

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## President Callan Posts Another Offer

The Stockman-Journal this week presents another installment of heel-fly letters, including another letter from Mr. H. A. Halbert, and a third letter from President Callan. Mr. Callan started the present heel-fly discussion and he now proposes to make good his showing of interest by increasing his original \$1,000 forfeit offer by offering \$500 in a fly-hatching competition. Here is his letter: Editor Stockman-Journal:

Mr. Rothe, in his last letter, refers to the "flattering compliment" I paid him. Now I will ask Mr. Rothe to notice the "flattering compliment" he paid me in his first letter. I am going to accompany that request with an apology to Mr. Rothe for the severity of the language I used.

The existence of "heel-flies," and the enormous damage they do is a well-recognized fact. I supposed it to be a matter of common knowledge that the "grubs" referred to made the "heel-fly," and that it was well worth the while to seek a remedy for the pest, suggesting that they might be the cause of still other troubles not so well understood.

Out of this has grown a discussion of perhaps too wide range. For instance, it is immaterial whether the eggs are licked in, or deposited through the skin. The essential thing is to destroy the "grub."

In discussing the habits of this fly Mr. Rothe must take into account the difference in latitude between his section and Colorado. Also the weather makes a difference in the same latitude. The fly begins its work shortly after the "grubs" begin to crawl out of the animals, and they never quit till all the "grubs" are gone, provided always that they have sunshine. Rain seems to be very fatal to this fly, but a rain before the "grubs" are all out of the animals will not prevent a recurrence of the pest within two weeks of sunshine.

Mr. Halbert, I believe, did not claim to be a scientist, but he does know the "heel-fly," judging from his letter. However, he is at variance with the scientists as to the fly puncturing the skin. A few years ago I sent a box of heel-flies (about a dozen) to the bureau of animal industry at Washington with some inquiries. The bureau realized that the specimens were heel-flies, and that heel-flies were not equipped for either thrusting or biting and could not puncture the skin.

This, I think, is immaterial. They are agreed that such egg makes the

"grub," and the "grub" in turn the heel-fly, and that's the fellow we are after.

And now, if the San Antonio Express knows any man or men who are offering a purse for a heel-fly let us have such purse deposited in a good bank, and I will place with it a like amount that before March 1, 1910, I will produce in San Antonio at such bank a heel-fly, to agree with description given by Mr. Halbert and identified by him, or any scientist connected with the government bureau of animal industry, provided that such deposits be not less than \$500, all to come to me if I get there with the fly, to the other parties if I fail.

Now, in conclusion, after Mr. Rothe hears from Europe, or at any other time, in season, I am ready to post \$1,000 that I can hatch the kind of fly described by Mr. Halbert—the "heel-fly" from the "grub" out of a cow's back, and that Mr. Rothe cannot hatch the big black fly described by him. I am willing to conduct the experiment at any ranch between San Antonio and San Angelo, our own excluded. The winner to pay expenses.

If there is anybody who don't know what these "grubs" make, they can know by this method, and then maybe we can do something to lessen the ravages of the "heel-fly."

JAMES CALLAN.

Menardville, Texas.

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I am surprised at the various theories advanced relating to the heel-fly. I learned the origin of this frisky little fellow when I resided in Texas back in the sixties. The heel-fly is nothing more or less than the deposit of the big black horse-fly that swarms in the late summer and can be found in patches on the backs of animals, both horses and cattle, and occasionally on the backs of other animals I have found them in sheep and on one particular occasion in a house cat.

These grubs are deposited by the horse-fly and are reproduced—boring his way out through the skin and dropping to the ground, and in due time comes out a full fledged horse-fly, to perpetuate his race by making his deposit as above stated.

The agitation produced in the old cows is when Mr. Grub is boring his way through the skin to liberty, which comes in due course of time. I am an old Texan and know what I am talking about. A SUBSCRIBER.

Editor Stockman-Journal:

A copy of your interesting jour-

nal, dated April 14, was handed me today and I read with much interest the letter of Mr. Rothe and other articles on the heel-fly.

Mr. Rothe says they have the same grubs in Europe, but not our heel-fly. There possibly may be, but I doubt it. I am of the opinion, but not fully satisfied yet, with my tests, that we have two kinds in Texas. One kind that attacks the horse under the chin produces a grub that finally works under the skin to the back, much alike, if not the same as the cow warble. These warbles are found in hogs, often in rabbits and other animals, and I heard of an instance where a man cut one out from under his skin. It is a wonder Mr. Rothe did not raise a warble or wolf when he "got it in the neck."

The severe pain, like a bee sting, Mr. Rothe felt when punctured on the neck is a revelation to me. I had concluded from the place the fly strikes the cow with its ovipositor, being of a tough, spongy substance, with few nerves centering in the heel, that it was not the pain of the strike so much as the instinctive dread of getting the grubs in them that made the cows hoist their tails and run.

In evidence of this, if you slip up and touch a cow with a straw on her hind heel in heel-fly time she will act as if struck by a heel-fly. Now I am sure Mr. Rothe is wrong when he says we have the heel-fly only three months and horn-fly seven months. He is right in so far as outward demonstration is concerned, for the cow is kept running off and on for about three months on still, sunshiny days. But the poor cow is a patient sufferer for seven to eight months longer with these grubs living on them, as they slowly make their way under the cow's skin from the heel to the back, which takes about four to five months from March to summer. Then they remain in the back about as long as from August and September to December and February.

So I consider these warbles, when the cow is badly infested with them, a much worse pest than horn-flies. Now I lose patience and feel like saying much harder things than can be permitted in print when I see evidences of the downright ignorance of natural laws exhibited in bulletins written by men set up by the government to teach the people. They surely must obtain their places through some political pull and not by merit.

The idea of a heel-fly's egg getting in the mouth of a cow, much less being hatched there, and then boring through vital tissues to the back. The idea is preposterous. After a cow has had from a dozen to a hundred of these grubs bore through her flesh from the cavity of the mouth or stomach to

the back, she would have as much chance to survive as if you shot from a dozen to a hundred No. 8 shot from her back to her mouth or stomach. No animal could stand such torture.

There is little or no resistance and nothing vital to pass through going up between the hide and flesh, and this torture is severe enough. Again, about getting these heel-fly eggs in the mouth. I will be as generous as the San Antonio Express and offer a purse even without the aid of the stockmen round about here for the one-half dozen heel-fly eggs clinging to the cow's hair sent me by mail, with sworn statement they are not nit-fly's eggs on horse hair.

A cow would have to do very much like a barefoot boy in a prickly pear patch in getting out the thorns. She would have to get a pen knife or a needle to pick the eggs out of her heels before she could get them in her mouth.

Now as to that purse offered in the San Antonio Express, made up by the local cattlemen, which should be a plethoric one, from these generous and prosperous class of citizens, I am ready to "furnish indisputable proof" that I have not only looked in the eye, but into that wonderfully constructed tail of the heel-fly with which she inserts her eggs into the cows' heels. I might not have said "Good morning," if that is strictly required. It would have been more appropriate to have said "Good noon." I will do this much more for that purse, take a wolf or warble and confine it until it wings and show you a genuine heel-fly. And I will reverse the rule and give a purse if anyone will bring out a warble and show that it has made any other kind of a fly except a heel-fly.

I will conclude by giving an accurate description of the heel-fly, which was not done, from typographical errors in the paper my article first appeared and quoted so extensively by the press. This fly is closely related to the bot-fly that lays its eggs on the hairs of the horse. The horse nit or bot-fly is known in entomology as oestrus, and the heel-fly as oestrus bovis. A casual observer would take a heel-fly for a nit-fly without close inspection.

The heel-fly is not quite a half inch long and is thicker in proportion than a nit-fly. It has brown, unspotted wings, the face whitish, the crown of the head brown, the thorax black, the abdomen whitish, with a broad black band around the middle and yellow hairs at the extremity in the male where the female has an ovipositor.

This description is taken from an English authority, so I know they have the above described fly in Europe just the same as in America. In

fact, it was imported with our domestic cattle and none of the bot-fly family is indigenous to America.

There is another species that harm sheep by laying eggs in the nose and the grubs live in the head of the sheep after killing them. Yours truly,  
H. A. HALBERT.

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I notice in the San Antonio Express you are still looking for a man who has seen a heel-fly. I can make affidavit and can furnish proof that I saw as many as half a dozen or more. But it was only one day in all my life I saw them. I believe I could find them again, as I know where, when and how to look for them. I can give you a full description of the fly and how I located it.

You say the stockmen have hung up a purse at San Antonio for this information. Yours truly,  
JACOB REINHART.

Sabinal, Texas.

Mr. Reinhart is advised that sole responsibility for that statement about the purse rests with the San Antonio Express. The Express declared such a purse existed but thus far it has failed to come across with a statement of how much it amounted to or who was responsible for it.

The Stockman-Journal is still waiting for some one to send it a warble or "wolf" which it may hatch out and compare with the heel-fly sent last week by Mr. Greer. By the way, Mr. Greer has not written yet to tell how he caught the aforesaid fly, and his story of the pursuit, fight and victory would be interesting.

In Mr. Halbert's letter it may be noted that his description of what he calls the heel-fly does not tally with that of the fly sent by Mr. Greer last week. The fly which The Stockman-Journal dissected is no such a critter as Mr. Halbert describes. We incline to the opinion, however, that Mr. Halbert is describing a gentleman heel-fly while the specimen sent by Mr. Greer to The Stockman-Journal was a lady fly. Feeling a little reckless and for the purpose of injecting a new theory into the discussion, The Stockman-Journal fly expert purposes the following suggestions, which may help clear up the situation.

First—The male heel-fly is the one most commonly seen, it being natural for members of the masculine sex to put themselves on parade. Being a male, he is good for little except decorative purposes, and therefore has the stripes, fuzz, rings and other decorations described by Mr. Halbert. But being a male he can neither sting nor lay eggs and therefore most specimens of flies dissected show stinger or ovipositor.

Second—The specimen sent The Stockman-Journal by Mr. Greer was a lady fly and had a stinger or ovipositor. Also it was of modest appearance as became its sex.

#### Nub of the Discussion.

As President Callan admirably points out the nub of the heel-fly discussion is not the fly itself, but the grubs it or some other fly causes. Obviously the task before the stockman is to get rid of the grubs. If the grubs are never allowed to hatch it is plain that whatever kind of fly causes them will become extinct. This is the essence of the situation.

In the meantime it is up to those speculative correspondents of The Stockman-Journal to take up President Callan's offer. He means business and money talks.

## Progress on Amarillo Plant

"I confidently believe that the packing house will be ready to begin operations in about ninety days," said President O. W. Butt of the Panhandle Packing company to an Amarillo Daily Panhandle representative "This may seem a little too optimistic to some, but it will not be when they reflect that nearly all of the work now completed above the foundation itself has been done in about five weeks."

A visit to this coming big industrial institution is sufficient to convince one that the work is indeed progressing rapidly. Brick work is more than half done and carpenters are trying hard to keep pace with brick layers. The working force now consists of more than fifty men.

The boiler and engine room is completed and workmen are installing foundations for the engines and boilers. Four engines are on the ground—the power engine, the water tower engine and the two ammonia engines. The power engine will be nearly twenty-three feet high. The two ammonia engines are of 250-horse power each. The boilers have been shipped, but have not yet arrived.

Close to the engine room is the big water reservoir, made of cement, 50x25x14 feet, which will hold 103,000 gallons of water. The water supply will come from two deep wells, one of which is completed. This well is 290 feet deep, and there is sixty-five feet of water standing in it now.

The superior quality of the concrete work being done in the construction of the several buildings was demonstrated when workmen began to try to cut out an opening for a door at a place which, through an oversight, no opening had been left. It will take

two men a day to cut out an opening half the size of the doorway.

The curing room is 160x100 feet and will have a cement floor. The salt room, which runs alongside this room on the south end of the basement, is directly underneath the platform on which freight will be unloaded, and this convenience will mean a great saving in handling that commodity, of which so much is used in the packing business.

The killing room, sixty-four feet square, will be laid with 2-inch matched flooring, covered with brick and cement. All other rooms used in the process of killing, packing and curing will have this same flooring, which is called the "sanitary floor" and recommended by the government.

The jobbing room will be 100x32, on each of the four floors; the refrigerating rooms 100x64 feet; the tank room proper 64x32, also on all floors. The ice plant, which will be 34x80 feet, has not yet been begun. Metallic lath with cement plaster will be used in its construction. The fertilizer building, to be constructed of the same material, will be 40x40.

A feature in which President Butt takes great pride is the convenience of the plant with regard to the three railroads, the Rock Island, the Fort Worth & Denver and the Santa Fe. Each of these roads come to within a few hundred yards of the plant on their own track. From the junction to the factory the packing company owns its own switch tracks, thus removing that great expense item, switching charges. Located as it is on all three roads the packers will also be in position to demand favorable consideration in regard to freight rates.

## Are Mixed Feeds Best?

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Having no remembrance of the question of feeding each kind of food, as oats, corn, hay and molasses, separately or ground or in other mixed form, discussed at our meetings, or in any stock journals, it has occurred to the writer one of such importance that a brief inquiry may not be uninteresting, at least to those who have not yet learned all and are now on the way down the hill hoping to forget and "throw off the rubbish of wisdom."

Appetite for food in healthy animals, man or the lower order, is recognized as the promptings of nature for certain elements to restore and strengthen the body, and we find the appetite makes calls for such articles of food and nourishment as the conditions of the body brought on by moderate or excessive labor or no labor, hot or cold climates, weather conditions, etc., require. That is that a gentleman of leisure in Alabama or Louisiana would not be prompted by a natural, healthy appetite to consume the strong, rich and substantial foods he would if his habits were changed to hard manual labor in that climate, nor would he, in either case, were he in the climate, say of Maine, be satisfied with less than the inhabitants of that climate, including the bacon and beans of the woodsmen there or the whale oil drunk by the Esquimaux were he nearer the North pole.

If these are facts it accounts for why it is that we have served at our own tables, in courses, our food prepared in several dishes, to the end that each member of the family, old, young, middle aged, strong and weak, may at each meal partake of the food nature calls for at that meal and let alone the food nature does not call for at that time, but which, under different conditions brought about by harder work or no work, weather, tempera-

tures, etc., would be called for, relished and necessary tomorrow, next week or month.

These reflections would lead to the conclusion that stock—horses and mules—have similar appetites from similar causes and conditions and that it may be well to give out feed to them separate and not ground together or in any mixed form. That grain, ground or not ground, should be fed straight, that hay, whether cut up by machinery or not, should be fed in like manner as hay, and that molasses should be put in troughs and fed straight entirely unmixed with anything.

What are the exact components of the mixed food you are feeding today? How long has it been since it was ground up and shipped?

These are questions that will be answered in some way—in good or bad report, the good or bad condition, life or death of work stock on the farm to the end of time. Will he obey nature's laws and what will the answer be?  
J. B. BAKER.

Las Vegas, N. M.

Here is a subject on which readers of The Stockman-Journal are invited to give free expression to their opinions. Every stockman who has fed live stock of any kind has heard or read much about "balanced rations." But little is said about trying to suit the live stock's appetite. Will a calf fed on cotton seed meal do better if the feed is changed once in a while, or had the calf's appetite best be ignored in favor of a scientifically calculated food ration? Get busy on this question some of you feeders and let us hear your views.

#### BULLETIN ON FEED STUFFS.

At the Texas experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas a bulletin has been issued by J. W. Carson, state food in-

spector, and Dr. G. S. Fraps, chemist. The bulletin says:

The intent of the feeding stuff law is to provide means by which every purchaser of feeding stuffs may know exactly what he is purchasing at the time of sale, and to give protection to both the consumer and to the honest manufacturer against the dishonest manufacturer. It also aims to protect the feeder against low grades of feeds. The tag attached to every package of feeding stuff carries the following information:

1. The net weight of the contents of the package. This gives the quality of feeding stuff in the package, exclusive of the weight of the sack, or the container. The object of this provision is to insure that every purchaser may know exactly how much feeding stuff he is buying.

2. The name of the article must be on the tag. This name must be correct. The law provides that no feeding stuff may be registered under a false or misleading name.

3. If the feeding stuff is a mixture, the names of the materials of which it is composed must be stated on the tag, and if adulterants, ground corn cobs, rice hulls or similar substances are used, the percentage of each must be given.

4. The name and address of the manufacturer or importer, and the place of manufacture must be given on the tax tag.

5. The tax tag must carry a statement of the percentage of protein, fat, crude fiber and nitrogen-free extract, which the feed is guaranteed to contain. In order that this information may be exact the law provides penalties for manufacturers who sell feeding stuffs which do not conform to the statements on the tax tag. It also makes provisions for inspection of feeding stuffs and collection of samples, which are analyzed to ascertain whether they meet with the requirements of the law.

All concentrated feeding stuffs, including wheat, bran, corn chops, cotton seed meal, rice hulls, mixed feeds, etc., are subject to the requirement of the law. Hay and straw and the whole seed or grains of wheat, corn and other whole grains or seed do not come under the provisions of this law. Farmers who grind their own feeding stuff and who do not adulterate it are not required to register feeding stuffs and pay the inspection tax under this law.

The law fixes the standard weights of feeding stuffs as follows: Mill products shall have the following weights, viz.: Flour, 196 pounds per barrel, or 48 pounds per sack; corn meal, bolted or unbolted, 35 pounds per sack; rice bran, 143 pounds per sack; rice polish, 200 pounds per sack; and other feeds made from cereals of any kind, whether pure, mixed or adulterated, 100 pounds per sack. The bulletin is free.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., May 2.—The New Mexico cattle sanitary board has effected an organization by the election of Charles L. Ballard of Roswell, sheriff of Chaves county, president, and the re-election of Captain E. Goodwin Austen secretary for the ensuing two years. It was also voted to remove headquarters to Albuquerque, mainly for the reason that the bureau of animal industry and the forestry service have their headquarters in that city. The new members of the board are W. J. Linwood of Raton, succeeding E. R. Manning of Maxwell City who also retires from the presidency.

## Tutt's Pills

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

**DRINKING TOO MUCH,**

they will promptly relieve the nausea,

**SICK HEADACHE**

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

**Take No Substitute.**

## Sheep and Goat Notes

### COTTON SEED FOR SHEEP.

The use of cotton seed meal and hulls as a fattener for sheep, which has been used in San Angelo for about a year, has proved a great success, according to Robert C. Ferguson, of the firm of McKenzie & Ferguson.

Before the cotton oil mill started up, the local stockmen couldn't get the meal into Angelo in sufficient quantities to be of any great service for the fattening process, but since the mill has supplied the necessary by-products it has done a rushing business to the great satisfaction of both the mill operators and the stockmen.

The oil mill has made possible the fattening in the pens of the muttons before shipping. The stockmen started late this year on account of the drouth, but many of them have used this method of fattening with very good success. The lack of rain makes the climate very desirable for the fattening on meal process.

McKenzie & Ferguson, C. A. Broome and many others have adopted the method. The meal is made from the cakes that come out of the mill after the oil has been extracted. These cakes are ground up with the hulls and make a great fattening food. When the muttons are put on full feed they are given the meal, but when they are on grass they are fed a small cake.

It is expected that the present suspension of the mill operations will send many sheep to Oklahoma. However, there will still be thousands left to graze the prairies of Concho-land.

C. A. Broome shipped twelve cars of sheep last Monday that are selling today in the Kansas City markets. They had been fattened for about a month in the pens on full feed. He has as many more in the pens now.

Hector McKenzie who went to Oklahoma a few days ago with fourteen

### AUNTIES.

**They Belong to the Whole Neighborhood.**

That dear old neighbor we knew as "Aunty," and who lived down the street with no relation, of course, except that her tender old heart made her "Aunty" to all the young people. And how she did love the young mothers!

One who remembers her says:

"We could always depend on 'Aunty' for good sound advice. She was particularly well informed on food and what to use for certain troubles.

"After having taught in the public schools for years my health became bad and I suffered frequently from indigestion. After my marriage I had indigestion so badly it became chronic.

"Owing to my condition my little baby did not get proper nourishment and was a very delicate child. I had about decided to put her on artificial food altogether when the advice of dear old 'Aunty' put baby and I on the right road.

"She insisted upon my trying Grape-Nuts food, declaring that it would help me and give baby more nourishment, so to please her I did, trying it for breakfast. The result was so marked and so quick that I ate it for luncheon too, and I must say the change has been wonderful. I have good health now and baby is a strong active child.

"My mother says that Grape-Nuts helps her more and keeps her more cheerful and happy than anything else she has ever done. Truly pure, scientific food has great power." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

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

cars of muttons to be put on grass, will not stay with the herd, but will return to town shortly.—San Angelo Standard.

### NEW DIPPING ORDER IN WYOMING.

At the meeting of the state board of sheep commissioners held in Cheyenne recently a new dipping order was promulgated which annuls the order issued on March 15, which required two dippings of all bucks immediately after shearing, and one dipping of all other sheep between April 15 and October 31.

The new order is to the effect "that all sheep and bucks in Wyoming shall be dipped once during the period from April 15 and October 31. The new order is to the effect "that all sheep and bucks in Wyoming shall be dipped once during the period from April 15, 1909, to October 31, 1909, except in the central district, comprising the counties of Fremont, Natrona and Converse, and the northern district, comprising the counties of Weston, Crook, Sheridan, Johnson and Big Horn, where all sheep and bucks shall be dipped between May 15 and July 15, 1909, or before the same are permitted to go to the forest reserves or to the mountain ranges. It is hereby further ordered that all sheep and bucks affected with scabies or lip and leg ulceration, are prohibited from entering any public shearing pen or corral. It is hereby further ordered that all sheep and bucks affected with scabies, lip and leg ulcerations, or any other contagious disease, shall be subject to such quarantine and special treatment as the veterinarian in charge thereof may deem necessary."

### WOOL GROWERS AT MILES CITY.

MILES CITY, Mont.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Eastern Montana Wool Growers' association has brought out the largest attendance of sheepmen in years, indicating the sheep business is growing here and sheepmen are prosperous. One Eastern concern has contracted 4,000,000 pounds at 20 cents, and although this is nearly a third higher than a year ago, many are holding out for bigger figures with good prospects of getting them.

There were practically no losses among sheep the past winter and the greatest concern of the sheepmen has been the "leg and lip" disease. Federal veterinarians claim that the maldy yields readily to a solution of nitric acid and they have the disease under control. The federal inspectors announce that the state of Montana is now absolutely free from scabies in sheep, due to the effective work of the veterinarians and the hearty co-operation of sheepmen.

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR TROUPE.

TROUPE, Texas.—Superintendent W. S. Hotchkiss of the state experimental station at this place has received a number of thoroughbred registered Shropshire sheep for the station. They come from one of the most noted Shropshire breeders in Illinois. Superintendent Hotchkiss has just concluded a series of tests with Poland China hogs, and the conclusion he is reaching confirms the fact that East Texas is without a superior as a region wherein hogs may be grown with great profit. He is of the opinion that most favorable conditions exist in this section naturally for the profitable production of wool and mutton, and the results of his experiments with the Shropshires will be watched with no little interest.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### HEREFORDS

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

### DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS.

headed by Imp. Marquis 26644, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

### SHEEP NOTES.

Mutton sheep do not thrive in large bands.

Mixed farming is not complete without the golden hoof.

Evenness of wool depends upon evenness of conditions in the sheep.

Sheep cannot thrive on neglect. They can not take care of themselves.

Sheep give on an average more pounds of meat per bushel of grain than either hogs or cattle.

It does not usually pay to keep ewes more than 5 years old, unless they have proven wonderfully productive.

It is the manner in which the wool is cleaned, not the condition, that gives it the proper class.

For tape worm in sheep, crushed squash or pumpkin seed boiled in sufficient water to make a strong tea is recommended.

The ewes should always be well tagged before turning out to pasture. Otherwise more or less loss will occur.

Sheep return more and better fertility to enrich soil and distribute the same more evenly than any other animal.

While a good fleece is always a good point, under average conditions we would not take a poor or undersized ram just because of a "good" fleece, however good it might be.

Circumstances and management have about as much to do in making mutton growing pay as in turning the scale towards profit in any other farm product.

With a lamb, a constant growth is desirable, so it is quite important that it be liberally fed from the start and that this be kept up if one would succeed as a sheep raiser.

Sheep will thrive better if they have change of pasturage every two or three weeks. A good plan is to have them follow cattle, as they graze close and eat that which cattle will leave.

While in pasturage sheep should have access to salt, water and shade if they are to keep healthiest and thrive best. This applies especially to ewes that are raising lambs.

It is poor economy to keep a sheep that returns no profit. And one of the best plans of management is at shearing time to mark all such and put them in a pasture to themselves where they can be fattened for the market.

So far as can be done the different fleeces should be selected and mixed so as to combine as many of the elements of animal nutrition together and in the most judicious proportions possible.

### KILLS MEXICAN LION.

**Pecos River Stockman Shoots Destroyer of His Goats.**

Ben Bendle, a well known stockman of the Pecos river country, was in town last week shaking hands with his many friends. Incidentally Mr. Bendle has come into the limelight as a great hunter, the result of a recent hazardous experience he had with a Mexican lion.

The lion had been depredating upon

### B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,  
Sparenberg, Texas.

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

his goats for quite a while, and Mr. Bendle finally got enough of it, so he shouldered his Long Tim, whistled up his dogs, and hit the trail.

A goat had been slain at the corral the night before, and the footprints were still warm when the dogs struck the trail, so in a very few minutes business was on the mend. It was evident from the deep base music of the hounds, ere long, that they had bagged the prize, a short ways up a wooded canon, so Bendle put spurs to his cayuse and went up double quick. When he got within two hundred yards of the scene of action his majesty, the royal lion, hopped like a cat from the top of a big oak tree, breaking off limbs and tearing away big chunks of bark as he went. The dogs followed in hot pursuit, and after a short but spirited race again brought the shaggy mane and roaring voice to bay, about half way up a big bluff. After a few preliminary rounds in which the dogs got none the best of it, Mr. Bendle arrived and the lion departed in regular Bull Run fashion.

One shot was fired at him, which found the beast, but not a vital spot.

The lion succeeded in reaching his den, which was a cave in the bluffs; the dogs followed and tried to go in, but their master would not let them. Instead he crawled up to the opening himself and spied the big beast down on his hunkers, with his eyes glaring like a pair of searchlights and his voice pitched high enough for a camp meeting sermon. It was evident that the beast was wounded, but it was hard to tell how serious the wound was, and Mr. Bendle was a little juberous about inviting further trouble, for he felt that a wounded lion might be very cross if crowded too closely and make a bigger fight than he was ready to bargain for. But the prize was too good and too near at hand to let it slip away on account of a little attack of "ague," so the Long Tim barked twice and the echo went flying down the canon thundering like a salute from a man of war. When the smoke cleared away, however, Mr. Bendle found his formidable enemy still in possession of the fort without a hair scorched. Then a third shot was fired, which went its way to the beast's heart, and after giving one unearthly yell, it fell over dead.—Del Rio Herald.

J. R. Hamilton, the San Angelo sheepman, spent Wednesday night in the city and took a morning train out Thursday. He is interested out in Val Verde county, and as some very good rains were reported out there a few days ago, it is quite likely that he has gone out to look over the field and perhaps ship a few fat mutton.

### WOOL MARKET LOOKS STRONGER.

As the season advances it is becoming evident that a great many manufacturers are better supplied with orders, and a buying movement of considerable importance is shortly due. For the past four or five weeks the general run of mills have been simply nibbling, trying the market with a "don't care" air, just as if they didn't want any wool, but would take on a little if prices were made right. In a general way this testing has proven far from satisfactory to the manufacturers, as they have found the dealers absolutely deaf to appeals for lower prices, and it is no more than an even chance that stocks can be bought two weeks hence at prices asked at this time.

With the great capacity of the larger manufacturers to use up wool, a few hundred or a few thousand bales are not even a moderate quantity, and the same consumers are taking up to the thousands of bales each week, while the medium sized and smaller producers are largely using up earlier purchases, and waiting in hopes something will happen to create lower prices. But it now seems a foregone conclusion that prices are at bottom and that the situation is really in the hands of the dealers. Sales of the week were 4,765,000 pounds, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

#### Prospects Are Good.

With nearly if not quite one-half of the staple wool from the West and a generous proportion of the fleece wools now under contract, and at prices that are several cents a pound higher than were paid a year ago, and with a probable demand for every pound of combing wool that can be bought, there is little prospect of a declining market for several months at least.

The wool situation and the goods manufacturing conditions are adjusting themselves nicely, in prospect at least. The craze for worsteds is leading not a few woolen manufacturers to change over to worsted machinery and every new loom means a greater demand for worsted yarns and consequently for worsted wools. This gives strength to the foreign wools in warehouse here, as well as strength to the domestic combing wools now in process of shearing, and if prices for domestic wool advance to a figure that will give a good profit above the purchase price and the carrying cost, these foreign wools must advance correspondingly, and under such conditions the present asking prices are considerably lower than they will be a month hence.

In the meantime, what of clothing

wools? With no more than a normal demand for clothing wools, it is quite natural to expect prices to decline, and so far as we can see there promises to be a wide and proper difference in price between combing and clothing wools, it is quite natural to expect prices to decline, and so far as we can see there promises to be a wide and proper difference in price between combing and clothing wools, that will afford the woolen manufacturers the opportunity to regain some of their old-time business, provided they set prices proportionate to those of worsted goods and give the public a reputable all wool fabric. The cost of worsted wools will naturally put a reasonable price on their goods and still keep a wide enough difference to place wools in a distinctive class and one that can be made decidedly popular with the masses, if the manufacturers are willing to put up an honorable fabric and properly exploit it.

It is generally admitted that we will have an abundance of clothing wool this year, as the proportion of our domestic clip runs to clothing grades much more than to combing, and the change over to worsted production by a number of woolen manufacturers gives encouragement to those holding out in the latter class, and with honorable goods and original designing they are far from a decline credited to them by some factors would like to see them all out of business.

#### Pulled Wool Market.

All lines of pulled wools are in splendid demand this week, the demand oftentimes far exceeding the supply and prices are advanced from 1 cent to 3 cents a pound higher than two weeks ago, and so far the volume of business in these wools has not been checked by the price advance. The probable supply coming through this month and up to the middle of May, when the long wools will be pretty well cleaned up, is well sold ahead and now the interest centers more or less on the shearings which are straggling in, and which will be more plentiful during the next four or five weeks. It is not the combing grades alone of pulled wools that are in such good demand, as everything of respectable color and quality is being taken by consumers. The total quantity of pulled wools disposed of during the past week is close to 650,000 pounds.

#### Scoured Wools.

The interest in scoured wools is the feature of the market, and the most excitement is occasioned by the trading between brokers and dealers. But there has been a very general buying in medium sized to small lots of this scoured wool for immediate consumption, and prices range all the way

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Elkhart, - - - - - Indiana



from 50 cents up to 65 cents, according to the quality. At this writing the supply has been pretty well sorted over, and each week finds the quantity of choice selections diminishing, and the time is not far distant when the bulk of the wool will be in the 50@55 cent class and not worth any more than the asking price. Sales reported about to 550,000 pounds.

#### Territory Wools.

The contracting fever seems to have quieted down a trifle, and well it might, when Montana wools are held for 23@24 cents on the sheep's back, or only off it a few hours or a few days. There was quite a flurry in Montana wool during the latter part of last week and the first part of the present week, but after a plunge of two the buyers retired and quiet was restored. As high as 24 cents was reported paid. Utah wools are bringing 19 cents, and practically the whole Utah clip is under contract, but a dealer or manufacturer might be able to buy some portion of some contracts and take the wool in original bags if the price offered was attractive.

There have been scattering sales of old territory wool during the week, some Montana staple and some Idaho and one line of Wyoming—in all, perhaps half a million pounds. In addition about 350,000 new Arizona has been sold at 25@26 cents in the grease to cost about 63 cents clean. The market has been especially quiet in Texas and California wools, but interest is not lacking, as supplies are taken out each week that will eventually bring some good business.

#### VERY FEW COLORADO SHEEP TO COME.

"The number of sheep fed in Colorado during the past year was approximately two-thirds as large as the number fed the year before," said Lewis Kern of Windsor, Colo., to the

Omaha Journal-Stockman. "This decrease is explained in a large degree when you remember that the bottom fell clear out of the sheep market during the panic and a number of feeders naturally were afflicted with cold feet as a result. Practically all of the sheep in Colorado have been marketed. High prices and smaller holdings have cleaned up the country earlier than usual."

When questioned in regard to the merits of the different sheep rations, Mr. Kern replied: "Alfalfa and corn are the best finishing ration you can get. Sheep will stand shipping with a smaller shrinkage loss and invariably go over the scales in better shape than the same grades fed on lighter rations. Pulp is one of the best light rations for early feeding if you are located near a sugar factory. There is a factory located on the corner of one of my sections, and of course I feed considerable pulp. Generally I feed pulp for the first two months and gradually put them on a corn ration."

Mr. Kern has been feeding sheep for the past twenty years and excepting last year has always found it a paying investment. He was on the market with a couple of cars of clipped lambs that brought \$6.85. "The Omaha sheep market," he concluded, "generally compares favorably with the best and the shipper who does not market his holdings in large shipments will make no mistake in billing his stuff to this market."

A MURRAY GIN OUTFIT reduces the cost of maintenance one-half; reduces the cost of outfit; turns out the finest sample; is the lightest running, most convenient, and most durable. Write for catalogue, free, if you mention The Co-Operator. The Murray Company, Dallas, Texas.

# Ask Your Neighbors



So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines that there's scarcely a hamlet where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—ever ready to say a good word for the medicines which cured them and which very likely may cure you, if similarly afflicted. Look them up. They are walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's medicines—ever ready to pass the good news along that these medicines cure when many others fail. Little advertised NOW, because their record of 40 years of cures makes great displays of their merits unnecessary. The great American people, pretty generally know of their unequalled record.

As a Stomach and Liver invigorator, and Blood cleanser

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IS PAR EXCELLENCE THE REMEDY NEEDED.

For Woman's Peculiar Weaknesses and Derangements,

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## No Sure Remedy For Hog Cholera

BY L. L. LEWIS,

Veterinarian Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

There has been an unusual financial loss during the past fall and winter to the farmers and stockmen of Oklahoma from hog cholera. For several years past there has been but little loss from this disease, but as the hog business increases and the chances for scattering the disease become greater, the loss will be increased unless there is some means employed that will either prevent or cure the disease. Quite recently a remedy for this loss has been brought out by the United States department of agriculture. After years of costly experimental work they finally perfected the method of using the blood serum from an immune hog with which to protect or immunize other hogs. When this remedy was first given publicity many agricultural writers gave over-enthusiastic accounts of what the remedy would accomplish. This enthusiasm in regard to the curative properties of the serum soon spread to the owner of the hogs, until now numerous inquiries are received asking for the "hog cholera cure." These requests for a cure are merely indications of what many have been led to expect in the way of vaccination or the use of serum for this particular disease. Most of these people will now be disappointed in the remedy, as it is not regarded as a cure for cholera, but merely a means of preventing the disease when properly used.

The remedy is largely in the experimental stage as yet, especially as to how far it can be relied upon to stop the course of the disease in hogs that are infected at the time of administering the serum.

A number of experiments conducted by the department of agriculture are reported as proving the value of serum as a means of preventing cholera. If the serum is to be regarded as primarily a means of preventing disease, then its principal value will be in using it in herds of hogs in a community where an outbreak occurs, but before they take the disease, and not in herds where the disease is already prevalent. While many of the hogs in a herd where the disease already exists may be saved by using the serum, it will probably have little effect on those that are already sick, or infected to any

### OLD SOAKERS.

#### Get Saturated With Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about forty years, and for the past twenty years was troubled with stomach trouble.

"I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to perfect a cure. I was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

"I finally concluded coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea and then milk in its place, but neither agreed with me, then I commenced using Postum. I had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles, and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

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

extent at the time the serum is used. A new remedy that really has merit in controlling or preventing such a widespread and destructive disease as hog cholera is very apt to be overrated and to have too much expected of it by those who need to have the remedy used on their stock.

Many requests have reached the experiment station from farmers and stockmen asking for the serum with which to vaccinate their hogs. The Oklahoma experiment station has not yet undertaken the manufacture of this serum, but we expect to begin the work soon. It is expected to have the serum ready for distribution in limited quantities during the fall. However, further notice will be given regarding the time the material will be ready for distribution, as well as the conditions that will regulate the sending out of the serum.

When any remedy is recommended for a disease too many want to drop all precautionary measures and rely upon the remedy as their protection. While the serum will undoubtedly prove a very valuable means of preventing hog cholera, it is quite likely that for some time to come more will be benefitted by keeping their hogs under as perfect sanitary conditions as possible and guarding carefully against all of the ordinary means of spreading the disease than will be benefitted by the application of the serum.

Hog cholera is an infectious disease and may be carried in a number of ways from infected pens to hogs that are healthy. Running water is a very active means of spreading the disease. Pens containing diseased hogs and located along streams make the water dangerous for all other hogs located below them. Outbreaks of cholera can often be followed considerable distances along water courses. The infection may also be carried by the clothing, wagons, crates, or, in fact, by almost all means of communication between farms. A man may often, by closely guarding his hogs when cholera breaks out among them, so handle the disease as to not expose his neighbors to the infection, while if he disregards all ordinary precautions he may easily scatter the infection to neighboring farms.

The fall is the season of the year when large numbers of hogs will be brought together from widely scattered localities as exhibits at the various fairs of the state. As a precautionary measure the use of the serum might be suggested as a means of preventing outbreaks of disease when combined with thorough disinfection of premises and animals before they leave the fairs, or at least before they are turned back into the home herds. In addition to the inoculation no exhibitor should neglect the precaution of keeping hogs in quarantine for three or four weeks before they are allowed the run of the farm and to mix with the stock hogs of the place.

Cholera, like all other diseases, does not always show the same symptoms or always exist under the same conditions. What may be the most pronounced symptoms in one outbreak may be entirely absent from another outbreak of the disease.

Such symptoms as diarrhoea, coughing, diffused redness of the skin of the belly and inside of the thighs are generally seen in outbreaks of cholera. However, one or more of these symptoms may be partially or entirely lacking in some of the cases. Certain conditions are usually seen on post mortem examination. The mesenteric lymph glands and intestines are usually congested, ulcers are usually present in the small intestine where it joins the large intestine, and a small red spot may be seen on the surface of the kidney. These spots are about the size of a pin head and may be seen on other organs, as the heart.



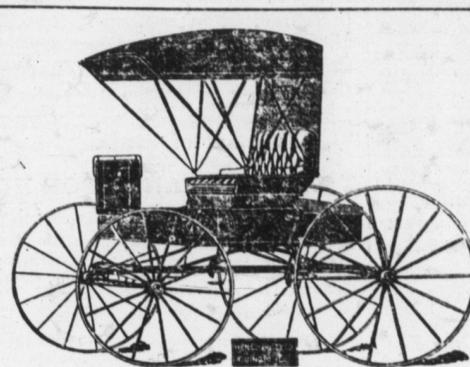
### Spring Dresses

Style and durability blossom into beauty and economy in Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids—the cotton dress goods with perfectly fast colors. These calicoes have been the standard of the United States for over 65 years. Some with a new silk finish.

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Builders of the genuine line of Stockmen's Buggies, and other styles. Send for catalogue and prices.

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Remember, I accept your case on my unparalleled proposition. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCED YOU THAT MY TREATMENT CURES.

I treat and cure Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women, Blood and Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Eczema, Piles, Nervous Debility and Urinary Diseases, Knotted Veins, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and Liver Diseases.

Ladies, do not be operated on until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cases cured without an operation.

Free Consultation, Examination and Advice, Either in Person or by Letter. \$10 X-Ray Examination. Free

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**Dr. A. A. BROWER,**

Fourth and Main Streets. Take Elevator or Stairs at Fourth Street Entrance. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

Hog cholera is frequently associated with another very fatal hog disease known as swine plague. This disease seems to invade the lungs to a great extent, while cholera appears to affect the alimentary canal. The cause of cholera is not known, but this does not prevent the development of remedies calculated to aid in controlling the disease.

In the event of an outbreak of hog cholera in any part of the state the experiment station would request those whose herds are affected to write at once notifying the agricultural experiment station at Stillwater.

### VALUE OF INBREEDING.

We are often asked the question: "Is it practical to inbreed my stock just a little?" For instance, many times a farmer finds a bull that breeds exceedingly well, and after getting a nice lot of calves from him, he hesitates to buy a new bull, and consequently wants to know if it is safe to breed this bull back to his own heifers. From all the experience that we have ever had, and all the experience we have observed, we should unhesitatingly say that it does not pay. Sometimes a first-class animal is obtained from a cross of this kind, but more often we get a weak, sickly offspring that is a living example of the curse of incestuous breeding.

Inbreeding is one of the most pow-

erful tools in the hands of the skilled plant or animal breeder. It works with powerful certainty in the fixing of good and bad characteristics. In the hands of the man who knows what he is doing inbreeding is permissible to a certain degree. In the hands of the inexperienced it is usually a dangerous tool. As a general practice for the average farmer we would always say "never inbreed." If you have a bull that you wish to keep a little longer, take his offspring outside to be bred to another bull, or buy a young bull in addition, or it may be practical to trade bulls with your neighbor, so that you can both get the benefit of both bulls.—The Farmer.

### GOOD RAIN IN CASS COUNTY, Editor Stockman-Journal:

We had a nice rain in Cass county last week, which was needed badly. We will have grass for those long ones to eat now. I haven't sold any stuff this year, but have some nice ones to sell. Good luck to the cowman.

JAKE BROCK,

Bryan's Mill, Texas.

### TO OPEN ARIZONA LAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The secretary of the interior has designated that 320 acres of homesteads shall apply to 14,334,000 acres in New Mexico, and 26,657,000 acres in Arizona. The department will notify the local land offices as soon as the entries can be made.

### FARM AND RANCH LOANS

I have money to loan on good strictly farming lands either on the straight, partial payment or full prepayment plan; and will also lend in large amounts on well improved and desirably located ranches. Abstracts examined and titles perfected at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN R. STANLEY, Attorney-at-Law,  
Bewley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

# New Mexico Letter

LAS VEGAS, N. M., May 2.—It is reported here that practically all of the cattle of the eNw Mexico, Arizona, Western Texas and Mexico cattle for sale on May and June delivery have now been purchased. Any straggling bunches yet unmarketed will, however, be promptly bought up, as there will be cattle buyers this spring as long as there are any cattle to buy. The cattle bought this spring from these ranges will approximate 150,000 in numbers, of which 110,000 or 115,000 are steers and the remainder cows. This spring's sales are said to be 30 per cent in excess of the number of those of last spring, while the price realized is known to be from \$2.50 to \$3 greater per head.

These cattle go to Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana pastures and ranges, with the exception of some thousands to California. About half of the cows sold will have calves after reaching their new pasture and range homes. A. W. Wilson of the A. W. Wilson Cattle company, and J. G. Hall of the Cox-Hall Live Stock commission are quoted as saying: "The calf crop this year of the Southwestern ranges will be light, while the great exodus of mature cattle will make next year's cattle sales comparatively small in number.

On account, however, of the relieving of ranges from overstocking and of a lesser number of cattle to throw on the market, Southwestern cattle prices will probably rule higher next year. On account of the ever-increasing settlement of the range regions of the American Southwest, Mexico is the coming cattl ecountry of the North American continent. The land of the Montezumas is ideal in cattle capabilities and future. It has immense still unoccupied ranges, nutritious grasses, a climate whose mildness precludes the death of one calf out of a hundred from exposure, and will eventually have practically the entire United States as a Northern market. All Mexico needs to make her the greatest of cattle breeding grounds is higher bred stock that can soon be produced."

## MULE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Articles of incorporation of the Hand Mule company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was filed with Secretary of the Territory Nathan Jaffa at Santa Fe, N. M., last week. The objects for which the said corporation is formed are to "breed, raise, buy and otherwise acquire, sell and otherwise dispose of and deal in live stock of all classes and descriptions, and to engage in a general live stock business.

## \$1,000 REWARD FOR MURDERERS.

An agency message received here from Wyoming says that the National Wool Growers' association has thrown its influence into the search for the men who raided the sheep camp on the Big Horn and killed three sheepmen recently. A reward of \$1,000 is offered, being the first time that an outside organization has entered the field in a search for law-breakers in that state.

## WOOL GROWERS ENCOURAGED

From the numerous reports that are being sent in by sheepmen generally throughout the territory there is every indication that the wool growers in New Mexico are much encouraged at the outlook for wool this season.

## STOCK PROSPECTS GOOD.

All reports from the western part of Socorro county indicate that the stock raisers out there are justified in the belief that this will be a banner year for them.

ner year for them.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—J. H. Chalmers has returned to Roswell after an absence of nearly six months looking after his immense cattle interests. He has a lease on the well known "Angus VV" ranch in Lincoln county belonging to the Cree estate.

## WAS CHARGED WITH LARCENY

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—After a trial which lasted two days, J. E. Robertson, charged with the larceny of cattle, was dismissed at Tucumcari, this territory, upon motion of the defendant's counsel for peremptory instruction. The defendant was charged with the larceny of cattle from the Prairie Land company of Texas, owning the "J. J." brand of cattle.

## TRADE BIG RANCH FOR HOTEL.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Richard A. Morley of Las Vegas, N. M., has just closed a transaction by which he acquires the Kenwood hotel in Chicago in exchange for the Phoenix ranch property at Watrous, twenty miles east of Las Vegas. The ranch property is considered one of the best in northern New Mexico. The deal is on a basis of about \$250,000.

## CATTLE INSPECTORS CAN NOW MAKE ARRESTS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The last New Mexico legislature passed a number of laws relative to cattle and the prevention of diseases among cattle, and by one of the acts the cattle inspectors appointed by the cattle san-

itary board are given the power to carry arms and to make arrests. The section referred to reads as follows:

Section 4. That section 213 of the compiled laws of 1897 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: As such inspectors appointed by the cattle sanitary board shall have authority to arrest persons found in the act, or whom they have good reason to believe to be guilty of driving, holding or slaughtering stolen cattle, horses, mules or asses, or of violating the inspection laws of the territory, and every such inspector shall have authority to carry arms and make arrests in any county in the territory. Provided that persons so arrested shall be turned over to the local officers as soon as possible and such inspectors shall not receive any fees or mileage therefor.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Bell ranch has for many years commanded top market prices for live stock in this section of New Mexico, and, in fact, throughout the Southwest.

Manager J. M. O'Donnell, has carefully graded up the immense Bell herd until registered white faces are plentiful all over the ranges. He has just sold for May delivery 5,000 head of 2s at \$25 a head. Delivery will be made between May 2 and 10 at the shipping pens at old Fort Bascom, on the Canadian, east of the Bell farm, about fourteen miles from Tucumcari. The spring round-up leaves the headquarters ranch in a few days for what is called the Philippines pasture to begin gathering the steers for the May shipment. Following this shipment the boys will begin the regular work of the round-up and then we will see a little more of them until late summer, when the animal branding is finished.

## What Ails You?

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

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

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

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

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

# Something Every Stockman Needs!

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## Parker's "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen

Is the one Perfect Pen; neat, durable, steady flow of ink, yet guaranteed by its maker never to LEAK or DRIP if the directions are followed. Elegantly finished in EVERY PART.



It is on sale everywhere at ONE FIXED PRICE—\$1.50—no more, no less, and EASILY WORTH IT. A million users say so. HOW ABOUT YOU?

## Never Let a Good Thing Pass

Don't forget—you get this \$1.50 Pen absolutely free by sending us \$1.00 (and 6 cents for postage and packing), for a new or old subscription. Use this blank:

Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

I enclose herewith \$1.00 (6 cents being for postage and packing), for which you will please enter my name for a full year's subscription to THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, and send me absolutely without cost, the Fountain Pen that retails at \$1.50 itself. If I am not satisfied in two weeks with the pen you are to cheerfully and promptly refund me my money on receipt of the pen, cancelling the subscription.

Name .....

Address .....

**THIS OFFER GOOD FOR RENEWALS**

# DAIRY

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD COW.

### Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead Makes 35.55 Pounds Butter in Seven Days.

The milk of the Holstein cow bearing the name above given was tested for butter by a representative of the Cornell university experiment station, Ithaca, N. Y., during the latter part of March, 1909, and by the Babcock test showed a yield in seven days of 28.44 pounds of butter fat. As such



World's Champion Cow, 35.55 lbs. Butter in 7 days  
Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, Pure Bred Holstein

records are commonly stated by the Herd-Book association the yield of butter fat is equivalent to 35.55 pounds commercial butter at 80 per cent fat.

This yield exceeds that of any other cow tested under the present scientific systems in use at experiment stations, which are today the only true tests, and is a wonderful example of the capacity and development of cows of this famous breed of dairy cattle. The previous high record was held by a Holstein cow owned by a Wisconsin breeder, and New York state now claims the champion cow of the world, owned and developed in Syracuse, by H. A. Moyer.

This cow exhibits to a great degree the characteristic vigor of the Holstein. Her last test was begun when she was 6 years, 23 days old, and showed 5.42 per cent fat. She was the champion 4-year-old in 1907, testing 29.16 pounds in seven days and 119.22 pounds in thirty days. As a 5-year-old she tested 30.55 pounds in seven days and 126.68 pounds in thirty days.

R. L. HOUGHTON,  
Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association of America.  
Brattleboro, Vt.

### THE BUSINESS OF DAIRYING.

BY CLARENCE B. LANE, B.S.,  
Assistant Chief Dairy Division United States Department of Agriculture.

The author of this practical little book is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he has treated so important a subject. It has been prepared for the use of dairy students, producers and handlers of milk and all who make dairying a business. Its purpose is to present in a clear and concise manner various business methods and systems which will help the dairyman to reap greater profits.

In part 1 just enough is said about "The Soil" to show the dairymen how to keep a record of the income and outgo of the elements of fertility and to maintain productiveness. In part 2 are discussed various systems of cropping. A succession of soiling crops is outlined in detail for fifty full-grown animals for one year.

Part 3 tells the dairyman how to select and maintain his herd, keep the proper milk records and determine profits and losses.

In part 4 the intricate problem of feeding the herd is solved in so simple a manner that the dairyman cannot fail to put it into practical use.

Under part 5 dairy products are discussed and the best methods of handling them, from cow to consumer. Particular attention is given to the market milk producer and to problems in sanitation. The importance of winter dairying is also given attention.

Part 6, sale. Business methods in retailing milk, simple forms of accounts, etc., are carefully described, also the comparative profits from the sale of different dairy products. Advertising and bookkeeping on the farm are also treated.

Part 7 deals with many subjects which affect the dairyman's profits.

Illustrated, 300 pages, cloth. Post-paid, \$1.40. Address Texas Stockman-Journal.

### TOM GREEN COUNTY.

J. D. Suggs has shipped from San Angelo 100 cars of steers—about 3,600 head.

A. E. Hutchison, trainmaster of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Galveston, who has been in San Angelo assisting Agent Everheart in superintending shipments advises that there have been more cars of cattle shipped already from San Angelo this season than last at this time. The number of head this season in excess of last spring's shipments will probably be from 10,000 to 15,000.

Sheepmen of Menard county are now busy shearing. There will be something over a hundred pounds of wool shipped out of Menard county. Some sheepmen will ship mutton to market this spring.

### NEW MEXICO MOVEMENT ON.

CARLSBAD, N. M.—The customary rush of the movement of cattle from the winter range to spring pastures in the northern and middle western states is now on in this section of the valley. Almost every shipping point is the scene of the greatest activity. The railroad is being taxed for rolling stock and train crews. Thousands of head of cattle are being handled daily and additional orders for cars are daily being filed with the railroad company.

Agent Rose and his corps of assistants in this city have been working sixteen and twenty hours each day for the past two or three weeks in order to facilitate the shipments.

The work of digging the holes for the construction of the electric light and power line has commenced and will be pushed as rapidly as possible until completed. A large number of the farmers in the lower valley will substitute electricity for kerosene oil for lighting purposes and several will install motors for pumping and grinding. The Bolles Live Stock company will be the chief consumer, and will install a ten-horse power motor, the chief purpose of which will be to grind feed for several thousand head of sheep, besides pumping.

\$5

## GIVEN AWAY

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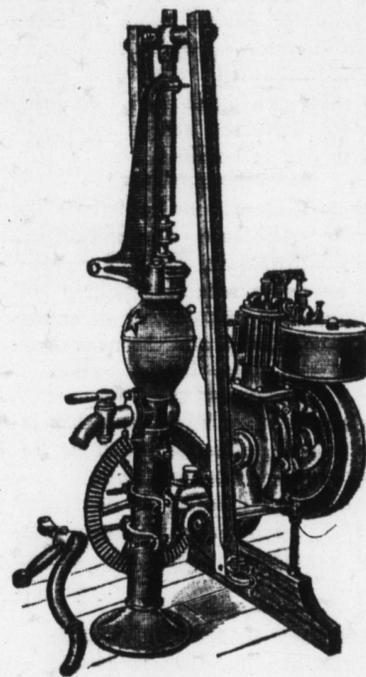
#### NEW TYPE OF GASOLINE ENGINE.

One of the most meritorious labor saving devices ever offered to the farmer will be found in the Farm Pump Engine, just being put on the market by the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing company of Madison, Wis.

This small but powerful engine, illustrated herewith, connects with any standard pump, no matter where located, by simply tightening five common nuts. No special foundation, connections or fittings of any kind are needed.

This new invention will fill a long-felt want, as windmills have proved inadequate where a continuous supply of water is needed, and the usual type of engine must have a solid foundation, and is usually so made that the pump must be brought to the engine instead of the engine being taken to the pump.

The makers claim that the farm pump engine, installed and ready to run, costs less than a first-class windmill outfit, and that it can also be used for spraying, running cream separator, churn and any machinery run by hand even more effectively than the usual type of gasoline engine, because more portable.



It is so compact and light (weighing complete slightly over 200 pounds), that it can be detached from the pump and used wherever needed without trouble, and without bothering about the foundation.  
The manufacturers make interesting claims

for the usefulness of the Farm Pump Engine as a protection against fire, their tests having shown that by adding a piece of common pipe to act as an extra air chamber that a steady stream of water can be thrown forty feet straight up in the air. While this perhaps would not be effective if a fire had gained great headway, it would unquestionably stop the average fire before it got beyond control. This feature also makes it valuable for washing wagons, windows, etc.

The Fuller & Johnson company advise that their catalogue will be off the press in a few days. Doubtless by the time a letter could reach them this catalogue will be ready. They are located in Madison, Wis.

### RANGE CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

Editor Stockman-Journal:  
We have had a very mild, dry winter in this, Southern Arizona. Cattle are in good condition and the prospects of a big calf crop. The steers are mostly all sold out at \$15 for 1s, \$18 for 2s, and \$21 for 3s, some going to California and some going to eastern Colorado. No trading is being done in stock cattle.

We are very much elated over President Taft's recent order withdrawing all grazing land from the national forests, about one-third to one-half of each national forest in Arizona will be returned to the public domain (the place where it belongs) as many of the so-called national forests do not contain any timber of commercial value. We hope for a speedy regulation along the president's recent order. Success to The Stockman-Journal.

W. M. MARTENY.  
Arivaca, Ariz.

### HARVEY KEEPS A DAIRY.

At the Harvey House dairy, two miles from Las Vegas there are constantly kept ninety-eight head of blooded milch cows, mostly Jerseys and Shorthorns, twenty head of yearlings coming on, sixty or seventy head of hogs, horses, chickens, etc. Six men are regularly employed at the corral and feed pens and daily shipments of lacteal fluid are made to Albuquerque, El Paso and Trinidad.



It's quicker-  
it's better

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## Katy to St. Louis

### Kansas City and the North



## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

Published every Wednesday at Eighth and Throckmerton Sts., Fort Worth.

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Subscription Price:

One year, in advance.....\$1.00

### THE DROUTH CONTINUES.

The continued drouth in a large part of Western Texas is showing its effect upon the cattle shipped to market at Fort Worth. Many of the cows coming in are so poor they are being turned down even for canners and they continue eloquently to illustrate the uncertainty of the live stock business. The last winter was an unusually good one for the cowman, mild and free from storms. Cattle went through it in first-class shape. But when the time came for spring rains the moisture failed to materialize and the result is that many a ranch looks as dry and dead as it did last November. For several weeks large numbers of hides have been showing up at Fort Worth indicating all that is left of an original investment representing many times the green skin's value. One West Texas cowman came to Fort Worth last week with the hides of 700 cows, all from his own herd. The cattle had died since the first of March.

This condition is very grave. As many cattle as possible have been moved to Oklahoma and Kansas pastures, the shipment season being practically over, but many stockmen could not get their stuff moved in time and many died in transit.

Fortunately not all Texas is suffering so severely as the Western part of the state. The Panhandle enters the spring in first-class condition. Only last week there was a good snow as far south as Childress, and before that there had been plenty of moisture.

As for several weeks past all signs point to much higher prices for fat stuff in Texas within the next thirty days unless the packers are successful in their present efforts to bear the price at all Northern markets.

### THE MARKET FOR APRIL.

During the month just closed receipts of live stock at Fort Worth totalled nearly a quarter of a million head, the highest in history.

The heavy movement of cattle to Oklahoma pastures was largely responsible, the bulk of receipts being on through shipments. The figures for four years follow:

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Cattle	95,828	99,439	74,058	51,608
Calves	11,098	5,827	6,911	5,265
Hogs	91,319	72,416	61,155	57,725
Sheep	36,716	29,306	10,713	11,348
H. & M.	566	903	1,015	899

It is gratifying to note that receipts of hogs showed a material gain over April last year, although they fell below March of the present year, when hog receipts totalled 108,460. As usual the bulk of hogs was received from Oklahoma.

The course of the market for the

month was a disappointment to shippers who looked for an advance after Lent. The best steer prices for the month were \$6.50 for a lot of corn-fed heaves from Oklahoma. The beef market closed on practically the same level as the market for March.

On the other hand hogs gained steadily during the month and now are on a basis of \$1 a hundred higher than two months ago. The best porkers are bringing now in the neighborhood of \$7.

It is to be hoped that the anti-tick meeting scheduled for Crowell this week will result in active steps on the part of the ranchmen in King, Cottle and adjoining counties to get rid of the pest which threatens to have their ranches put below the line with consequent loss, unless something is done to check the spread of the ticks. A little persistent, co-operative work will get rid of the ticks and the cattlemen will be the gainers.

It pays to raise the best. At a sale of Shorthorns held recently on the farm of F. W. Harding at Waukesha, Wis., forty-eight head averaged \$445. The top cow brought \$1,035, and the top bull, a yearling, sold at \$2,500. It took years of careful work to bring the herd in condition where such prices could be obtained, but the result shows that such work pays. At present \$2,500 bulls are scarce in Texas, but their day is coming.

The cattle rate hearing before the interstate commerce commission, in which Southwestern roads are seeking to have the rate lowered, is still in progress. Testimony at St. Louis has been concluded and the next hearing will take place in Chicago.

The secretary of agriculture has issued an order, effective April 24, releasing entirely the quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease, as he is satisfied that the disease has been completely eradicated from the United States.

### THE DRY FARM REVIVAL.

Scientific dry farming is as old as the earth, says E. R. Parsons in Ranch and Range. Professor Meyer says it has existed in China for thousands of years. He has the evidence. Jeremiah, in chapter 4, says to the Israelites, "Heap up your fallow land, sow not your seed among thorns." Here we have the summer or clean fallow, recently renamed summer tillage. Cling of old Rome, commenting on Virgil, says, "Our poet is of opinion that alternate fallows should be made, and that the land should rest every second year."

The alternate fallow system still holds good and is one of the main bulwarks of scientific dry farming. Virgil was not only a scholar and a poet but a successful agriculturist and a close student of nature.

In 1701 Jethro Tull of England invented the horse hoe for cultivation of grain crops in rows. This also led to the adoption of specially constructed harrows for the same object, the formation of mulch for crops.

In many of the Campbell system publications we are led to infer that very little scientific farming was ever indulged in by the old pioneer dry farmers.

The dry farm congress, however, showed that there have always been hundreds of scientific dry farmers who have made money and fortunes out of dry farming.

Especially in the ultra dry states like Utah must we admit that methods that will build up mansions and fat bank accounts out of a ten inch precipitation must be more scientific than those which have not yet done as much as Nebraska with a precipitation of twenty inches.

In our own state Colorado, I will give as an example Mr. Charles Green

of Lerov. This gentleman has not only raised crops running thirty bushels to the acre for twenty years and more, taking blue ribbons by the score at fairs and corn-esses, but his own fruit and even his cord wood and fence posts. He is now using the limbs, mind you, not the trunks of his 15-year-old locust trees for fence posts.

In Utah we can take as an example that sturdy old pioneer, George L. Farrel of Smithfield, who plows fifteen inches and averages year in and year out forty-five bushels per acre of wheat.

In Oregon we find the same thing and more of it, nearly all these men, and those that took the premiums at the congress belong to the deep plowing school, of which I consider Dr. W. T. Cooke, Professor Jardine and Professor Tinsley our best exponents. Dr. Cooke has taken a piece of the most barren and dryest land in the neighborhood of Cheyenne and made a Garden of Eden out of it.

We all know what Professor Jardine has been doing in Utah.

Professor Tinsley of New Mexico never said a truer word than when he said you cannot dry farm with ponies.

He also said, if you possibly can, break your sod deep at the start.

I find with these gentlemen that deep plowing, good work at the start, is the best guarantee of success at the finish.

The conservation of moisture which is the strong point of the Campbell system is not everything, the accumulating of moisture is equally important, for how are you going to conserve moisture if you haven't got it?

### Deep Plowing the Foundation.

Deep plowing is the foundation of all scientific agriculture, the only excuse for shallow plowing is a heavy rainfall or the existence of such soils as the loose sandy loams sometimes found in Nebraska, the volcanic ash soils of Utah and California and the loose gypsum soils of Wyoming, but even in these, deeper plowing often pays, and in the solid soils of Colorado and New Mexico, ten or twelve-inch plowing at least is indispensable for securing the best results. The depth of plowing should increase with the decrease of precipitation. In Utah with a precipitation of ten inches, the best results are obtained by alternate fallowing, and plowing and sub-soiling to a depth of fifteen inches.

Seven-inch plowing with very intensive cultivation may raise good crops on a precipitation of twenty inches such as they have in western Nebraska, but these same crops could be raised to greater economic advantage by plowing deeper in the first place and not by cultivating all summer, which is often impossible and impractical. Land that is plowed only seven inches will become saturated in one good storm, and if our moisture comes all together, as it usually does, the balance runs off or stays on the surface and evaporates and is lost.

Deep plowing followed by fallowing will accumulate much more moisture in a given time than shallow plowing and fallowing, and the tilth of deep plowed land is usually better than that of shallow land, for the reason that good tilth is primarily the effect of the right amount of moisture.

All the benefits accruing from deep plowing are not apparent the first year or two, but the carrying over of moisture from one season to another, the culminative effects of this process, soon begin to pay compound interest on the investment, and we begin to see such light on the true inwardness of dry farming as the shallow plower never arrives at. The disk plow should not be relied on for general farm work, but should be used only as an accessory.

The chemical action in the soil that creates plant food, the oxidation, intrification, fermentation, etc., takes place almost entirely in the upper layer, and it is this upper layer that we need to turn flat under for next season's crop.

The disk does not perform this work nearly as satisfactory as the mold board plow and the consequence is that persistent use of this implement will impoverish the soil and reduce the yield.

Fall plowing is the best for spring grain crops, if the land is in condi-

tion to obtain a good tilth, if not it is better to wait until spring.

If a man expects to raise a crop on the first plowing of sod it is best to plow eight inches, after giving it a good disking to loosen up the mat.

Then, after another good disking, harrowing and fining down, a good crop of anything can be raised on it provided you give it a chance to soak up first.

Planting seed on a three or four-inch new break is like trying to raise a crop on a rag carpet and very discouraging to a beginner, but at the same time through lack of horse power this may be the only way, and the next best thing to do is to make strenuous efforts to get down deeper as quickly as possible every succeeding year.

### CORN AND COTTON EXPERIMENTS.

W. C. Welborn, vice director and agriculturist of the Texas experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical college has issued a bulletin showing the results of cotton and corn experiments in 1908. He finds that as to corn that the difference in soil and other causes unknown play a larger part in the resulting yields than the difference in inherent yielding power of different ears. These results lead to doubt of the practical value of the ear raw method of corn testing. With cotton or other crop, that cross-fertilizes little, the individual plant is the unit from which to select pure strains. With corn, which so readily and generally cross fertilizes, the individual grain is the unit and not the individual ear.

The cotton results summarize as follows:

The large boll kinds did not open quite as early as some of the early small boll kinds. It did not appear true as is often held that these large boll cottons are less damaged by storms. They made many bolls close to the ground and had many on long limbs that hung down to the ground and became quite as dirty as kinds that fall out of the bolls badly.

There appears no necessary connection between the high percentage of lint and the larger yield of lint to the acre.

There is probably no one best kind of cotton for any particular place; certainly no best kind for all cotton districts. It is absolutely unsafe to risk less than a bushel of seed per acre, especially for early planting.

All experiment station results in the cotton states have uniformly shown that close rows and thick spacing make more cotton and earlier cotton than the wide rows and thin spacing.

It would appear that extreme earliness is not important, but reasonable earliness is absolutely necessary to make a fair crop.

The information is so valuable every farmer should write for the bulletin, which will be sent free.

The chemical division of the Texas experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, under the direction of Dr. G. S. Fraps, state chemist, has made a number of analyses of artesian and other waters used for irrigation in this state. Some are good and some are otherwise. The work will be continued.

### COLORADO GOVERNOR SIGNS VETERINARY BILLS.

A telegram from Denver, Colo., says: "Among those bills which Governor Shafroth has just turned out with his name attached and which are now laws, was Senator Tobin's bill creating a state board of veterinary surgery and regulating the practice of this profession in Colorado. Under this law all veterinarians must be licensed hereafter. Another new law with the affixing of the chief executive's signature is the Senator Carey bill providing for the registration of all blooded horses that are bred in the state. The secretary of state must keep this record and breeders of such stock must register their animals."

When writing to advertisers please mention The Texas Stockman-Journal.

# HOME CIRCLE



(CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL.)

## SPONGE CAKE.

Separate the whites of four eggs and beat them stiff so when inverted will remain in bowl. Then with the beater beat into them one-half cup of granulated sugar. Now, beat the yolks and add to them one-half cup of sugar; beat them surely five minutes, this is important, as the texture of the cake should be fine, and the beating of the yolks and sugar is the means of it. Add to the yolks the grated rind of one lemon. Then beat well together the whites and the yolks. At this point the beating must come, but be sure not to beat mixture much after adding the flour, of which one cupful should be the amount used. The mixture will resemble a puff-ball, and the flour should be tossed or stirred in with a light turn of a woden spoon. The cup of flour should be scant, while the cup of sugar should be heaping. Bake in a loaf tin about a half hour in a moderate oven. Sprinkle top with sifted granulated sugar.

Here are some excellent suggestions that cover every-day requirements and questions:

A bunion cure is made of one dram each of glycerine, carbolic acid and tincture of iodine. Mix and paint the spot several times daily and at night. It is necessary to wear low heels and broad shoes, that there may be no pressure on the joint, which should be covered by a corn protector made of a ring of felt.

Premature grayness of the hair usually accompanies a rundown condition of the whole system. Everybody knows that the best thing for a weakened system is a good tonic and plenty of exercise. The same is true of a weakened scalp or faded gray hair. A tonic is needed; one externally and one to be taken internally to build up the system. Sulphur and iron are the lacking elements where the hair turns prematurely gray, and by supplying them the original color may be partly restored.

## RECIPES.

**Farmer's Cookies**—Cream a cup of butter with a cup of thick cream, and work well into this two cups of granulated sugar. Add three beaten eggs, a small teaspoonful of baking soda and one grated nutmeg or a teaspoonful of lemon flavoring. Add flour to make a dough that can be rolled out, roll, cut into cookies and bake.

**Irish Potato Cake**—Boil and mash six large potatoes, adding salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of milk. Mix flour with this mixture until it is of a consistency that can be rolled. Roll on a floured board into a sheet about half an inch thick, cut into squares and fry in hot fat.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

It has been said "death lurks in the

**Can Your Surplus Fruits and Vegetables Big Profits**

Don't let your surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Can them, the same as a large canning factory. There's always a market for canned goods, and for a small investment you can buy a

**STAHL Canning Outfit**

and build up a big, profitable business. All sizes; fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

F. S. STAHL MFG. CO.,  
Box 228, Quincy, Ill.

Agents Wanted

slop-pail," that typhoid germs and other kindred disease germs are found in its depths. If kept clean, flies do not swarm about them, and danger from illness is lessened.

When stewing or boiling onions, add a piece of soda the size of a pea to the water, let come to a boil, change to fresh water with salt and cook thoroughly. Cooked in this way they will be sweet and palatable, with much of the strong taste removed.

A little turpentine in the water used for house cleaning, especially when mopping floors, is death to moths.

A good way to warm left-over baking powder biscuit is to put them in a clean paper sack, twisting the open end tight, and place them in a moderately hot oven. They will be found as good as when first baked.

A few grains of rice in a salt bottle will absorb the dampness and keep the salt in powder. A little corn starch mixed with salt in the salt cellar will also keep salt dry.

When making bread pudding always soak the bread in cold milk, as hot milk will make the bread heavy. A little baking powder, say a quarter of a teaspoonful in an ordinary sized bread pudding will make it light, and is a great addition.

Salt quickly spread on liquids that have boiled over onto the stove will prevent the disagreeable odor that arises therefrom, especially from burning soup or milk.

Mix a mustard plaster with white of an egg and lay a thin piece of cheese cloth over it and it will never blister, can be endured longer and will be more effectual.

The white of a raw egg will detach a fish bone or other small substance from the throat.



439

## LADIES' AND MISSES' YOKE SHIRTWAIST.

For an all-the-year-round waist this design is very desirable. Although plain the lines are good and the effect is very stylish. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires three and one-half yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern 439 is ten cents.



458

## A NEAT HOUSE DRESS.

For house wear a dress like this has many advantages over a waist and skirt. It is made in one piece and buttons all the way down at the side front. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires ten and one-third yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern 458 is 10 cents. Address Fashion Department, care this paper.

## JEALOUSY BREEDS EVERY ILL.

BY JOHN K. LeBARON.

Jealous is infectious. Once given lodging, it poisons all our better nature. Being largely a cultivated evil, it is not a calamity, but a crime. It has committed every offense in the criminal code. It was jealousy that embittered Aristotle. It caused Plato to attempt to burn all the works of Democritus—Plato, the man whom Cicero called "the god of philosophers."

Bollicu, "the great Bollicu," whose writings exercised a tremendous influence upon French and English letters, admitted that his craving for glory was so intense that he could not bear to hear any one praised, not even a shoemaker.

Few men have been great enough to escape this viper.

It has biased the judgments of men otherwise just.

It has ever lurked close to castles and thrones.

Where jealousy is, there justice finds no place.

It guided the dagger of Brutus to the heart of Caesar.

It was the ax with which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded.

The ghosts that haunted Richard's dreams were the souls of those his jealousy had slain.

History is filled with crimes that can be charged to jealousy.

Salmasius was so jealous of John Milton that he gloried in the blindness of the poet.

Jealousy, as Spencer says, "eats the heart and feeds upon the gall."

It was the most unsurmountable obstacle with which Washington had to contend.

Gates was steeped in it, and devoted himself to humoring that detestable trait at great cost to the Colonial cause.

The Conway cabal was written with the pen of jealousy.

It made Arnold a traitor.

It built a barrier between Adams and Hamilton, and later sent the latter to an untimely grave through the fatality of the bullet of Aaron Burr.

There is a foolishly impractical affin-

ity between rivalry and jealousy in commercial life.

There is a mountain of unnecessary unhappiness caused by social jealousy.

In our grand opera ranks jealousy has unsexed many a fair songbird.

Solomon, long ago, discovered that "jealousy is cruel as the grave."

It is born of envy and sired by hate.

The greatest victory a man can win is to vanquish jealousy.

## THE CARE OF THE CHURN.

One of the most convenient articles for cleaning the churn is a small brush made for the purpose, and a brush can be kept clean, and it reaches into the joints and corners that a cloth will not reach. The sooner the milk and butter are removed from the churn the less trouble it will be to churn.

What is more important than the churn itself is the cloth used for the washing and wiping it out. A churn cannot be made clean with a soiled cloth, and a grimy, greasy cloth is one of the best known places for breeding disease germs, and it is easy to keep cloths specially for cleaning the churn, and these cloths need to be boiled after each time of using and then hung in the sunshine and fresh air. A churn that is in constant use is kept in perfect order, as well as in a sanitary condition by rinsing it out two or three times with cold water to remove every particle of milk adhering to the sides, then boiling water in which borax is dissolved is poured in the churn, and a tablespoonful of borax is used to the gallon of water and all the fixtures are carefully washed with this water. The borax is used to help in the cleaning process and to sweeten and purify, and it gives the churn a sweet, clean smell, and then it is perfectly safe to use.

When cleaning the churn one should be very careful to reach every corner and crevice where the milk is likely to lodge and make breeding places for disease germs. Carelessness in this direction may result in doctor's and druggist's bills, for ill kept churns not only injure the flavor of the butter but are a menace to the health of the family. After scalding the churn, it should be set out in the air to dry, but not in the sun, as the sun warps the wood. If the churn needs sunning, wait until the churn is perfectly dry and then place it in the sun.

M. A. T.

## MEN Weak and Diseased



MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

Come to me in confidence. Let me demonstrate to you free of charge the wonderful rejuvenating powers of my newly discovered direct methods, the efficiency of which has been proven to hundreds of cured and grateful patients. I have such confidence in my ability to cure that I extend to you my unparalleled offer.

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**WEAKENED MANHOOD** Are you reaping the penalty of neglected youthful sins? Have dissipation, excess, private and blood diseases ravaged your system and undermined your already weakened vitality? Have weaknesses developed into organic disease? You are prematurely old and not the man you should be. Is your manhood on the decline or lost? Awake to your true condition. I can restore you to perfect health and manhood, with physical, mental and vital powers complete.

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## JUST ABOUT HOGS

While the Fat Stock Show was going on last March, a shipment of hogs was marketed from the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas that had been fed as an experiment to settle disputed questions. Professor John C. Burns of the animal husbandry department of the station, accompanied these hogs, and gave this paper a report of the feeding and the sale, which was printed at that time. But this report was not complete, because of lack of data at hand to make a comparison of the different lots of hogs. A complete report is now sent out, which we print.

It is not so stated, but is well known, that this feeding experiment was undertaken to settle, among other things, the question of comparative feeding results with common hogs and high grades. Professor Welborn of the Agricultural and Mechanical college had declared that a scrub hog would feed out as favorably as a well bred hog, comparing the gain with the cost. In other words, that a well bred hog might gain more in a certain period of feeding than a scrub, but he would eat so much more that the added flesh would cost as much as the lesser gain of flesh of the scrub, which would eat less.

Professor Burns and other authorities combated this statement. The test has definitely settled this question in favor of the blooded hog, as all feeders knew it would. Not only did the scrub hogs make less gain per pound of feed consumed, but they sold for much less per pound. This report is incomplete because it fails to show the cost per pound of gain and the profit or loss per pound of each of the lots; but as it is shown that the well bred hogs sold for \$15.73 per head and the scrubs for \$10.60, one can readily see where the best results are to be looked for.

To make the experiment five lots of six pigs each were selected. Lot 1 was represented by six common razor-back pigs, obtained from a farmer in the Navasota bottom. They were leggy, narrow of body and of the type that would be termed "poor breeders;" they were also very low in flesh. Lot 2 was represented by six head of high grade Poland China pigs. They were short of leg, deep, wide and bulky of body, and the kind that would be termed good feeder types. They were also considerably higher in flesh than the razor backs.

Lots 3, 4 and 5 were high grade Poland China pigs.

In dividing the pigs into the different lots care was used to have them as nearly equal as to conformation, quality, weight and condition as possible.

### Started in October.

Lots 1 and 2 were used to determine the first question; that is, to compare the improved lard type as to feeding qualities, economy of gains, profits, etc. Both lots were fed on a straight corn ration for about three weeks prior to the experiment which began on October 17, 1908, thus being treated in the same manner leading up to the beginning. On October 17 both lots were weighed and put on a balanced ration of four parts by weight of corn chops, four parts rice bran and one part of a certain brand of digester tankage. The experiment lasted 144 days, at the end of which time both lots were sold on the Fort Worth market during the recent Fat Stock Show.

Lot 1 weighed at the beginning of the experiment 220 pounds, and at the end 1,070 pounds, having made a total gain of 850 pounds, or an average daily gain of .9837 pounds. The total amount of feed required to produce this gain was 1,748 pounds of corn chops, 1,

748 pounds of rice bran and 376 pounds of tankage.

Lot 2 weighed at the beginning of the experiment 340 pounds, and at the end 1,470 pounds, having made a total gain of 1,130 pounds and an average daily gain of 1.30 pounds. The total amount of feed required to produce this gain was 2,288.5 pounds of corn chops, 2,288.5 pounds of rice bran, and 495 pounds of tankage.

### Blood Shows in Fattening.

It is thus seen that lot No. 2, the Poland China pigs, made over three-tenths of a pound greater daily gain per head than the lot No. 1, the razor-backs, and that there was 1.4 per cent more feed required by the razor-backs for every 100 pounds gained than by the Poland Chinas. The prices received for the hogs on the Fort Worth market were very decidedly in favor of the Poland Chinas, or lot No. 2, this lot having sold for \$6.65 per hundred, while lot No. 1, the razor-backs, sold for only \$6 per hundred. The weights on the market were as follows: Lot No. 1, 1,060 pounds; lot No. 2, 1,420 pounds, thus showing that from the final weights at College Station there was shrinkage in transit to Fort Worth that was some greater in lot No. 2. The hogs of lot No. 2 brought an average price of \$15.73 per head, while those of lot No. 1 only brought an average price of \$10.60 per head. A report from Armour & Co. as to the killing qualities of the two lots showed that lot No. 2 dressed out 71 per cent of chilled pork and lot No. 1 68.77 per cent of chilled pork. The results of the experiment, as to all points except shrinkage in shipment, were therefore in favor of the well-bred hogs, or lot No. 2.

### Comparative Values of Feed.

Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were used to determine the second question; that is, as to the comparative values of corn, rice, bran and peanuts for pork production. These lots were fed 144 days, but with them this time was divided into two periods. The first period was ninety-one days, during which time No. 3 received straight soaked corn chops; lot No. 4 received straight soaked rice bran and No. 5 Spanish peanuts free of vine. The reason the peanuts were fed free of vine was because it would have required a great deal of work to feed the vine, weighed peanuts and vine before feeding and to weigh back the vine not eaten by the pigs. The farmer who feeds peanuts will do so in the field and the pigs will get the benefit of the vine as well as of the peanuts.

The weight of the lots at the beginning of the first period, October 17, 1908, was as follows, six pigs in each lot: Lot No. 3, 250 pounds; lot No. 4, 250 pounds, and lot No. 5, 260 pounds.

At the end of the first period, January 16, 1909, ninety-one days, the weights were as follows: Lot No. 3 weighed 365 pounds; lot No. 4 weighed 650 pounds; lot No. 5 weighed 625 pounds.

It is thus seen that the total gain and the average daily gain per head in each lot was as follows:

Lot No. 3—Total gain 115 pounds; average daily gain per head, .2106 pounds.

Lot No. 4—Total gain, 400 pounds; average daily gain per head, .7326 pounds.

Lot No. 5—Total gain, 365 pounds; average daily gain per head, .6684 pounds.

The quality of feed required to produce these gains were as follows: Lot No. 3 had 1,110.75 pounds of corn chops, or 9.658 pounds for each pound of gain.

Lot No. 4 had 1,534.75 pounds of rice bran, or 3.836 pounds of feed for



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each pound of gain.

Lot No. 5 had 1,082.2 pounds of peanuts free of vine, or 2.9649 pounds for each pound of gain.

Lot No. 3 had a small gain and required an exceedingly large quantity of feed per pound of gain, and the comparison with the results of feeding rice bran and peanuts show rather bad for the farmer who persists in feeding only straight corn to young hogs for pork production. It required three times as much corn to produce a pound of gain as it did rice bran in lot No. 4, and yet rice bran in this experiment was purchased at two-thirds the cost of corn.

It required four times as much corn as peanuts, and one-fourth more pounds of rice bran than peanuts. The showing is favorable for rice bran and peanuts and unfavorable for corn, but into the question at this point enters the element of the cost of the feeding stuffs locally, and this matter will have to be determined by the feeder by conditions that surround him.

Realizing that none of the three lots were making the most satisfactory gains, it was decided to change them to more balanced rations, using a mixture of feed stuffs instead of only one feed. There was a transition period of two weeks in making the change, which dates from January 16, 1909, to January 30, 1909.

Lot No. 3 was put on a ration of four parts corn chops, four parts rice bran and one part Swift's digester tankage.

Lot No. 4 was put on a ration of one part corn chops and one part rice bran.

Lot No. 5 was continued on peanuts, but the peanuts were gradually reduced in pounds and corn substituted, until three-fourths of the peanuts had been replaced and the feed was made three parts corn and one part peanuts. The second period lasted thirty-nine days.

At the beginning of the second period, on January 30, the weights were: Lot 3 weighed 382 pounds; lot 4

weighed 710 pounds; lot 5 weighed 630 pounds.

At the end of the period, March 10: Lot 3 weighed 630 pounds; lot 4 weighed 1,000 pounds; lot 5 weighed 1,000 pounds.

The total gain and the average daily gain per head is as follows:

Lot 3—Total gain, 248 pounds; average daily gain per head 1.0598 pounds.

Lot 4—Total gain, 290 pounds; average daily gain per head, 1.2392 pounds.

Lot 5—Total gain, 370 pounds; average daily gain per head, 1.5811 pounds.

The feed required to produce this gain was as follows:

Lot No. 3—260.5 corn chops, or 1.05 pounds per pound gained; 260.5 pounds rice bran, or 1.05 per pound gained; 651.25 pounds of tankage, or 2.626 pounds per pound gained.

Lot No. 4—391 pounds of rice bran, or 1.3482 pounds per pound gained; 391 pounds of corn chops, or 1.3482 pounds per pound gained.

Lot 5—236.5 pounds of peanuts, or .6391 pounds per pound of gain, and 458.5 pounds of corn chops, or 1.2391 pounds per pound of gain.

The important feature is the way in which all lots responded to the more balanced ration of mixed feed. This was particularly noticed in lot 3, with which the average daily gain was .8492 pounds greater than in the previous period and only about one-third as much feed was required for each pound of gain of balanced ration as against straight corn.

In both lots 4 and 5 a greater daily gain was made than during the previous period and also a smaller quantity of mixed feed were required than of the straight feed in the previous period.

These three lots were sold with lots 1 and 2 at the Fort Worth market during the Fat Stock Show. The weights there were as follows: Lot 3 weighed 600 pounds; lot 4 weighed 970

(Continued on Page 14).

# The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

## A Romance of Love and Adventure

Looking at that man on the platform Devigne had not the slightest doubt that the hero of this adventure was before him. De Bunsen was a much finer looking man than he had anticipated; although well on into middle life he was spare and sinewy, with broad shoulders and strong legs, a man who, with his back to the wall, would have made an awkward adversary. It came home to Devigne what an admirable choice of tools Brunow had made, if these surmises were correct. Neither of the two men on the platform could do the work of the other; both were splendidly fitted for the purpose to which Brunow put them. De Bunsen could knock a sentry down, but he could not scale a precipitous cliff at night; the other man might be of little use in a hand-to-hand encounter with a burly Englishman, but his lithe grace and cat-like eye were singularly fitted for the execution of that extraordinary feat, the evidence of which he had found early in the day.

Instinctively he looked at the man's feet. He was wearing rubber shoes, which fitted like a glove. The evidence was complete.

De Bunsen got into the train three or four compartments away from the one occupied by the captain. Baron Brunow had not shown himself on the platform at all.

Devigne had one gift which had frequently stood him in good stead. Although he had never made a study of it, drawing came to him as a natural inheritance; he could hit off, in a few lines, with some rapid touches, a scene, a face, a figure, so that they would be quite recognizable by anyone who had ever seen them. It had stood him in good stead on many occasions.

Almost without intention, as the train emerged from Ashford, he drew from his pocket a memorandum book which had blank pages interleaved. Holding this as steadily as was possible in the circumstances—the rapid pace and the jolting train—he drew the two men whom he had watched for those few seconds on the platform, first one, and then the other, separately.

Looking at the two faces as he had them limned by his own pencil, they struck him as widely various, incongruous. He had noticed before the antithesis between De Bunsen's massive strength and the other man's lithe, cat-like limb development; but now it was something quite different which struck him, and presented an equally strong contrast. The man he had seen in the garage, the man whom he had just left behind at Ashford station, had the face if not of a common criminal at any rate of one who would be suspected by a judge of character; a detective officer would look at him twice, so as to recognize him again if necessary. De Bunsen, on the other hand, did not fit into this category in the slightest degree; he was a handsome man of excellent bearing, and his face suggested a certain integrity, uprightness. What was he doing in this galley? Devigne failed to find a solution. After he had pondered it for some time, fruitlessly, other reflections and certain recollected phrases came back upon him, and took the center of the stage of his thoughts.

The baron was the head of this conspiracy. Of that he had not the slightest doubt. Why, then, did he leave to a subordinate, and a subordinate who seemed singularly ill-adapted to the task, the final negotiations in the metropolis. Greatorex had said that "the baron hated London; that he never went there! The phrase had stuck. Once more it seemed to be written in letters of fire on the opposite side of the railway carriage.

The baron was afraid to go to London!

The words hummed with the vibration of the train. It seemed as if the

compartments were full of them. Suddenly Devigne's brow lightened. He smiled. He had a very pleasant smile, his friends said, but this particular one did not come into that category; it was the kind a man might have indulged in who, pitted against a powerful and deadly enemy in a duel, suddenly found the weak spot in his adversary, suddenly saw what he hoped and believed was a path to victory.

Brunow was afraid to show his face in London because that face would be recognized. He could flaunt it at Dover, he could dine with safety at the officers' mess, and invariably win at bridge, by methods of his own; but London was a totally different thing, a place where the world's records of crimes are kept, where some men live who know as much of the seamy side of character, and the story of criminal history, as is to be found anywhere in the world.

Then his train of thought went on; De Bunsen was allowed to go alone. He carried with him documents, in all probability, which might be worth, roughly, if bartered in certain quarters, an almost incalculable sum of money; yet De Bunsen did not strike him as at all a likely person to be selected for this errand. He must have been chosen in default of anyone else; in other words, the man of the garage, the man left behind at Ashford, was also unable to show his face in London, was also afraid of being recognized.

Devigne smiled again.

After a few minutes, in which his mind had traveled a long way, and had come to several conclusions, he once more drew out his pocketbook and pencil. This time he tried to sketch the baron; whether due to the motion of the train, or to the fact that more time had elapsed since he had seen him, the resemblance was not nearly so successful as it had been with the two others, whose portraits were enshrined in rough, but effective, outline on the private pages of the note book.

While he was turning things over in his mind the train pulled up at Maidstone. A few passengers boarded it, but the ever-watchful guard, mindful of the danger he had received, prevented Devigne's carriage from being invaded. The latter kept a keen eye on the platform to make sure that De Bunsen did not leave the train.

Nothing happened of any interest. After a stop of three minutes or so the journey was resumed. "Next stop London Bridge," had been the warning cry of the porters when preparations were complete for starting afresh.

Devigne settled himself against the cushions of the carriage. Lights were left behind, they plunged into the darkness of the night. It was half past six; exactly an hour's run separated them from the first of the London termini. A great deal of thought can be put into a single uninterrupted hour. Devigne felt himself shut in by the enveloping darkness, thrown back upon himself. He had exhausted his speculations with regard to the adversaries against whom he was contending and the object of his present journey; he was awaiting developments, and had formulated in his own mind how they were to be met. He had yet to learn that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The happenings at the end of the journey were in the lap of the gods. He could not foresee them at this moment, although he fancied that he was fully prepared for all contingencies.

As the necessity for concentration of this particular subject had passed, his mind was set free to divert itself in other channels. Swift through the night, the train was proceeding on its way towards London. London was an aggregate of individuals; it re-

personages. Lord Marlow!—that could soiled itself in his mind into certain wait. He did not propose to call upon his chief until he had something more definite to tell him. Lord Marlow in himself, it must be owned, was not a particularly interesting individual; Devigne did not waste many speculations upon him. Then there was Lady Mary Clyde; her generosity, born of her great love for him, had suddenly placed him in a position of affluence, had given him an ample income, an income which made a certain thing possible. He did not disguise from himself that it was bestowed with this object.

Thoughts — imaginings — mental pictures! How entirely these things are beyond our control; even the will-power of the strongest men frequently finds it helpless to restrain the play of mind fancies. London contained, nay, it represented, to the mind of that solitary passenger, one person, one image. He no longer disguised it to himself; it obsessed him, as nothing ever had obsessed him before.

Once more he drew out pencil and pocketbook. He turned over a number of pages, to separate what he was about to do from what he had already done. There was a totally different look upon his face; the rigor, the almost harshness of the lines about his eyes and mouth had wonderfully softened during those few moments since the train had left Maidstone. He was no longer the sturdy, almost fierce combatant, the man ready to strike a blow at a moment's notice for country and honor, against the foes of both. Anyone seeing him now would appreciate that his character had another side, making him what he was, a man for whom women might feel not merely a full measure of confidence, but a tenderness, an affection which can only be sown and nurtured in certain soils.

He settled himself in the center of the carriage, where the light was most powerful, then began to draw, trying to steady his hand as much as possible. He attempted to sketch Ena Carteret as he had seen her at that moment of revelation—revelation to himself—under the skylight of Lady Mary Clyde's house; her hat dangling from her hand; her hair straying about her forehead; the outlines of her graceful figure. Of course, it was an impossible task he had set himself; he knew it perfectly before he began. His pencil might be able to achieve the delineation of a recognizable portrait of the men he had already drawn, but to attempt, amidst the jolting of the train, in that poor light, to put down on paper the infinite charm of a girl on that mysterious borderland of womanhood was to essay the impossible.

The task pleased him, although the execution of it certainly did not satisfy him. He spoiled several pages in the vain endeavor to portray something like his ideal; at last he gave it up. "One day," he said to himself, "perhaps—perhaps—she may give me an opportunity of making a better likeness!" A wondering, speculative look came into his eyes. What did the future hold in its grasp? Was it possible that something too beautiful almost for imagination lay within that charmed circle which the indefinite morrow might bring. Jealousy began to stir within him. He had left Sir Harry Lester behind; doubtless he was not the only one moved by that wonderful beauty, that infinite charm and grace. How much might have happened while he was absent even for these few hours.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

Devigne was roused from his dream, partly pleasant, partly checkered with the bitterness of doubt. He suddenly became conscious of the fact that they were nearing London. The train whistled at intervals; wayside stations became more frequent; they swung through the mwithout stopping, but they acted as sign posts on the route.

He put on one side the thoughts which had occupied him to the exclusion of everything else during the past hour. He set his hat firmly on his head. The gesture with which it was done indicated the frame of his mind; he was preparing himself for the contest—the contest of wits, it might be even actual physical strife. One of his toy revolvers lay in his pocket, but he had no intention of using it unless his own life was in jeopardy.

The train began to slacken; they

were running into London bridge. A signal stopped them just outside the station for a few moments, while the engine throbbed as if indignant at the delay. Then the train moved up smoothly between the platforms. Here Devigne's vigilance was strained to its utmost extent. The express was to stop again at Waterloo, and end its journey at Charing Cross. At any one of these three termini De Bunsen might alight. It was absolutely necessary he should not get into a cab and drive away before Devigne could reach him. The latter had settled in his own mind that Charing Cross would be the point of debarkation. It seemed by far the most probable station if De Bunsen had come up to make a bargain with some person unknown for the barter of the information, which had been secured with so much craft; neither London Bridge nor Waterloo was in touch with the district in which the diplomatic world found a local habitation and a name. Still, all things were possible; he meant to leave nothing to chance. He leaned out of the window and watched keenly in the direction of the carriage which he knew De Bunsen occupied. Only a few passengers alighted; the foreigner with the white hair and distinguished appearance was not one of them. Devigne had just satisfied himself on the point, and was about to resume his normal position, when a shrill voice, a boy's voice, accosted him, coming up from the back.

"Is your name De Bunsen, sir?"

Devigne turned sharply. An express messenger boy stood close to him, holding an addressed envelope in his hand. As he did not reply immediately, the boy, thinking he was addressing a foreigner, having settled in his own mind that the message was to be delivered to someone who had come from the Continent, held up the cover:

"Mr. A. de Bunsen; traveling first-class Dover express, arriving London Bridge 7:23; to be delivered immediately."

For the barest possible moment Devigne hesitated in his course of action. Should he accept the opportunity which chance had placed in his hands? He had only to say "Yes," and the message intended for his adversary would be handed over. He knew perfectly that the other side would have no scruples. Baron Brunow, at any rate, would have laughed such a hesitation to scorn; in fact, he would never have hesitated at all. But Devigne was an honorable, clean-thinking, honest Englishman; he repudiated the temptation which for a moment was presented to him.

As he bent over to answer the boy in the negative, the station inspector gave the signal to restart the train. As it moved Devigne said: "I fancy the gentleman you want is a few compartments higher up."

The messenger boy realized that it was impossible for him to find his quarry, and he sure he had found the right recipient, in the brief moment which remained while the engine put on speed. His quick wits saw an alternative; with a brief "Thank you, sir," he turned the handle of the compartment, which happened to be a third-class, next to the one occupied by Devigne, and jumped in. The message would be delivered at Waterloo instead of London Bridge.

Captain Devigne spent the intervening moments in gauging what it was likely the message contained and its probable result. He came to the conclusion that it had been sent from Dover, probably by the baron; no one else would be likely to know by which train De Bunsen was traveling, or to be sure of the class. Was it merely after-thought on the part of Baron Brunow, something which had not occurred to him to say before De Bunsen started, and therefore wired later, or did the message contain some new information which the baron had acquired, and thought it necessary to pass on at once? In other words, had he found out by some means that Devigne was in the train, and had he divined that De Bunsen himself was the cause of the hurried journey? A very small amount of consideration caused him to lean to the latter conclusion as being the correct solution. Brunow's suspicions had been undoubtedly roused, first by the visit to Dover, secondly by the

(Continued on page 13.)

# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Last week	15,852	2,429	18,214	7,879
Preced. week	25,222	3,199	20,450	14,796
Year ago	28,148	2,174	10,337	3,571

## The General Market.

The sharp falling off in cattle and calf receipts last week, as shown by the above figures, is due to a marked reduction in the number going through to pasture, the supply of both cattle and calves on the market having shown a slight increase. The six-day run includes about 3,400 head of through stuff. The market opened on Monday with a dull, lower tone but has since made a strong recovery on the classes declining on the opening day and closed with a much better tone on beef grades than has recently prevailed. Hog values are about steady with Saturday of the preceding week, having practically recovered a Monday decline of 10 to 15c, and the sheep market shows some improvement over last week.

## Beef Steers.

The beef steer trade opened the week on a dull and generally lower level, few sales escaping a 10c break and much of the supply being quoted 10c to 15c lower, the decline following lower markets elsewhere and all points being adversely influenced by a Monday run of 29,000 cattle at Chicago. Tuesday's market showed no general improvement, but on Wednesday, with light supplies at all Northern points, the trade ruled steady to 10c higher, and on Thursday a like advance was recorded, prices showing the Monday decline to have been rather more than regained and the market exhibiting a stronger undertone than any time within the last two weeks. Friday and Saturday markets were in the sellers' favor, and the market was advanced a dime. Receipts show a fair increase over last week, the six-day total being about 250 carloads of steers of beef quality. Sales of Friday included very good 1,196-pound Oklahoma corn-fed steers at \$6.50. Friday's liberal receipts included a good tidy class of Oklahoma corn-fed steers at \$5.60, and some very good 1,130 to 1,180-pound Clay county good caked steers reached \$5.30, with some 1,153-pound meal steers from the same county making \$5.15.

## Stockers and Feeders.

The supply of stock steers on the market last week was light though somewhat in excess of the preceding week's run. Trading has been active and generally steady. A pretty good class of 700 to 800-pound stocker steers sold from \$3.85 to \$4.10, fair quality yearlings and twos around \$3.25 to

\$3.50, and common to decent light dogie calves and yearlings down around \$2.50 to \$3.00.

## Butcher Stock.

The fair to best grades of butcher cow stuff sold last week on a gradually strengthening price basis, closing at about 10c to 15c higher than a week ago. Canner cows are selling on about the preceding week's closing level, continuing in indifferent demand from packers, but thin cows suitable for the country outfit have moved actively and with a show of strength the last few days. The week's top on cows in straight carloads was \$4.40 paid for an extra good load of South Texas grassers. Receipts of fat cows have been very light.

Where any changes have been noted since Monday, in the bull trade, they have been toward strength, and the market stands fully as high as a week ago, or at the season's high point.

## Calves.

Calf values closed the week on a good steady basis with the close of the week before. A good class of light wealers is selling around \$5.00 to \$5.25, with \$5.50 quotable for strictly choice. The best heavy calves are making around \$4.00 to \$4.25.

## Hogs.

The hog market at the close Saturday stood on a steady to shade higher level than the close of the preceding week, having practically recovered a 10c to 15c drop on Monday, when all markets broke, sharply influenced by a liberal April run of 50,000 head at Chicago. The Thursday and Friday tops of \$7.10 stood as the high point of the week, Saturday's close of the week before being practically steady on good hogs and a nickel lower on others. A Saturday top of \$7.05 was made on loads all below 200 pounds. Pigs are going largely with loads, though where sorted out are selling largely at \$4.75.

## Sheep.

The dull and lower sheep market of a week ago brought about a sharp contraction in receipts last week and the market has improved 15c to 25c on good mutton grades over bids made at last week's low time. One string of nearly 1,200 fairly good clipped wethers and ewes sold Wednesday at \$4.75, averaging ninety pounds. Three head of choice 183-pound fed wooled wethers made \$6.50, an outside price and much above current values on the class of sheep that make up the supply at this market. No good lambs have been offered and half-fat, underaged kinds are hard to sell.

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Monday	4,483	476	4,090	1,050
Tuesday	1,994	660	2,159	612
Wednesday	3,277	308	5,178	1,192
Thursday	1,961	694	3,197	176
Friday	3,364	257	2,390	4,391
Saturday	770	34	1,200	..

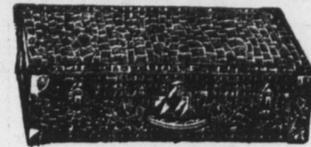
## Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.15	\$4.35@4.85
Tuesday	5.75	4.30@5.00
Wednesday	5.90	4.37 1/2@5.15
Thursday	6.00	4.35@5.25
Friday	6.50	4.65@5.30
Saturday	5.75	5.40@5.75
<b>Cows and Heifers—</b>		
Monday (heifers)	4.75	2.60@3.55
Tuesday	4.00	2.80@3.50
Wednesday	4.40	2.75@3.75
Thursday	4.00	2.75@3.65
Friday	4.40	2.75@3.00
<b>Calves—</b>		
Monday	5.25	3.75@4.85
Tuesday	5.00	3.15@4.35
Wednesday	5.30	3.25@5.10
Thursday	5.25	3.25@5.00
Friday	5.00	3.75@4.75
<b>Hogs—</b>		
Monday	7.00	6.60@6.90
Tuesday	6.95	6.65@6.85
Wednesday	7.10	6.70@7.00
Thursday	7.10	6.70@7.00
Friday	7.10	6.70@7.00
Saturday	7.05	6.75@6.90

## CORNS ON HORSES' FEET.

A corn on the foot of a horse or a mule necessarily results in a certain degree of temporary lameness. If the proper method of treatment is adopted, however, the trouble can usually be got rid of in a comparatively short time, but it is important to remember that unskillful or ignorant treatment may readily increase the trouble so as to result in more serious lameness. A corn, be it remembered, is not a tumor or a growth, it is merely a bruise of the sensitive foot under the horn of the sole. It shows itself by staining heel red, just

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Send No Money If you wish us to we will ship you 1 Suit Case, value \$2.50, 1 quart of choice O. K. C. Port Wine, value \$1.00, Free with 5 quarts of choice O.K.C. Whiskey, either Rye or Bourbon, value \$7.50, all for \$4.75, to your city where you can examine before paying one cent and if not found in every way as represented return it to us and we will pay all charges. We are making this unheard of offer to get our goods introduced in as many homes as possible. Express paid only when the full amount of cash is sent with the order. If shipped C.O.D. you will have to pay charges. 30 Days Free Trial Offer. Take the goods home and if at the end of 30 days you are not satisfied and the goods are not as represented return them to us and we will refund your money. FREE Price List of All Kinds of Liquors. Order today.

Merchants Price Our Price  
 1 Suit Case.....\$2.50 \$0.00  
 1 Quart O.K.C. Port Wine..... 1.00 0.00  
 5 Quarts O.K.C. Whiskey..... 7.50 4.75  
 Merchants Price \$11.00  
 Our Price 4.75  
 Your Saving \$6.25



K. G. LIQUOR COMPANY, Dept. 90, 216 East Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Stockman's Lock Stitch Sewing Awl Make Your Own Repairs



This sewing awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but will be found a time saver and money saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand machine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can tie comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the diamond-shaped point will go through the toughest leather, green or dry. The Awl can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds. (Cut shows half size.) It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried in the pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool box, thrashing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one; every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl and sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Awl is sent complete with book of instructions. Straight and curved needle, one small wrench and screw driver combined. This outfit sells at \$1.00.

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THE STOCKMAN JOURNAL and INLAND FARMER have combined to make an irresistible offer for new subscribers and renewals. The subscription price of THE STOCKMAN JOURNAL is \$1 per year. The price of the INLAND FARMER, weekly, for one year is \$1. The price of the Farmers' Lock Stitch Awl is \$1. By a fortunate arrangement, we are for a limited time enabled to offer you both publications for one year and the premium awl, all for \$1.35. Send us your order at once. It is a rare offer and you will not regret accepting.

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Name.....  
 Address..... R. F. D.....



## BIG NEW BUGGY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.

One of the very finest books of its kind that we have ever seen is the ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.'S new catalogue, which shows all their newest and latest designs. For the benefit of our many interested readers we print here a picture of their famous "No. 1000" Buggy.

"No. 1000" is equipped with true sweep bike axles and twin auto seat, which, as the picture shows, is divided. However, the upholstery is made all in one part as in the ordinary seat. This is said to be an unusually easy riding vehicle, and is built perfectly. Regular buggy style gear instead of the bike gear here illustrated may be had by those who prefer it.

"No. 1000" is made with stock tires and 7-8 or 3-4 inch solid rubber tires. Given Patent or Half Dodge Spoke Wheels can be had on this buggy, too. In fact, several changes may be made to suit the fancy of the user. Many other desirable styles are shown in the big Elkhart free catalogue and all are good. Before investing in any kind of a buggy we advise our readers to send a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing company, Elkhart, Ind. They sell direct to buggy users, cutting out all dealers profits, and their prices are as low as any we know of on good vehicles. Get your name on their mailing list at once so as to be in on some of the good bargains they are now offering.

as a bruise of the human body shows a staining of the skin above it. To "cut a corn" with the idea of removing it is simply an ignorant proceeding. If a corn be slight, all that is necessary is to take off the pressure of the shoe, and this is assisted by removing a thin slice or two of horn at the part. When the injury is very great, matter may be formed under the horn, and, of course, must be let out by removal of the horn, over it. Provided there is no reason to believe that matter has formed a corn, viz., the bruised and discolored horn should not be dug out in the ruthless manner so commonly adopted. Cutting away all the horn of the sole at the heels leaves the wall without any support. When the shoe rests upon the wall it is unable to sustain the weight without yielding, and thus an additional cause of irritation and soreness is manufactured. The excessive paring of corns is the chief reason of the difficulty of getting permanently rid of them. The simplest device for taking all pressure off a corn is to cut off an inch and a half of the inner heel of the shoe. With the three-quarter shoe a horse will soon go sound, and its foot will then resume

its healthy state. The saying "once a corn, always a corn," is not true, but it is true that a bruised heel is tender and liable to bruise again from very slight unevenness of pressure, for at least three months. All that is necessary is care in fitting, and abstention from removal of too much horn at the part. Of course, when the degree of lameness is such as to suggest that matter is formed, the horn must be cut away so as to afford an exit for it, but the majority of corns are detected long before the stage of suppuration has resulted from a bruise.

## Wanted 2,500 Good Two-Year-Old Heifers

Must be well bred, good color and full ages by June 15. Will buy any part or all of this number delivered to ship North any time before June 1. Write or wire W. I. Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

# The Unspoken Word

(Continued from page 11.)

call at Grotorex's cottage. He might even have been aware that the fisherman had been to see him at the Jolly Waterman that very morning. If, subsequently, he had ascertained the fact of Devigne's journey to London by the same train as De Bunsen, the baron would have had no difficulty in putting two and two together; he was far too astute and too suspicious to imagine that the two travelers using the same train were there by a simple coincidence.

Brunow had wired to warn De Bunsen, and sent it by express message to make doubly sure it was delivered.

It remained to be seen what step De Bunsen would take to meet the danger, and profit by the warning.

When the train reached Waterloo Devigne watched the boy get out and proceed in the direction he had suggested. He himself then jumped out and went to the third-class compartment in which Holland was seated, which happened to be the one the boy had just left. With a gesture, he instructed Holland to get out, and bring the bag which contained a certain amount of luggage, necessary for a couple of nights, with him.

At this moment the guard came up. "I want my man with me," Devigne said, "from here to Charing Cross. I have something important to say to him."

Another coin was transferred. "That will be quite all right, sir," and the guard passed on.

"Jump in, Holland," Devigne directed, "and watch from the window at the further side. If anyone alights from the train, let me know; jump out and go after him yourself as well. I will tell you why later."

"Very good, sir." In the meantime the boy had gone to the wrong compartment first; there were three gentlemen in it, and each had to disclaim in turn that the message was intended for himself. It was not until the train was steaming out of the station—the time at Waterloo being short—that the message was delivered to the rightful recipient.

The boy went away satisfied, having accomplished his errand. All this Devigne's quick eye took in. De Bunsen had not had time to act upon the hint, whatever he proposed to do, before the train was speeding on its way.

Now that they were alone in the compartment, Devigne took the opportunity of giving directions to his man.

"I feel sure Mr. De Bunsen has had a warning that I am on this train." In his own mind Devigne had settled that the news had somehow leaked out at Dover, through Colonel Sturgis, who probably had not appreciated the importance of keeping the secret. "At Charing Cross keep your eye on the arrival platform. If you see Mr. De Bunsen get out, follow him, and prevent him getting into a cab before I come up. I will guard this side. If I leave the carriage, follow me."

"I quite understand, sir." Once more Devigne was thankful that he had an intelligent and well-trained servant, one, too, whom he could trust implicitly.

As the train slowed up towards Charing Cross they could see first the gleaming lights of long streets stretching away into the distance; then the river, dark and mysterious, picked out by the illuminations on either hand. When this was left behind, they entered the station. The arrival platform was to the left; on the right was a train just about to start in the opposite direction—to Waterloo, Cannon street, and so on. Devigne fully expected that De Bunsen would attempt to get away on the opposite side of the one at which he might be expected to alight; it was his only chance of escaping detection. His instinct proved correct. As he stood ready, looking out of the window, his hand on the catch of the door, he saw De Bunsen's massive frame on the footboard by the side of his compartment; from there he stepped across to the corresponding board of the out-

ward-going train, opened the door, and got in. If there were passengers in the carriage an excuse was ready to his hand, namely, that he thought the train would have called at Cannon street, his real destination.

Devigne followed suit. The train had begun to move, but he secured his foothold, seized the handle of the compartment nearest to him, turned it, and entered the carriage. There were two other people in it, a gentleman and a lady; the latter gave a little scream when she saw a strange man enter by the wrong way while the train was in motion. Her companion rose to his feet as if ready to resist any attack.

Holland had followed his master immediately, but had got into a different carriage, as the train had moved a few years in the meantime.

Devigne raised his hat to the lady, and turned with an explanation to her companion. "I beg your pardon for this unceremonious entrance. I am an officer of his majesty, on the king's service at the present moment, and had no option."

The man stared at him in blank surprise; he was young, with a somewhat weak face.

"I do not understand you, sir," he said; he was trying to bluster to cover his own fright.

"I am sorry I have no time to explain, even if an explanation were permissible. It is necessary that I should have command of that window." He indicated the one opposite the door he had just entered.

The girl whispered something to her companion; only one word reached Devigne, "gentleman." He had apparently made a good impression. He smiled at the compliment. His entry had certainly suggested a highway robbery, and in the old days highwaymen were noticed by their gallantry, so there was nothing absolutely unfitting in the compliment. He had no time to waste for further parley; the train was already slackening down for the first stop—Waterloo Junction.

The young man had resumed his seat, but had not vacated the corner. With a polite-bow, and an "Excuse me," Devigne came between the young people and leaned out of the window. He was just in time to command the beginning of the platform. Looking back, he saw Holland, whose face appeared from a compartment a little further down. De Bunsen did not alight. The train went on its way.

Once again the lady intervened, perhaps recognizing the fact that the stranger was not a likely man to give up anything he intended to do, or a pleasant one to interfere with. "Let the gentleman have your seat, Tom."

"Oh, very well. I call it great impertinence, that's all."

Sulkily the young man bestowed himself at the further end, folding his arms. Devigne took the vacant place. "Thank you," he said, as if the concession had been granted with courtesy. He then looked at the girl; she was distinctly pretty and intelligent. His mental comment was, "How often the man is the inferior animal."

The train had pulled up outside Cannon street station. Keeping a vigilant eye on the line, he at the same time apologized once more to the girl.

"It is an affair of state," he said, "I shall have to leave abruptly. Kindly excuse any apparent rudeness on my part. There is a man in the train trying to escape; if he succeeds the whole country will suffer. You will take my word for that?"

"Certainly," she said, easily. "I should believe anything you said; I never doubted you from the first."

"Thank you," he answered; "I appreciate what you say." There was no further opportunity for conversation; the train ran into Cannon street. Before it stopped Devigne alighted; De Bunsen was doing the same, but in more leisurely fashion. He had, of course, no suspicion that his movements were being watched and followed; nevertheless, once on his feet, he hurried across the

intervening space to the stand for cabs, in the center of the station. A taximeter cab was in front, behind it a hansom; for a second he hesitated which he would select. During that moment of doubt Devigne seized him by the arm with a firm, strong grasp. Holland was close behind. Other passengers were hurrying, some up and some down the platform, leaving the train or entering it. No one noticed what was going on. They were all too much taken up with their own affairs.

De Bunsen, feeling the grip on his arm, swung round. His face paled, bringing out in contrast the somewhat high color under his cheek bones; his eyes expressed intense alarm like that of some startled animal. He glared at Devigne; then he blustered:

"What is the meaning of this, sir?" The taxicabman sat awaiting the result, not knowing what to make of the scene enacted before him.

"Mr. De Bunsen, I am Captain Devigne, private secretary to the first lord of the admiralty. I must trouble you to come with me."

"I shall certainly do nothing of the sort, sir. I do not even know you."

"Mr. De Bunsen, all this acting will not affect your purpose. I hold in my hands all the threads of the conspiracy in which you have been engaged—I believe, against your will. For the present, at any rate, I give you the benefit of the doubt. You were warned of my presence in the train by a telegram handed you at Waterloo from your confederate. You transferred yourself at Charing Cross to the train which is just leaving—it was moving out from the platform as he spoke—in the hope of escaping me. I was not so easily shaken off, and I now insist upon your accompanying me where I propose to take you."

"I say again, I shall do nothing of the sort, sir."

"There is an alternative," Devigne remarked, quietly.

"What is it?"

"Bow street!"

By this time the colloquy was beginning to attract attention. An inspector and two porters stood in a group, watching the two men and discussing what it all meant. Holland had not intervened, but was merely in attendance awaiting orders. His master did not want any publicity to attach to this meeting.

"We are attracting attention," he said; "let us walk a few paces further on."

De Bunsen yielded. They proceeded down the platform together towards the entrance, Holland following.

"Who is that man?" De Bunsen inquired, seeing him for the first time.

"My servant."

"Two against one."

"Not two only, Mr. De Bunsen, but the whole power of England, which I represent. You and your friends have arrayed yourselves against that power; it is a futile endeavor. You have succeeded up to a certain point, now you are all delivered into my hands."

De Bunsen did not answer; his lip was quivering, even his considerable stature seemed to be dwindling away, so potent is the influence of mind over matter. Devigne had read his man aright. He went on:

"If you will go with me quietly I will take you to my rooms; we can there discuss matters to our mutual advantage."

"How do I know I shall be allowed to go out again free?" De Bunsen inquired.

"I promise you nothing, but you will certainly be as free as you will be anywhere just now. A word from me, Mr. De Bunsen, he went on, impressively, "and you will be searched."

De Bunsen winced at the word.

"On the other hand," Devigne continued, "if you render me certain assistance I shall probably be able to save you from the consequences of much you have done."

Not another word was spoken. Devigne signalled the driver of the cab, and directed him to drive to Downing street; then he helped the unresisting De Bunsen into the vehicle. Holland handed up the bag he was carrying, and then jumped up by the driver.

Throughout the whole of the journey the captive sat huddled up in a corner, his head bowed down upon his chest, despair written on his face.

Devigne was touched, but this was not the time to show anything like weakness or compassion. The effect he had already produced, the fear born of knowledge which he had inspired, must be continued until all the information De Bunsen possessed was at his disposal. He had already gathered that there were things at the back which De Bunsen knew nothing about.

## CHAPTER XXV.

"You are not suited to this kind of thing, Mr. De Bunsen," Devigne remarked.

Twenty minutes had passed since the two men had entered the captain's sitting room in the suite of apartments dedicated to his use at the first lord's official residence in Downing street. Those twenty minutes had been packed with questions and answers, with extorted information, and rapid deductions from it as closely as any similar period of time since the world began. Not the most skilled cross-examiner at the bar could have more effectually turned his victim's mind inside out than did Captain Devigne that night. He was reading, through De Bunsen, the mind, the plans, the villainy of a much cleverer intellect—those of the consummate rascal who who pleased to style himself at this moment Baron Brunow. Knowing a good deal, guessing still more, Devigne had so impressed his visitor with the hopelessness of escape that the latter had yielded up all the information of which he was possessed without much demur. Devigne saw immediately that he had only been trusted with the plans of the conspiracy, as far as was absolutely indispensable. But what De Bunsen knew was just sufficient, combined with the intelligence the captain already possessed, to make everything clear as far as checkmating these devices.

It was after Devigne had satisfied himself on these questions of national importance, and had put away what he had acquired, neatly docketed in his own mind for immediate use, that he turned to the personal equation and made the remark at the head of this chapter.

Here he was puzzled for the first time. There was nothing about De Bunsen which suggested in any way a conspirator or a chevalier d'industrie; his appearance and manners, his whole bearing, indicated rather the successful business man the prosperous merchant—a gentleman rather than otherwise—probably the descendant of a long line of well to do business men. If this reading of him were correct, what was he doing in this galley? As he asked himself this question, which had been at the back of his mind all along, there came across him the vivid recollection of the frightened faces of those two women he had seen in the upper window of the White cottage? What was their part in this matter? Why had the man before him dragged his womenkind into a situation of imminent danger? Unless it had suited Devigne's plans to bring De Bunsen to his own suite of apartments, he might just as easily have had him arrested and taken to a cell in Bow street. A warrant was, in fact, out for his apprehension. Devigne had arranged for its issue when he sent his cypher message to Lord Marlow the previous night. The officers in whose hands it was placed were at this very moment at Charing Cross awaiting orders. Devigne stipulated that the warrant should not be executed unless he himself gave the signal for doing so. He kept it merely as a final argument had he failed to make De Bunsen give up all he knew without it.

When Devigne spoke, De Bunsen stretched out his arms above his head with his fists clenched, then he brought them sharply down on his temples.

"I am a ruined man," he cried—"ruined, ruined!"

(To be Continued.)

## European Trip

Party now being completed for nine months' trip to

EUROPE

For travel, study of music and art. Address Tourist, this office.

# POULTRY



Many have accepted my offer of free plans for building and operating the fireless brooder. I started out having blue prints made to illustrate the brooder and have the instructions typewritten, but I find that the calls for the plans are so numerous that I cannot supply them in the manner stated, but am having the plans and illustrations printed. If your plans are delayed two or three days the reason is that I am having to give the printer time to print the plans. Those who have not yet sent for the plans may have them if they will write me, enclosing postage, stating that they are readers of The Co-Operator, and get the letter to me before May 1. My object in giving these plans away to readers of The Co-Operator, as explained last week, is to get testimonials from users of the fireless brooder for use in my advertising next year, when I shall offer the plans for sale. If you have not ordered your plans yet, write me without delay. The fireless brooder is a success in every way. It is the modern way of rearing chicks. It requires no lamp, very little trouble to operate and the brooders may be built at a cost not exceeding 50 cents each. The plans will cost you nothing but the postage if you want them.

I have so many write me to tell them how to feed little chicks that I am going to borrow a paragraph from "Syllabus of Illustrated Lectures on the Production and Marketing of Eggs and Fowls," issued January 25 by the United States department of agriculture. This feeding method meets my views exactly and is substantially the method that I have employed for the past four years: "No food should be given the chicks for at least thirty-six hours after hatching, the yolk which the chick absorbs before hatching being sufficient to sustain life for three or four days; too early feeding will cause bowel derangement. The first feed may be stale bread soaked in milk, and the milk is more important than the bread. Milk may profitably be kept before the chicks all the time for drink. A little hard-boiled egg and the milk will supply the demand for animal food for a week or two. If the hen can be turned onto free range where there is plenty of animal food, green food and grit, the only feeding that will be necessary will be to keep a supply of cracked corn and wheat or wheat screenings in a hopper or box where they can help themselves at will. The rapidity of growth will depend largely on the amount of animal food which the chickens find." Now, I go a bit farther on the animal food proposition. Instead of depending upon the chicks catching enough bugs, I keep a hopper of beef scrap before them, as well as the hopper of cracked corn and wheat. Neither is it always advisable to give the chicks range. If hawks, rats and other chicken enemies are around a good many will be lost on range; but the chicks may be placed in a small covered run with the ground under them well littered and a scratch feed given in the litter to promote exercise. Where they are confined in this manner, fill the hopper with the corn and wheat, but have it finely ground (a dry mash), provide a hopper of beef scrap and feed a little cracked corn and wheat in the litter. Also provide green food in some manner when the chicks are confined in this manner. Lettuce, spinach, cabbages and the like are excellent, or alfalfa chopped fine and steamed is good. Chicks on free range require somewhat less attention than chicks in confinement, but I have found that in most cases the number of chicks saved from accident by confining them more than offsets the little additional trouble in taking care of them.

I wonder if many have adopted my

suggestion that they breed Pekin ducks. They are certainly money makers and the easiest of all fowls to raise. Many think they must have a pond or tank to succeed with ducks, but this is not necessary, so long as you provide drinking water for them.  
C. M. NEVITT.

Have you hatched all the chicks you want to raise this season? Many, for one reason or another, have failed to hatch as many chicks as they thought in January they would have by May 1. Hatch them now. There is a prevailing notion that chicks hatched after May 1 will not do well. This is the worst sort of mistake. Chicks may be successfully hatched until the hens begin to moult, at which time eggs will not only be scarce, but low in fertility.

Summer-hatched chicks properly managed will live and grow nicely, but you must give them proper care. The two essential things in growing summer chicks is to keep them free from lice and provide shade for them. In addition to the pests that we have to deal with earlier in the season (lice and mites) we have the little pests which live in the grass called "chiggers." By using a small sprayer or atomizer and lightly spraying the chicks once a week with a solution made by dissolving four or five moth balls in a pint of water the chiggers will leave them alone. For the reason that about the easiest way to handle summer chicks is in fireless brooders I am going to remove the time limit on the offer of free plans for building and operating the fireless brooder, and all who write for same enclosing postage will receive the plans free.

From now on it is going to be most too warm to operate lamp-heated incubators, but broody hens are plentiful, and I recommend that you go ahead with your hatching.

## JUST ABOUT HOGS

(Continued from Page 10)

pounds; lot 5 weighed 1,000 pounds.

This shows that while Lots 3 and 4 incurred a shrinkage of thirty pounds each from the College Station weights, in the shipment to Fort Worth, lot No. 5 lost not a pound by shrinkage.

The three lots brought the following prices in Fort Worth: Lot 3 brought \$4.50 per 100; lot 4 brought \$6.10 per 100; lot 5 brought \$6.25 per 100.

On account of the very small size of those in lot 3, they were classed as pigs and therefore sold as such. They failed to grow in size while on the corn ration and never recovered from the lack of size in the first period.

### Results of Dressing.

The report from Armour & Co., Fort Worth, as to how they dressed out was as follows:

Lot 3—Dressed with heads on as pigs, 72.5 per cent chilled pork.

Lot 4—With head off, 66.29 per cent chilled pork.

Lot 4—With head off, 66.29 per cent chilled pork.

Lot 5—With head off, 68.3 per cent chilled pork.

In a report to Professor John C. Burns, William Cargill of Armour & Co. gives the following summary of the condition of the meat of each lot:

Lot 1—Were just fair. They showed considerable fat and were not firm and solid. (These were the razor-backs.)

Lot 2—Were good hogs; the meat and lard of same were much firmer and a better quality.

Lot 3—Were dressed as pigs with heads on and quality of same was very good. They were firm and solid.

Lot 4—Were poor hogs; soft and thin.

Lot 5—Very poor; very soft and what packers term oily. The meat was very soft and flabby.

## THE AUTO IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Robert Massie, a prominent stockman of Crockett county, has returned from Kansas City, where he sold 1,600 head of grass wethers at \$5.25 per hundred pounds. In regard to Mr. Massie's visit to Kansas City, the Daily Drovers' Telegram says:

"The automobiles have done a great deal for the thinly settled parts of Southwest Texas," said Robert Massie of Ozona, Texas, who has had on this market in the past few days, two shipments of grass wethers. Mr. Massie is an extensive sheep rancher of Crockett county. For twenty-five years he has been an operator in that country. At the time he went there, it was 140 miles to the nearest railroad point, but now that distance has been reduced seventy-five miles. Ozona, the county seat of Crockett county, is seventy-five miles inland from a railroad. "And yet," continued Mr. Massie, "Ozona is not as slow a place as one might think. The town has electric lights, an ice plant and most every modern improvement to be found in places of large size located on the railroads. But there is the town, away inland seventy-five miles. Down in that country we think nothing at all of being that distance from a railroad. In fact, we think little about distances anyway. We make less fuss about visiting a neighbor forty miles away than the average person up in this country would in visiting some person five miles off. Between Ozona and the nearest railroad point, San Angelo, a distance of seventy-five miles, a line of automobiles are run, which carries the mail. These machines make the run in four hours. So we get communication back and forth about the same as though we were on some lines of railroad where the train service is not extra good. The country is large, and it would seem as though it never would settle up. But we notice that strangers are getting in, and lands are becoming more valuable. So far little farming is attempted in Crockett county. It is a grazing country, with considerable mountainous and broken parts where sheep are raised extensively. And on the plains cattle are raised, making it strictly a grazing country. We have had it pretty dry all winter, and in places cattle have died from lack of grass, but I understand that since I left home rains have come, which will give us grass in a few days."

## TERRELL EXPERIMENT STATION BILL.

Following will be found a letter written to Secretary Charles Smith of the State Farmers' union by George B. Terrell of Cherokee county, Texas, who is a member of the legislature and also of the Farmers' union. The letter is written in connection with a bill introduced by him relative to the establishment of experiment stations in various parts of the state. It is a measure that was demanded by the Farmers' union and the text is given in full below:

AUSTIN, Texas, April 10.

Mr. C. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Dear Sir and Brother—Inclosed find copy of the agricultural experiment station bill which I introduced, and which has passed and is now in the hands of the governor.

I think this bill is very important to the farming interests of the state and I send you a copy that you may have it published in The Co-Operator so that our people may read it.

My bills for teaching agriculture in the state normal schools and for a cotton grading school at the Agricultural and Mechanical college have also become laws. Fraternally,

GEORGE B. TERRELL.  
H. B. NO. 11. By Terrell of Chero-

kee et al.

## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural, horticultural and feeding experimental stations in certain parts of Texas; to provide for proper appropriations therefor and repealing all laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. There shall be established at such places in the state of Texas as the board hereinafter named may deem proper, experimental stations in addition to those now in existence, for the purpose of making experiments in the planting and growing of agriculture, horticulture, cereals and plants, and the feeding and fattening of live stock for slaughter; such stations to be under the care, control, management and direction of the director of agricultural experiment stations of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and to be maintained and operated at such places in Texas as the board hereinafter designated may direct.

Two of these agricultural experiment stations shall be established west of the ninety-eighth meridian, one of which shall be in West Texas, and the other in Northwest Texas. Of the other agricultural experiment stations one shall be in the "black land" belt of Central or North Texas, one in the rice belt of South or Southeast Texas, and the others at such places in the state as the board herein created shall select.

Section 2. The governor, the commissioner of agriculture and lieutenant governor shall be, and are hereby vested with power to designate such places or localities in the state upon which agricultural, horticultural and feeding stations may be established.

Section 3. After the location of any such station or stations, such station or stations may, at the pleasure of said board, be abandoned, and located elsewhere in the state of Texas.

Section 4. In the location of any such agricultural, horticultural or feeding station, the board so locating such station or stations may take into consideration any donation of money or other property to be used in the operation and management of such station or stations, and may accept any lease of lands upon which to carry on such experiments.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the director of such stations and feeding places to issue and circulate among the farmers and live stock raisers of the state from time to time, as may be beneficial to such industries, printed bulletins showing the results of such experiments, such bulletins to be mailed to such persons as may desire same.

Section 6. That the agricultural and experimental stations now existing under the laws of the state shall, from the time this act takes effect, be under and subject to the provisions of this act, and may at the pleasure of said board be discontinued at such time as they may direct.

Section 7. The director of such station or stations is hereby given authority in the conduct and management of such station or stations to employ such assistance as may be necessary, and to purchase from time to time such implements, equipment and seeds as may be necessary in the successful management of such stations, subject to the approval of said board.

Section 8. There shall be appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 per annum or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended in the establishment, maintenance and operation of such station or stations, such appropriation to extend for two years from the end of the fiscal year for 1909.

Section 9. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. There being no provision in the laws of the state of Texas authorizing the establishing of agricultural, horticultural and feeding stations, and the fact that two of Texas' greatest industries are in a measure being daily neglected creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended and this bill be placed upon its third reading and final passage, and it is so enacted.

**THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

If you are not already a depositor of this bank, allow us to suggest that you become one. We believe you will shortly appreciate the wisdom of this advice.  
ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

**THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

**SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS**

Colonel Robert Driscoll of Driscoll is up for a few days' trip on business. The Express located him as he was reading the weights of some cattle he had sold to Dudley Bennett for the Houston market. The sale included three loads of cows averaging 805 pounds, one load of "cutters" averaging 720 pounds, two loads of heifers averaging 612 pounds, and one load of calves and yearlings averaging 430 pounds. Neither party to the deal were inclined to give out the prices, but they both seemed well satisfied with the result. Colonel Driscoll states that the rain of last week did not extend to his place, but the weight of the cattle above shows that he still has some very good grass down there.

William T. Way received a telegram from St. Louis a few days ago reporting the sale of five loads of steers for Ripley & Connell of Taylor, averaging 1,030 pounds, at \$4.95; two loads of calves for Bennett & West from their Jackson county ranch, averaging 183 pounds, at \$5.10, and one load of cows, same owners, averaging 900 pounds, at \$4.40.

Harry Johnson, who has served for several years so efficiently as assistant secretary of the San Antonio International fair, will leave in a day or two for Tennessee, his native state, to remain permanently. The patrons of the fair will miss his beaming countenance this fall, but they will be glad to know that it was his qualifications for a broader field of work and increased emoluments that prompted his change and they all trust that he may "live long and prosper."

W. J. Moore of Moore & Allen stated yesterday that the ranch at Cline was not included in the rain belt by the weather man Tuesday, and he pretended as though it didn't make much difference, anyway, but didn't come right out and say so. His firm is in good shape for a dry spell, if one is really on the program, for they had this possibility in view when they refrained from stocking up too heavily this season.

Ike T. Pryor is back from his Uvalde ranch and reports rain over a portion of it. "The rain was not as heavy nor as general as the cattlemen would have liked," said he, "but I am nevertheless grateful for the very good showers I got on about half of my range. I do not think it rained any down about Crystal City, but the signs were propitious for more rain when I left and the weather map has influenced us to hope that the rain was not over. No rain of consequence fell at

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Uvalde, but some very good rains fell between here and there."

An increased movement of cattle into the United States from Mexico for slaughter is reported from along the line, says the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram. It is presumed that the price of meat in this country makes the process profitable. The increased importations and the apparent promise of their continuance has made necessary the assignment of another inspector to the work. Colonel Albert Dean has been asked for a man, and has sent Joseph C. Reid from his force here, a veterinary inspector, to Thomas A. Bray at El Paso. That more Mexican cattle are coming in for slaughter is suggested by the opening of a slaughtering plant within the last month at Douglas, Ariz., on the international line. The cattle yards are in Mexico, and the plant in the United States. The cattle intended for slaughter, however, have to be imported to get across the line. The importations of live stock from Mexico into the United States in March were 2,369 cattle, 192 horses, 46 mules, 15 asses, 1,677 sheep, 40 hogs and 1 deer. The importations through California points of inspection were 142 cattle, 182 horses, 44 mules, 13 asses, 1,677 sheep and 40 hogs.—San Antonio Express.

F. S. Brooks, formerly assistant live stock agent of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Fort Worth, but who, since last fall, has been assistant general freight agent at Galveston, has been appointed general live stock agent of the Santa Fe system to fill the vacancy caused by the death several weeks ago of John I. Conway. He will make his headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Brooks is well known to the shippers of South Texas, though he has not had San Antonio on his itinerary often since he went to Galveston, and they are pleased that true merit has been purposely rewarded.

George H. Shanholtzer of Travis county had a mixed shipment of cattle and hogs on the Fort Worth market the early part of the week. He sold the cattle, which included bulls and cows, at \$4.50 per hundred, and his hogs of 344 pounds weight at \$6.85. He says he will raise fifty-five bushels of corn an acre this year, and is selling his surplus of last year to his neighbors at 70 cents a bushel. He came down here from Illinois a year or two ago, and says Texas land is just as good for corn as it is in Illinois. He has five acres in alfalfa and is planting five acres more this year. Some of those farmers who have been raising crops in Texas for forty years and have never shipped a load of live stock to market ought to go up and have a confab with him.

What is the Southern Texas cowman going to do with his steers when Oklahoma shuts them out? Will he take the ticks off them and clean up his range so they can go to Kansas or Oklahoma ranges, or will he trust to luck and try to keep them at home until they get to be 5 and 6 years old? If he sells many steers next year the

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

**WANTED**—To give free consultation to every afflicted man and woman, for I am positive that my Special and Specific treatment is almost an infallible cure for eruptions, blotches, blood, skin and rectal and contagious diseases, syphilis, scrofula, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, gleet, unnatural drains, impotency, etc. Weakened or lost vigor or vitality of the sexual organs, ovarian and womb displacements, irregularities or painful menstruations, nervousness, hysteria, scary feelings, backaches, kidney and bladder troubles, tired, and all run-down feelings. Should you be one of these unfortunate sufferers it might be to your interest to see me. Office, 611 1-2 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS.** Phone 1933.  
**FOURTEEN MAGAZINES FREE**—We will give absolutely FREE a three months' subscription to the following 14 leading magazines, value \$8: Smart Set, Pictorial Review, Churchill's Texas Magazine, Travel Magazine, Something New, Success, World to Day, Technical World, Women Beautiful, Home Magazine, Housekeeper, Lippincott's three weeks to Forest and Stream and three weeks to The Youth's Companion. All the above sent to your address if you will send \$2.00 at once for postage and a year's subscription to THE HOUSTON SUN, Texas' Great Family Newspaper. Address all orders to Melvin C. Churchill, Houston, Texas.

**BIG MAIL FREE**—Your name printed in our mailing directory which reaches thousands of firms who will send samples, catalogues, books, papers, magazines, etc. Send 25 cents now for one year's subscription to SOMETHING NEW that great Texas Matrimonial, Exchange, Story, Mail Order Magazine and Mailing Directory, and get your name inserted and get a BIG MAIL FREE. Address CHURCHILL, Houston, Texas.

**BUY COLLINS WIRELESS TELEPHONE STOCK** as an investment. Safe and will be enormously profitable with growth. Already a successful commercial enterprise established on a net profit basis. Don't overlook Collins Wireless Telephone—it has all the earmarks of another Bell telephone chance for money making. Full facts on request. GUILLOT & CO., Investments, Dallas, Texas.

**DR. LINK**, Specialist in chronic diseases of men and women; Electro and Light Therapy, Massage, etc., in connection with medical treatment; a lady attendant to care for ladies. Dr. Link, Fourth and Main, opposite Delaware hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap, two 50-saw Pratt gins, feeders and condensers; 1 5-inch screw self-trapping Nance press; 1 Van Winkle elevating separator; also some pulleys and belts. For particulars, call on or write T. B. Jenkins, R. 5, Oxford, Ala.

**DR. A. L. HENDERSON** successfully treats diseases of women; piles, fistula, genito-urinary and chronic blood and skin diseases of both sexes. Address Dundee bldg., 7th and Houston sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

**SEED CORN**, Spanish peanuts, sorghum, millet, stock peas and fertilizers; also a full line of new crop garden seeds. Special prices on cabbage and tomato plants. Write for catalogue. Puls Seed Co., Houston, Texas, 707 Preston.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—We can supply your wants in fifty different varieties. Send for free price list. Plymouth Rock Poultry Farm, Whitewright, Texas.

**BLOODHOUNDS**, Fox hounds, imported Norwegian Bearhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Deerhounds. Illustrated catalogue, 4-cent stamps. Bookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

**MARRIED LADIES**—Send for our free catalogue of toilet specialties and reliable rubber goods. Economy Supply Co., 40 Penn ave., Newark, N. J.

**AGENTS**—Positively make \$10 to \$20 daily selling the greatest photo art specialty ever produced; something new and unusual. B. F. Nutter, Mgr., 464 Carroll ave., Chicago.

**TRY** East India or V. V. V. Liniment for man or beast; nothing like it made for pain. Address all orders to E. G. Gassaway, Fort Worth, Texas.

**LUMBER**, shingles, sash, doors, mill work to consumers; attractive prices. Consumers' Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

**TEXAS TANK AND CULVERT CO.**, manufacturers of galvanized corrugated steel tanks and cisterns, culverts, storm houses, etc., Fort Worth. \$36 A WEEK to men with rig to introduce poultry and stock powders. Grant Co., Dept. 152, Springfield, Ill.

**WINN'S IMPROVED GUINEAS**—The most profitable hogs for the Southern farmer and stockman. WELTON WINN, Santa Anna, Texas.

**CANE SEED** in car lots or locally. Ask for delivered prices and samples. D. G. PENCE & SON GRAIN CO., Whitewright, Texas.

**WRITE** to R. L. Jones, Wingo, Ky., for sample and price of leaf tobacco.

**INSTRUMENTS**

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

buyer may require a government inspector's certificate that they are free of ticks. In other words, will the cattleman refuse to dip until he gets his pastures stocked so heavily that none of them will get fat? How about this?

**LIVE STOCK**

**HORSES.**

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

**CATTLE.**

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE** For sale or exchange for land. About 40 head, principally cows and heifers; a choice lot; splendidly bred; in good flesh. Will sell reasonably or would exchange for good land at its value. They are within three miles of Jacksboro; can be easily shown. Would lease fine pasture near town to keep the cattle on if desired, at reasonable price. Am prepared to give a good deal. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—100 4-year-old steers and 440 3s; high graded, white face; sixty miles south of Midland, Upton county; above quarantine line; will deliver at Midland. Address P. M. Greenwood, Whitney, Hill county, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Ten head of Hereford bulls, 1 to 4 years; good individuals; choicest breeding; raised in pasture; guaranteed immune; prices low considering quality. Address G. Wolf Holstein, Abilene, Taylor county, Texas.

**A FINE** Red Polled bull, bred by Dr. Clifton; good enough to head any herd; weighing over 1,900 pounds; 5 years old; very reasonable price. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

**A PRIZE-WINNING** Hereford for sale, or might exchange. A Warrior Fifth bull, bred by Ikard; took second at Fat Stock Show as a yearling. Address G. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Texas.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**—Berkshire hogs and Angora goats. Breeder. W. B. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

**SHEEP.**

**PURE-BRED** Rambouillet rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

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**MILLIONS** of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; \$1.50 to \$5 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years' time on balance, three per cent interest; only \$12 cash for 160 acres at \$3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for 1900 Book of Instructions New State Law and Descriptions of Lands.—J. J. SNYDER, School Land Locator, 119 Ninth st., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National bank.

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**75,000 ACRES**, Old Mexico, \$75,000. Also cattle at cash value, about \$25,000. Ranch on railroad; well improved and fenced; coal prospects good; no trades.

**\$15,000** and \$25,000 choice improved residence properties, Fort Worth and Dallas, to exchange for good western land. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

**WANT TO BUY** Direct from owner, tracts of land from one acre to 50,000 in any good locality. Will also consider investments in houses, town lots or city property. Write me at once enclosing 10 cents for reply, with full description, maps and lowest prices. Address, MELVIN C. CHURCHILL, Houston, Texas.

**FOR LEASE**—An 8-section stock farm; permanent water; ranch and boarding house; barn, pens, etc.; 500 acres in cultivation; finest land in state; four sets farm buildings; near large town and railroad. Address Ranch, Abilene, Texas.

**TO EXCHANGE**—For ranch or unimproved land, fine four-story brick and stone business block in Central Illinois town of 20,000 population. Box 81, Independence, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—320 acres of first-class black land, three-quarters of a mile of Saginaw; will make a very low price and any kind of terms; no trade. Frank D. Jones, 603 1/2 Main st. Phone 3781.

**FOR RENT**—3,400 acres of good mesquite pasture, including 150 acres in farm, buildings, water and cross-fencing. Address Owner, this office.

**I WANT** some good farms. Give me your best cash price. J. A. Hart, 503 Moore bldg., Fort Worth.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Well located improved quarter section farm, Cleveland county, Oklahoma. Box 16, New Ulm, Texas.

**RANCH** for sale or trade—2,750 acres, Hamilton county, five miles from Hamilton; plenty of grass and water. J. E. STONE, Waco, Texas.

**WE CAN** sell your property. Send description, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Beats a windmill to a frazzle and *costs less*. Needs no towers—no cement foundation—no anchor posts—no special platform—no fixings of any kind.

Just set it up alongside any pump anywhere, bolt it in place, and it's ready for work. It takes only a few minutes. Then you are *sure of water when you want it* and in *any amount you need* for practically a lifetime.

This little wonder-worker is a pigmy in size, but a Giant in strength. Pumps water from a well of *any ordinary depth* 31 strokes a minute. We can't begin to more than *hint*, in an ad like this, about how much time and money it will save you—but the catalog will tell. The coupon will bring it.

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The Farm Pump Engine requires no *special foundation*. Any good well platform is sufficient. A few minutes after you unload it from your wagon, it's in place and at work.

You need *no pump jack*, no belts, no arms, no shafts—simply tighten four common nuts and you have a *perfect pumping outfit*.

It runs quietly and practically *without vibration*. You needn't have a *lank* unless you want it. The Farm Pump Engine always *starts at once* and will fill the stock trough in a few minutes. By connecting on a piece of common pipe for extra air chamber or "head," you can throw water over any ordinary building direct from the pump. This gives *protection against fire*. It is geared so that the crank will lift 1,000 pounds—*half a ton*—31 strokes a minute. This is sufficient to work in any ordinary well. *Length of stroke is adjustable*.

It has run all day in midsummer with the thermometer 90° in the shade. And it has pumped all night in zero weather.

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We can't begin to tell you here of all the uses of the Farm Pump Engine aside from pumping. The catalog goes into that—tells how it's used for *irrigation*, so you can have *rain every night* if you need it—tells how it's arranged with pulley to run separator, the churn or other implements—how it *does the washing* and wringing out the clothes, and in dozens of ways helps the farmer and the *Farmer's Wife*. Be sure to use the coupon today and learn *all* about this sturdy "little giant."

**Be Free from Worry about Blizzards, High Winds or Calms.**

## Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

This is the only practical and reliable Farm Pump Engine. It took us years to perfect it. Then we tested it thoroughly on our farms to know that it was *right*. Now we can supply your urgent need and give you an engine that will be a money-saver, a satisfaction and convenience for you as *long as you live*.

Don't compare this sturdy engine with any of the cheap, untried contraptions which may be offered you and which are *built to sell*. Remember, it's made by the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wis., who for years have been manufacturing Farm Machinery and Gasoline Engines of the highest quality.

You will do yourself an injustice if you consider buying *any kind of an engine* for pumping, or *any kind of a windmill*—or even repair the one which has blown down—before you get our *price*. You can afford to replace a *good windmill* with the Farm Pump Engine if only to *save your back* on the hot summer days. It's then that your stock needs the most water, and the wind sometimes doesn't blow for weeks.

And—remember this—the Farm Pump Engine *can't blow down*. Reports show that the windmill loss during the February blizzards *alone* total up *hundreds of thousands of dollars*. If Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engines had been used, the farmers of the northwest would now be *just this much money in pocket*, for there would have been no loss whatever.

Windmills are dangerous, too. If you have had to climb to the top of a tower to fix something and nearly had an arm sheared off—or got your clothing caught and just escaped being thrown to the ground—you *will know what we mean*. You would be *surprised* to know how frequent such accidents are.

There are dozens of other things we would like to tell you about this wonderful engine and the varied uses to which it can be put by those who have other uses than pumping. They are so important and so vitally interesting that we urge you most earnestly to write for the book and learn them all. Do it today, before you forget. The coupon below is for your convenience.

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The Farm Pump Engine is sold through dealers *only*. It has been so recently put on the market, however, that many dealers are not yet supplied. If not yet in stock with your dealer, write us today sure for catalog and *price*.

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For 30 Years the Leaders in Standard Farm Machinery  
Manufacturers of a full line of Open Jacket Engines for Farm Use. Also Standard Farm Machinery, Plows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Tobacco Transplanters, etc.

Mail this Coupon to Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.

Please send catalog telling all about the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine, and if factory is clogged with orders tell me how soon you could ship \_\_\_\_\_ of these engines.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

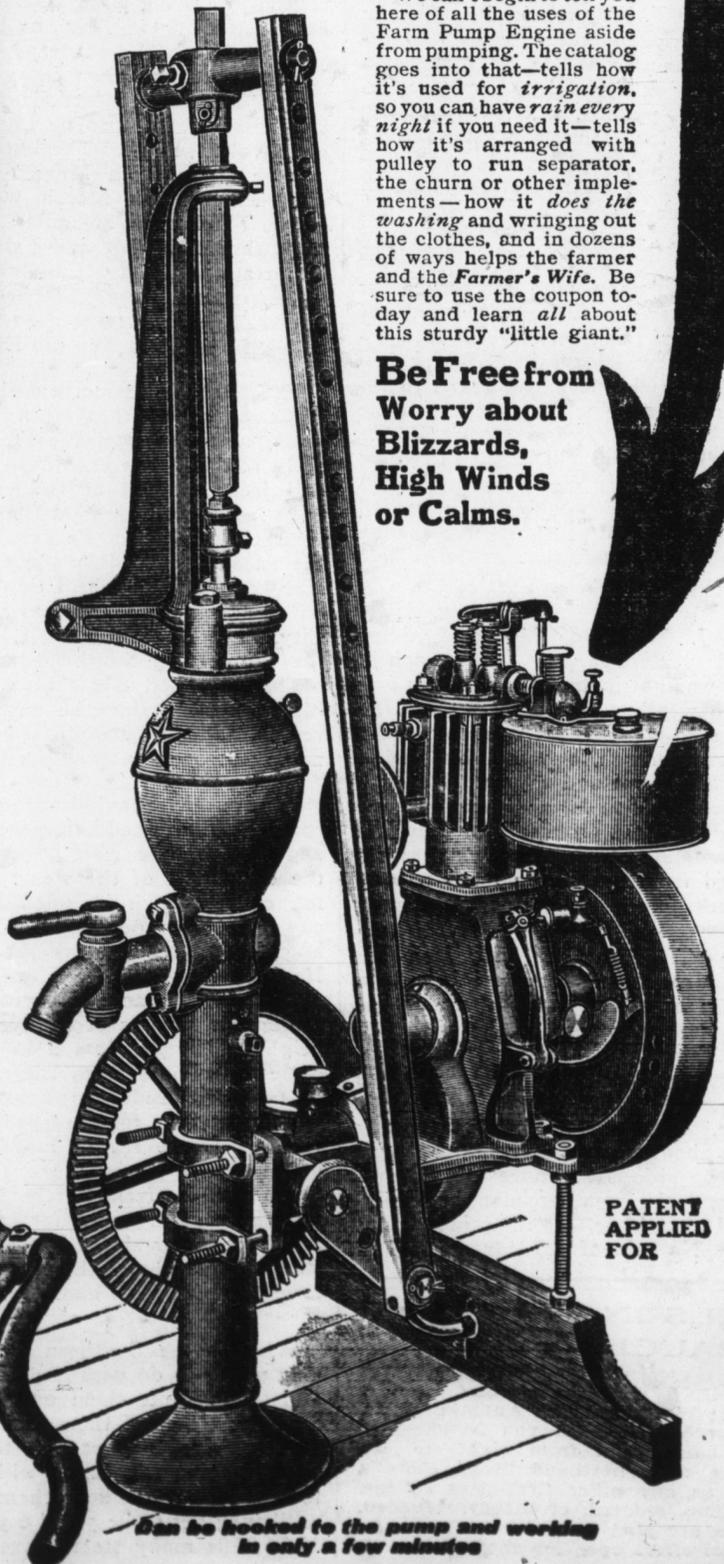
My Dealer's Name is \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_

### To Dealers

If you have not arranged to carry the Farm Pump Engine, you should *act quickly*. We shall appoint *only one dealer* in a town, and all things being equal it will be "first come, first served." We have only just started to advertise, yet these long-wanted engines are *already selling like wildfire*.

**Write Today**



PATENT APPLIED FOR

Can be hooked to the pump and working in only a few minutes