$2.85.

Stock and feeding steers of desirable quality were in moderately active demand thruout the month and held a firm basis as compared with the July closing. Common sorts were not much in favor, tho the close was steady to higher on anything of decent breeding. Most of the good 850 to 1,00-pound breeders sold during August around \$3.40 to \$3.65, with \$3.75 paid for a few loads.

Cow stuff formed much the largest end of the month's receipts of grown cattle and the market retained a more

satisfactory price level than is usual at this season of the year. The market at the close of the first half of the month showed a 10c to 20c advance. During the third week, receipts were very heavy and prices broke 25c to 35c, but a good portion of this loss was regained and prices at the close were on about the same level as at the close of July, with the good to choice fat cows selling in car lots at \$2.90 to \$3.30, a medium to pretty good butcher class from \$2.50 to \$2.85, cutter cows largely from \$2.30 to \$2.50, and most canners from \$2 to \$2.25, tho old shells sold down around \$1.50 to \$1.75. Bulls closed at about the same quotations as at the month's opening.

The calf market for August was erratic and generally on a lower basis than during August of last year. The month opened with choice light veals quotable up to \$5; but by the close of the first week the market had degenerated to the extent of 50c to 75c. This loss was nearly all regained by the middle of the month and during the last few days prices advanced, a 25c to 50c appreciation on light and medium weights the closing day and a higher market on heavies, leaving all grades about 25c higher than at the month's opening. The month's top was \$5.25, paid on the closing day.

Hogs—Hog values were on a high level all month, opening with a \$6.75 top and a \$6.55 to \$6.70 bulk, tops going on no day below \$6.50, and the month closing with a 5c higher top and bulk than on the first day of the month. Weights ran very light locally, making this market look rather low on paper most days as compared with northern points, tho by reason of the fact that receipts here were not sufficient to permit packers to fill their orders for fresh pork, light hogs sold on this market thruout the month at a more narrow spread in price from heavy lard hogs than was shown at any other market and at generally higher figures than hogs of like weight and quality were selling at Kansas City.

Sheep—August supplies of good mutton sheep were very light and practically everything of desirable killing quality offered sold here at prices relatively close to northern markets. The market closed the month fully steady with its opening.

Receipts thus far this year by months are as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
January	41,932	15,856	55,204	5,047
February	35,693	2,869	46,760	4,489

March	59,299	3,502	74,647	7,147
April	99,434	6,827	72,416	29,306
May	95,271	6,034	49,144	24,974
June	79,930	21,224	43,323	13,977
July	66,507	28,765	86,945	8,814
August	67,185	36,809	20,953	4,684

Horses and Mules—January, 1,196 head; February, 1,430; March, 1,331; April, 603; May, 684; June, 499; July, 367; August, 691.

Receipts for the month compared with last month and the corresponding months in 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	July, 1907	1906	1905
Cattle	67,135	61,666	44,401
Calves	36,809	47,006	30,645
Hogs	20,953	11,580	16,464
Sheep	4,684	5,129	3,768
Horses, etc.	691	1,558	1,902

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding period in 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	1908	1907	1906	1905
Cattle	545,190	482,098	375,538	428,631
Calves	125,896	157,207	115,752	61,202
Hogs	399,392	379,895	392,847	302,165
Sheep	98,638	86,302	78,768	102,489
Horses, etc.	7,110	13,525	11,369	9,668

LIVE STOCK IN MONTANA

Helena Paper Claims That the Grower Is Walking with Head Erect

HELENA, Mont.—The Helena Independent, speaking of range conditions in this state says:

Montana range cattle are beginning to move to the eastern markets in earnest, and there is scarcely a day when a trainload is not sent out. Stockmen during the last few days reported conditions better than during any year in recent history. The early rains irrigated the entire range area, and the growth of grass was phenomenal. Later came the "dry spell," which is lamented by the ranchers and others who are raising field crops. But this dry spell meant much for the stockmen of the state.

Today cattle are in better condition than at any time during recent years, and the fact that westerns are quoted as high as \$5.90 per hundredweight on the eastern markets is proof that the season will be a good one for the stockmen of Montana. There will be many changes in the map of the stock shipping centers of this year. The coming of the St. Paul road will work for the betterment of the shippers along the Yellowstone river, and in all other points in Eastern Montana.

The St. Paul has established a new shipping point on the north side of the Yellowstone at a new town called Saugus. It is expected that the stock-owners of the state will receive much better runs, if not better rates, than ever before in the history of the industry, and it will be the first time that a competing line has been in a position to make a bid for the traffic. Running as it does within striking distance of the Northern Pacific and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri valley lines in the eastern part of Montana and in South Dakota, the new line is in a position to become a prominent factor in the strife for the cattle and sheep business, and undoubtedly it will do so. Shipments will continue until the early snows of the winter put a stop to the roundups.

Sheepmen are especially jubilant over the market. Western sheep are outselling the eastern sheep from 10 to 20 cents per hundredweight. Montana wethers bringing as high as \$4.70 per hundred; yearlings sell from \$4.10 to \$6.10 and lambs from \$5.50 to \$6.85. Altogether, the outlook is most encouraging and nearly half a million fat cattle and fully a third more mutton sheep will be shipped to the eastern market from Montana range; before the season is ended.

Southern Colorado Range Is Dry

The Colorado State Board of Stock Inspection was again compelled to suspend its order to dip the cattle south of the Arkansas river because of the continued dry weather there and the poor condition of the cattle. A number of prominent cattlemen appeared before the board Thursday and explained that it was simply impossible for them to comply with the regulation because of the conditions there. The range is very dry and the cattle so poor that many have not yet shed off their last winter's coat. The cattle are also very weak and it would be impossible to round them up for dipping and it is doubtful if they could stand the operation. The board suspended the order for thirty days more. —Denver Record-Stockman.

SEGUIN—Five thousand four hundred bales in round numbers is about the record up to the present time at the public weigher's yard here. The weather is ideal for cotton picking and the fields are white with cotton.

OTTINE—Cotton has been coming in rapidly for the past two weeks. A great deal of the cotton is open, but cotton pickers are scarce.

Advice to the Aged.

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

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

IMPARTING VIGOR

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

Forage And Its Value In The Production of Pork

(Continued from page 1.)

son for a number of years and are still in good condition, and there are other fields that will not furnish pasture for more than five head per acre, but these are extremes. When a field is used for pasture it is better to divide it into several lots and move the hogs from one to the other, as occasion requires.

Alfalfa Hay

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

In Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas winter wheat is a staple crop. The amount of seed used is from one and a half to one and one-fourth bushels per acre. If the ground has been well prepared and the fall is not too dry this will have made a good growth by the time alfalfa pasture begins to fail, along in November. The season here usually remains open until Christmas, so that six weeks of very good pasture are furnished. Some winters are so open that the wheat remains green most of the winter and stock find pasture all winter. The spring opens up by the last of February and the wheat gets green again

In March. By judicious pasturing—not pasturing too heavily or when the ground is muddy—much green feed may be had without injury to the wheat. The farmers here have taken advantage of this, and where they have their wheat fields fenced hog tight turn the hogs from the alfalfa field to the wheat field in November and leave them there during the winter, unless the wheat gets too short or the ground becomes muddy. The hogs remain in the wheat until April, and do well with very little grain. At this time they can go back to the alfalfa field again. Thus, green pasture is furnished the year around.

Where this is possible two litters a year of 200-pound hogs can be raised with profit and pork is produced very cheaply.

One farmer of large experience thinks it is dangerous to pasture pigs at about weaning time on wheat. He has lost twice, he thinks, from that cause.

Wheat will not carry as many hogs to the acre as alfalfa. The usual number is about six head per acre, though some farmers claim that the maximum is about ten. One man claims that hogs are excellent animals for pasturing on wheat, not trampling it out as horses or cattle do.

Oats

In the same region where wheat is used for pasture, oats are also used for spring pasture, and are highly spoken of by all who have used them. Some claim that hogs will do better on oats than on wheat. The hogs like them better and will eat them as long as they grow, while they do not like wheat when it begins to head. In this region many sow oats in March to furnish spring pasture for the hogs when they come off the wheat and before the alfalfa is ready to pasture. Sometimes oats are sown with rape at this time for the same purpose and to give variety to the pasture. Oats will furnish pasture at about the same rate as wheat. The great value of oats is due to the fact that they furnish succulent feed at a season when it is much needed. They are also greatly relished by hogs. Oats are particularly valuable as pasture for sows and young pigs. Many farmers sow them for this purpose. One farmer claims that he is less troubled with scours in pigs on oat pasture than on alfalfa.

Rye and Clovers

Rye is not so generally grown for a pasture crop in Oklahoma and Kansas as the crops just discussed. Many farmers, however, use rye to make a part of the pasture crop for their hogs, and its value can not be denied.

While alfalfa, wheat, oats and rye are the principal forage crops, there are others that are used to some extent. Among these are clover, rape, sorghum, cowpeas, soy beans, artichokes and grasses.

The clovers are not generally used in the territory discussed. Among those most used for pasture crops are red clover and white clover. These are good in the latitude of Central Kansas and further north, but south of this the clovers do not do so well. Red clover and white clover are in more general use in the older sections of the country. They are both excellent forage crops for hogs.

Rape, Sorghum, Peas and Beans

Early sown rape will furnish pasture from May until August. If rape is not grazed too closely in the spring and the stalk is not eaten off it will grow up and make fall pasture. A good growth of rape will supply pasture for about fifteen or twenty hogs to the acre. One man claims that it will take twenty-five head to pasture it down.

Sorghum is used quite extensively in the dried upland regions for summer pasture. It is valuable on account of the great amount of feed furnished, pasturing from twenty to thirty head of hogs per acre. It comes in as a summer pasture when other pastures are short on account of hot, dry weather. It is sown in May and furnishes pasture during July, August and September, or even later.

Sorghum is less palatable and nutritious than many other forage crops adapted to this region. For this reason many do not like it as a pasture crop. Pigs do not thrive as well on it as on alfalfa and require more grain to keep them growing nicely.

Cowpeas are just beginning to be recognized in this section as having great feeding and fertilizing value. They do much toward restoring the fertility of the soil, and some farmers are making use of the vines as a forage crop for their hogs. Wherever they have been tried the farmers are enthusiastic in their praise of them. Not enough data have been obtained on pasturing to be able to say how many head of hogs cowpeas will support per acre; but in a comparison of their feeding value for hogs with that of corn the results obtained by the South Carolina experiment station

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show their importance. In this test 6.02 pounds of corn and 4.91 pounds of cowpeas were necessary to produce a pound of pork. One farmer in Oklahoma reported that his hogs preferred the cowpea hay to alfalfa. All kinds of stock are fond of the hay and do well on it.

Cowpeas furnish a food on which hogs make good gains. The plans will make a good growth on rather poor soil and furnish feed during late summer and fall when other green crops may be short. They also bring the soil into a more productive state, the same as clover or alfalfa.

If cowpeas are planted in May they will make late summer pasture. The best pasture is obtained after the peas are formed and well grown, as the peas are very nutritious and cause the hogs to gain in flesh rapidly.

In this same latitude in the higher altitudes as in the San Luis Valley in Southern Colorado, where it is too cold for corn, the farmers have found the Canadian field pea is very profitable crop for forage both for sheep, and hogs.

The soy bean is used but little as a forage crop by farmers in this section and the value of this crop is but little appreciated. Soy beans can be planted on a field from which a small grain has been removed, and some varieties will make an excellent growth of forage and even mature seed. They will thus furnish pasture for hogs during the latter part of August and September and the green and ripening beans when harvested by the hogs in

this way make an excellent feed.

Grass for Hogs.

The grasses are not so good for hog pasture as the crops previously mentioned, but they are used to some extent. Those most commonly grown are Kentucky bluegrass, English bluegrass or meadow fescue, Bermuda grass and the native wild grasses.

Kentucky bluegrass is used thru Kansas and Southern Nebraska. South of Kansas in Oklahoma Bermuda grass is used.

Artichokes are a very good root crop to use for hogs. They can be planted in the spring in the same way as potatoes and cultivated the same. In the fall the hogs can be turned in to harvest them. They thus furnish a good late fall and winter food, especially for brood sows and shoats. One farmer claims that one acre will keep from twenty to thirty head in fine condition from October till spring.

Peanuts are but little used in this region, but farther south and east they are used extensively. One man estimates that when pork is 4c a pound, peanuts return \$10 per acre when harvested by hogs.

Pumpkins are an excellent feed for keeping hogs in a healthy condition. Many farmers claim that the seeds of pumpkins will prevent worms in pigs and shoats and that a ration of pumpkins fed with grain will keep hogs thrifty and give them a good appetite. A good many wagonloads can be grown on an acre of rich land. Stumpy land or low, moist land will grow good pumpkins.

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New Oklahoma Stockmen Organization

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 8.—Two hundred cattlemen and farmers from every part of the state met in this city and effected an organization known as the Oklahoma Farmers' and Stock Raisers' Protective Association. The organization, which in the manner of its formation and purpose, is patterned after the famous Cattlemen's Association of Texas, the majority of the members of the association being old Texas cattlemen. The Oklahoma Farmers' and Stock Raisers' Protective Association succeeds the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, which in turn was the outgrowth of the famous Osage Grazing and Protective Association, the first organization of its kind in the then territory of Oklahoma.

The new organization will reach out and endeavor to gather into its memberships stockmen and farmers of high and low degree thruout the state. Its prime purpose is the safeguarding and advancement of the interests of the individual members of the association.

Officers Elected

The following are the officers elected for a term of one year: President, P. I. Brown, Beggs; vice president, W. L. Leahy, Pawhuska; secretary, J. H. Fisher, Sapulpa. An executive board of twelve members was chosen, there being two members from the Osage, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and two members from the state at large as follows: Osage nation, Ed S. Brown, Pawhuska, and George E. Noble, Ford; Creek nation, W. P. Brown, Okmulgee, and Oscar Woodley, Fisher; Cherokee nation, A. C. Ward, Bartlesville, and Mark Evans, Wagoner; Choctaw nation, Dr. J. W. McLendon, Atoka, and H. I. Falconer, Spire; Chickasaw nation, John Witherspoon, Scullin, and E. M. Moore, Pauls Valley; members at large, H. M. Stonebraker, Kansas City, and W. E. Edwards, Wagoner.

The association will not incorporate at this time, owing to the drastic law governing corporations enacted by the recent legislature.

Besides stockmen and farmers, the roll of membership is open to commission men and representatives of stock yards.

Gets Down to Business

No sooner had the organization been fully effected than it got down to business and the first thing in the way of business transacted was the passage of a resolution demanding of the legislature the repeal of the law, provid-

ing for a graduated income tax on the owners and lessees of land in tracts over a certain amount. Cattlemen who will be harest hit by this law, which goes into effect next March, are largely lessees. The lease feature provides that the tenant must pay on his earnings a sum ranging from 1 per cent upon the holder of not less than 40 nor more than 1,280 acres on up to 50 per cent upon the holder of 50,000 acres. But few cattlemen hold less than 2,000 acres, while many have much more land than that under lease. H. M. Stonebraker, one of the biggest cattle raisers in the state is said to own and have under lease more than 40,000 acres.

Expert lawyers who have examined this law have pronounced it very faulty and likely to be declared unconstitutional by the courts, in that as to the tax on lands, it is not based on the earnings from the land, but upon the value of the land, which makes it apparently not an income tax but a supplementary ad valorem tax. Again, as it applies to land under lease, the law is very vague, as it prescribes no definite way of determining the income here.

The association will take a hand in the election of members of the legislature, who are chosen this year. Only "applicants" for the job of lawmakers, pledged to vote for the repeal of this obnoxious piece of legislation, irrespective of political affiliation, will receive the support of the association. If the association is unable to bring about a repeal of the law, its constitutionality will be tested in every court in the land having jurisdiction, if necessary.

New Inspector Appointed

At the regular monthly meeting of the Colorado State Stock Inspection Board Mr. Ira M. Braumbaugh of Trinidad was appointed regular inspector for Colorado at Kansas City in place of E. O. Locker, deceased. Mr. Braumbaugh was highly recommended by the leading stockmen of the Arkansas valley and the southern part of the state and is familiar with the cattle in that section, having been on the range for a number of years. He is familiar with brands and should make a good man for this important position. He commences work on Sept. 1.—Denver Record-Stockman.