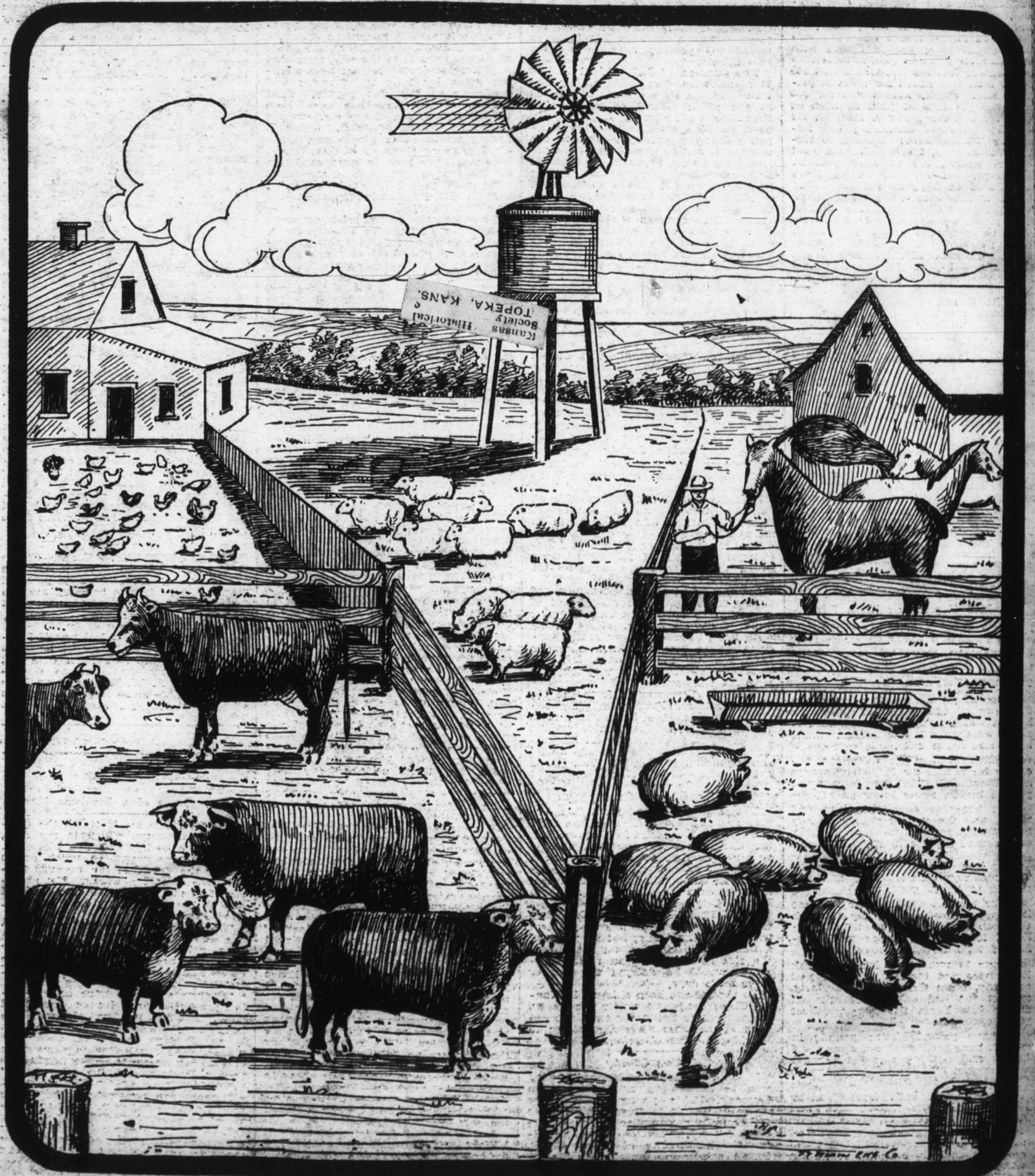


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Range News

A Montana Sale
MILES CITY, Mont.—At the horse and cattle sale held here May 25-28 by the A. B. Clarke Horse Sales Company a total of 1,200 horses and 700 head of cattle was sold. While the number of horses sold at these sales is a general thing exceeds considerably, being usually double that number at least, the weather conditions were such that the sale was as good as expected as far as the number of animals sold is concerned, while the prices were fully as good and even better than expected, being up to those of last year, size, quality and flesh considered.

Those who were here with horses which were in just fair condition realized all they were worth in every instance as they had buyers here who were ready to take everything in sight. Most of the horses on hand were from Washington and they sold higher than ever before on this market. Bunch run lots sold as high as \$50, averaging about \$50 pounds. A few good native mares unbroken sold as high as \$125; broken horses with considerable age and having blemishes sold in car lots for \$85, which was \$25 more than was asked for them at private sale. Saddle horses sold for \$35 and the government paid as high as \$150 for two car loads of stuff fit for cavalry purposes answering the following specifications: Fifteen to sixteen hands high, 4 to 8 years old, solid colors, weight 950 to 1,100 pounds. Yearlings, not fat but having good bone, sold as high as \$45 per head; small mares with colts, Washington stuff sold for more than \$50. In fact good prices were paid for everything.

As to cattle the prices were much beyond anything anticipated. Yearling heifers brought \$19; yearling steers \$26; 2 and 3-year-old steers mixed \$36, 3-year-old, straight \$40; one top load of 3-year-olds brought \$50; one straight bunch of dry butcher cows \$40 each for fifty head, and eight head of top hay fed steers brought \$65 and were turned loose on the range.

This stuff was in fine condition for this season of the year, having flesh and quantity, but it can be readily seen that cattle can be disposed of right here at the growers' doors for top-notch prices.

The dates of the next sale are June 22, 23, 24 and 25 and it is hoped by that time the yards will be dry and from the superabundance of moisture it is evident at this time that there will be all kinds of feed to bring the animals into prime condition.—Stock Growers' Journal.

Decision Sustains Grazing Regulations
The government has just won its sixth important case concerning the

PHONE OPERATOR

Regained Memory on Right Food.

The girls who answer your call on the telephone, must be quick, accurate and courteous. They must have good memories, also.

Those who work nights often get in the way of eating almost anything handy, which is apt to be the kind of food which does not rebuild waste brain and nerve cells.

"I have been night telephone operator for a number of years," writes a California girl, "and was formerly in perfect health, never knew an ail.

"But irregular hours of sleep and meals, and the use of pastry or any food that happened to be available, soon caused my health and memory to fail.

"The loss of my robust health worried me very much. And medicine seemed to do no good.

"Four months ago, mother told me it was the condition of my stomach that caused my trouble, and she believed if I would change to Grape-Nuts food, I would improve.

"Eager to regain my health, I took her advice and instead of eating just anything, I ate Grape-Nuts regularly, and at the end of four months on Grape-Nuts I am the happy, robust girl I once was.

"I have gained eleven pounds in weight, have good color, am strong and hearty and nothing seems to escape my memory. And all this I owe to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

validity of the regulations made by the secretary of agriculture to control grazing in the national forests. In the United States court at Denver, Colo., Judge Robert E. Lewis has overruled the demurrer of Fred Light, a wealthy stockman of Fitkin county, Colorado, which contended that the grazing regulations in force on the national forests are unconstitutional.

The whole case revolved around the contention raised by some Colorado stockmen that the government is no more than a private land owner in the matter of state fence laws. A number of states have fence laws which make it impossible for a private person to collect fees or damages from owners of stock which stray upon his land unless the land is fenced. The national forests are not fenced and on this the stockmen based their refusal to pay grazing fees.

A friendly suit to test the regulations of the secretary of agriculture prohibiting the drifting of stock upon the forest. At the public lands convention held in Denver last June the forest officers and representatives of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, of which Mr. Light is a member, agreed to a friendly suit. The case is practically the same as the famous Shannon case in Montana, in which the grazing regulations were also upheld.

The decision of Judge Hunt in this Montana case was affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals at the ninth circuit sitting at San Francisco on February 3, this year. That decision, stated without qualification that the grazing regulations are reasonable and valid and that the state land laws do not apply to the national forests and that therefore the drifting of stock upon the forests in violation of the regulations is trespassing, notwithstanding the state law.

The Light decision simply affirmed the same principle in another jurisdiction. The attorneys for Mr. Light, under the agreements made before the trial, are bound not to dispute the facts, but will probably appeal the legal question for decision by the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. Eventually it will be carried up to the supreme court.

The other suits attacking the grazing regulations won by the government are the following cases: The United States vs. Shannon, Montana; the United States vs. Bale, South Dakota; the United States vs. Deguirre, Northern California; the United States vs. Domingo, Idaho; the United States vs. Dent, Arizona.

Presidio County

Stockmen report cattle in splendid condition generally, considering the extended drought.

Last Saturday W. F. Gohlke sold and delivered thirty head of horses to Henry Reynolds, who drove them to his ranch.

This week Ed Farr shipped to Albuquerque one car of fat cows from Booth & Tigner and two cars fat heaves and steers from W. W. Bogel.

Station Agent Hubbard has received orders for sixty cars for shipment of fat cattle to Colorado. This is going some. Come on, Alpine.

Ed Farr, the well-known cattle buyer, who has been in Marfa for some time, pushing his business, left on Thursday night. Ed is very popular with the stockmen.

James Walker was in from the big M. & F. ranch Friday and disclosed the news that the Ryan well, from which they draw their water supply, had caved in, consequently all the cattle have to be moved to the Bogel ranch pending repairs. Captain Jim is a busy man.—Marfa New Era.

Tom Green County

The stock shipments from San Angelo are still delayed. The Santa Fe line is clear this side of Oklahoma, but the Canadian river, in Oklahoma, is on a rampage and no trains can cross. Shipments can be made to St. Louis via Paris, on the Frisco, but nearly all the sheepmen here want to ship to Kansas City.

Agent E. H. Ross states that they were preparing to ship out several trains of sheep today, but he received a message stating that on account of the rise in the Canadian river, shipments would be delayed for two or three more days.

No sheep have been shipped to Kansas City from here for over two weeks, and now there is nine or ten thousand head around San Angelo, awaiting to be shipped.—San Angelo Standard.

Sutton County

H. H. Wheelless Jr. of Menard county was in Sonora on a pleasure trip Tuesday. This young man's home formerly was in Michigan, where his father is in the lumber business. He owns a thirteen-section ranch, including the headwaters of Celery Creek. This ranch he has fenced with the intention of making it wolf proof. Two

wires are buried in the ground, four feet of heavy mesh fencing is above the ground and is followed by three strands of barb wire. The ranch having been overstocked for many years, is being allowed to rest and at the same time the wolves are being starved out and caught. The posts were shipped from Michigan and are said to be as straight as lead pencils, and the freight made them cost about 80 cents each. The News approves of this fence with the exception of the barb wire above the ground. Cable would have been better and "native" posts would not have cost so much, but our most serious objection is that it does not inclose land in the Sonora country.—Devil's River News, Sonora.

Recent fine rains have put the range of South Texas in fine condition, according to Richard King, one of the largest land owners of South Texas, who is in the city, a guest of the Menger hotel. No disease has as yet made its appearance among the cattle, a thing unusual for a rainy spring, and with good prices prevailing the cattle business is looking upward. Mr. King's ranch covers a part of four counties. The postoffice at which his headquarters are located is known as Ranch.

J. R. Holland, a prominent ranchman of Alpine, who is in the city, says that a prolonged drouth is just now working some harm to the farmers and stockmen of Brewster county. That section of the state has not been visited with a rain of any consequence since the middle of April. Grass is drying up in some places and feed-stuff showing signs of wilting. Stock, however, have been in good condition all the spring, Mr. Holland says, and were well prepared to weather a drouth. Mr. Holland is stopping at the Southern hotel.

The discussion of the prickly pear as a feed for cattle goes merrily on in the papers up north, thus causing them to waste a good deal of space which might be used in telling the farmers and feeders what kind of crops to raise in order to get the best returns. Feeding prickly pear during dry years has saved many an old grass widow in South Texas, but when it comes to feeding it to steers for the purpose of making prime beef there is nothing to it. Gathering the pear and burning the thorns off of it is too expensive.

Ike West returned from his Uvalde county ranch Monday night. He has finished delivering the steers sold to Matt Courtney and cannot resist the temptation to exult somewhat over their performance in the market. One of his shipments, made about a month ago, brought the high price on the St. Louis market, numbers and weight being considered, not only for the season, but for several years. The shipment numbered 318 head and brought \$5.75, averaging right around 960 pounds. He also got back in the lime-light last Friday on that market, when the last delivery, consisting of 302 head, averaged 901 pounds and sold at \$5.50.

The homesteader and the cattleman in South Dakota are having their little troubles now. In Stanley county, Horace and Howard Hamlin, who went out there to raise wheat and corn, became very much vexed that the cattle of F. E. Olney, one of the old-time cowmen up there, should trespass on their land, which is not under fence, and proceeded to shoot them. The cowman did not give an illustration of how quickly he could put out the lights of the offenders, which the same is at variance with the reputation universally accorded him by the eastern press. He did the very ordinary thing of having them indicted by the grand jury and will now probably get their little truck patches as damages.

The cattlemen of the Lone Tree district of Wyoming, who were enjoined recently by Reese Brothers from enforcing an alleged dead line they had established against sheep, have retaliated by calling the attention of the county assessor to statements made by the plaintiffs in their application for the injunction, among these being that they are the owners of 30,000 head of sheep in the district where the alleged dead line has been established, and that they own 12,000 acres of land there. The cattlemen say that Reese Brothers have not returned nearly so many sheep nor so many of land for assessment, and that they have either perjured themselves in their returns to the assessor or in their petition for the injunction. The cattlemen, thru their spokesman, William Summers, do not deny that they will not permit Reese Brothers to range their sheep in the disputed territory.—Exchange.

Fred Millard sold to Cooper & Savell ten fat cows at \$16.

J. L. Davis of Sonora sold to Fred Millard 335 cows and calves at \$17.50 for and calf and \$14 for dry cows.

J. S. Brown of Sonora bought from

I. N. Brooks 75 yearling steers at \$14.25 and 45 head from R. W. Davis at \$14.

O. T. Word bought at sheriff's sale two weeks ago 46 head of yearling steers and heifers at \$11 per head.

Will Evans of Eldorado, with his outfit, passed thru Sonora Thursday with the bunch of cows and calves recently bought from E. E. Fowler.—Devil's River News.

W. D. Jones, who recently sold his sheep and left home some time since for Angelo to deliver them, is having to hold them until after the traffic is renewed on the railroads, they being impaired by washouts, and will not accept shipments now.

Bruce Drake bought from John Henderson two cars of cows and one car of steers.

The U's have 500 head of stock cattle and fat cows on the road to Angelo to be shipped to northern markets.

Wool and House Destroyed

A store house containing about 8,000 pounds of wool was entirely destroyed by fire the middle of last week. It was the property of Clayton & Childress, and was on the Turkey Roost ranch.

No cause can be established for the conflagration except that of spontaneous combustion. The loss will reach to about \$1,800.—Ozone Kicker.

With five wool buyers in the city there will probably be some big lots of wool sold in a very short time by the local commission merchants. The buyers here are: W. C. McDonald, representing H. C. Judd & Root of Hartford, Conn.; Caldwell Palmer of San Antonio, representing Jeremiah Williams & Co. of Boston; C. D. Stokes of Lampasas, representing Willett & Co. of Boston; Henry Burns, of San Antonio, representing Hollowell, Jones & Donald of Boston, and James McGuirk, a representative of Goodhue, Studley & Emery of Boston. Colonel A. Wallace Littlehale of Boston, representative of Luce & Manning of that city, is expected to arrive on this afternoon's train. Colonel Littlehale in 1887 bought about three million pounds of wool from San Angelo parties.—San Angelo Standard.

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange will be in session on June 25, 26 and 27 in Omaha. The Fort Worth exchange, for obvious reasons, will not be officially represented, tho there is no law which prevents the commission men from the market going to Omaha as individuals and telling the members of the national body what a glorious time they have down in Texas when not bound up by any rigid rules of conduct. Denver wants the meeting next year and will have a big bunch of warriors there to capture it.

BRACKETTVILLE, Texas.—Clamp & West have sold to Griffin Brothers 517 two, three and four-year-old steers. The trade was consummated on Monday, but the price has not as yet leaked out.

HONDO, Texas.—It looks as if Hondo would move as many cattle this month as in May. Fifteen cars left here yesterday consigned to George W. West by A. W. West, and on June 1 George H. Johnson shipped four cars of good steers for market to Fort Worth.

(Continued on Page 15.)

BUILT UP

Experience of a Southern Man

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself," writes a Fla. man.

"I formerly drank so much coffee during the day that my nervous system was almost a wreck. My physician told me to quit drinking it, but I had to have something to drink, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about ten days. That was a year ago and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

"There's a Reason."

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

DAIRYING

History of the Creamery

Prior to 1872 no such thing as a creamery or butter factory had been known. The small farmers of New England, who were well provided with pure water, mountain pastures and other favorable conditions, had provided the cities with a small percentage of good butter at an early day, and Herkimer and Orange counties, N. Y., extended the art and developed great interest in cheese, as well as butter making. The Western Reserve of Ohio, followed these, and in this limited area prior to 1872 was produced all the fine butter worth naming. All the butter coming from the great west was denominated in the markets as "western grease." Think of all the Fox river country of Illinois and its broad prairies everywhere and likewise Iowa, whose butter and cheese product today, added to its home consumption, equals \$50,000,000. Think of all this being the lowest grade of stuff. But in 1872 John Stewart of Manchester, Iowa, invented a creamery. The world had never known a butter factory. On Spring Branch, where there was plenty of spring water, he built a building and began to buy milk from his neighbors. In 1876 he showed up at Philadelphia and took the world's prize for fine butter. It opened everybody's eyes, and it opened up new resources in the west.

Thus the creamery system originated in the west and it is entirely fitting that the largest creameries of the country are located west of the Mississippi river, altho the country is comparatively new and in this vast region dairying is done generally as a side line. When farmers become dairymen, begin producing milk to make the greatest profit, as they will sometime within the next 100 years the west, the home of the creamery, will excel.—Farmers' Advocate.

Composition of Whole Milk and Skimmed Milk

It is interesting to note wherein whole milk differs from skimmed milk or that from which the cream has been taken. A study of the comparison will aid in determining how to properly feed skimmed milk. The composition of an average sample of whole milk is as follows:

Milk sugar	4.75 per cent
Milk fat	3.60 per cent
Casein, or cheesy matter	3.00 per cent
Albumin	.50 per cent
Mineral matter	.70 per cent
Water	87.45 per cent

The composition of average skimmed milk is as follows:

Milk fat	.20 per cent
Milk sugar	5.15 per cent
Casein, or cheesy matter	3.20 per cent
Albumin	.55 per cent
Mineral Matter	.76 per cent
Water	90.29 per cent

Economy of the Cow

Upon the dedication of the new dairy building of the Iowa Agricultural College, Professor G. W. McKay, who for years has preached the true gospel of dairying to the farmers of Iowa, spoke of the economy of the dairy cow in the production of human food. He said that those who live in the present generation do not have a correct conception of the struggle for existence in other parts of the world. It is said that half the battles of this life are for food and with the advance of civilization this struggle does not seem to become less.

Therefore, anything that tends to lessen the struggle is a benefit to the human race. The cow—that is, the dairy cow—is the producer of one of the cheapest human foods we have. Three pounds of milk is equal in nutrient value to a pound of the best beef. If a beef man procures a two-pound gain in an animal or 730 pounds in a year, he is doing well. Seven hundred and thirty pounds of beef are equal to about 2,200 pounds of milk. The average dairy cow will produce three times that amount.

Therefore, you can readily see that the dairy cow will produce food at one-third the cost of the steer. Dairying does not rob the soil. A ton of butter removes less than 50 cents worth of fertilizing material from the soil. A ton of wheat, which has a market value of about \$23, removes \$7.50 worth of fertilizing material.

For Bloody Milk

Apply water to the udder as hot as the animal can stand it without being scalded, for 30 minutes at a time, twice a day. This can best be done by making a bandage that will come up around the sides and in front of the udder and tying it on the top of the back. It then runs under the cow's

udder and up between the hind legs and ties to the part coming up around the body.

The bandage is made by taking a piece of stout muslin about 15 or 18 inches wide, and 12 or 15 feet long, according to the size of the animal, and tearing it down the center until a strip of 18 to 24 inches is left to fit up under the udder. Place plenty of cotton or soft cloth around the udder and bring the bandage up to as to hold it in place, and then pour the hot water around the udder. After having thoroughly bathed the parts this way for 30 to 40 minutes, remove the bandage and wet cloth or cotton, dry the udder thoroughly and apply a strong tincture of camphor to the parts. Continue this treatment for a week or ten days, and if no improvement in the condition of the milk is manifest at the end of this time, you may consider it a hopeless case and stop the treatment.—Dr. McIntosh.

Hundred Dollars Per Cow

The farmer who is seeking to improve his dairy herd cannot expect by any known means to develop a herd of large producing cows in a few years, but, by proper feeding, breeding and selection, he can increase the product and profit each year enough to justify him in doing his best all the time. H. D. Griswold, La Crosse, Wis., has been dairying for seventeen years and writes that as a mixed farmer he does not advocate fancy breeding, but believes that it is within the reach of all to bring up a herd by careful selection and the use of pure bred sires to a high standard. Why should not the farmer keep account of his business as well as all others? Test the milk, test the cream, and so far as possible do his own business, produce a nice clean article and get the best price. The 1907 figures for his herd of twenty-one cows including three 2-year-old heifers, prove the wisdom of his judgment and show it is worth while to strive for such results:

Receipts for cream per cow	\$120
Value of calf at birth	15
Value of skim milk per cow	12
Total receipts per cow	\$147
Cost of feed per cow	44

Net profit per cow\$103

Dairy Kicks

Punctuality pays. Be prompt, regular and tidy. Pigs go with the dairy, but they should go by themselves.

To keep a cow in full flow she should be milked regularly, quickly and clean. Keep the calf pails clean. Scours is often caused by dirty drinking pails. Keep the cows up at night until the weather becomes settled and thoroughly warm.

A cow has a certain capacity as an economical producer just the same as a hand separator or a fanning mill. Fed above that capacity she must waste nutriment.

Your best cows are the ones which are making the biggest profit for you. Do not be tempted to sell them, even at a high price.

Don't let the taste of the surroundings get into the butter. Set the cream and make the butter in a clean, sweet place away from the odors of the kitchen.

Know a man by the appearance of his cows when they first go out to pasture. Some men are either too lazy or too ignorant to feed and care for their stock right.

A good currying feels just as good to the cows as it does to the horses, and is quiet as essential to their health as it is to that of horses.

Dairy Cow Is Hardy

Every now and then the assertion is made that the great milking cows are not hardy, and do not possess stamina enough. It is not a question of stamina and hardiness, but can these cows do what is demanded of them? If great performance is expected of a cow, it is not to be expected that she can do it and maintain a power to resist cold and storm, like a corn fed steer. This cow may be tender in a blizzard, or left to shift for herself in zero weather, but she need not be lacking in constitution and powers of milk production. She is simply putting life and power into milk, and cannot make milk. If the latter, she will, like any mother under like circumstances, feel cool and exposure more than if the drain upon her system incident to milk giving was not going on. It is noticed that if any of these great milking cows "go dry" they quickly recover from any signs of tenderness and lack of hardiness, and are hustlers. It may be true that some cows are not hardy, but in nine cases

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

out of ten the good dairy cow is hardy, but has the power to surrender her hardiness to profitable milking qualities on demand, and so asks her owner for protection in the way of a com-fod.

Dairy Wisdom

Butter and cheese can be produced for less money in Texas than in any other state in the Union if the farmers will apply eastern dairy methods to the business.

A well bred Hereford calf fed for milk will become a scrub for beef and most certainly the milk pail. There is a certain harmony existing between feeding and breeding that must be maintained and unless such is done failure is the inevitable result.

The two prominent points in the make-up of the dairy cow are a large stomach and a well developed udder. The first is necessary to enable her to consume large quantities of feed and the second is the laboratory in which large quantities of milk are extracted from the blood.

There are fewer milk cows per 1,000 inhabitants in the United States than there were ten years ago. Our population is increasing more rapidly than our food production. This is one reason why dairying will not be overdone soon. As the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food her chances are all the better as population increases.

Professor Spillman of the Washington experimental station writes: "In the first place the paying dairy consists of cows that eat heartily and do not make meat, but do make milk of their food. This means that they must be dairy and not beef cows. A good dairy cow, tho she be killed and buried when she gets too old to give milk, will give a profit that will buy three good beef cows."

A Minnesota buttermaker in a letter to his patrons has given up the idea that he can make a first-class product with good keeping qualities from a raw material which has not been properly cared for. It should be protected from contamination from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the market. The milk or cream should be given reasonably good care on the farm and should be delivered to the creamery in clean cans. It would be well for the buttermaker to pay more attention to the condition of the patron's cans, especially with regard to rust and open seams.

Rusty milk cans are an abomination. A rusty can or a can with open seams or crevices is not a fit receptacle for milk, and I can conceive of no filthier contamination than that which comes from the pocket in the seam of a can. Rusty cans cannot be made wholesome because such defects cannot be soldered over, owing to the fact that the solder refuses to stick to rusty spots. The hand separator bowl should be kept free from rust also.

A writer in the New Zealand Dairyman says it is practically certain that no matter how intelligently, carefully and well the products of our dairy herd in milk, butter and cheese is aged, we shall fail to make the best of our opportunities in dairying if slipshod methods are employed in the care of the cows and in the preparation and provision of their food in order to produce the largest quantity of milk at a minimum cost. We add that this is gospel truth.

The dairy cow is a good timekeeper, and knows very well when milking time comes. If she is neglected and allowed to go far beyond the regular time she begins to worry and loss follows. There are some cows that certain milkers can never get clean. They milk out all that flows readily, and strip around once or twice, then call it finished. With some cows this answers, but with others the milk must reach well up on the udder and work it with a sort of kneading process. A little manipulation of this sort will cause the whole quantity to flow into the teats, whereas without it there will be from a gill to a pint of the richest milk left in the udder every time, which means a prematurely dry cow.

Thoroughbred or Pure Bred
The term thoroughbred, while it tech-

nically belongs to a breed of horses that name is quite often applied to breeds of improved live stock and when used this way means pure bred. That by the words thoroughbred Shorthorn meant a Shorthorn eligible to register in the Shorthorn herd book. It would be more proper to say a pure bred Shorthorn, altho the meaning would be the same as the words are generally understood. The term "full blood" used by some people to mean an animal which is in reality pure bred, is not eligible to registry. It is used by others to mean pure bred or thoroughbred. As a rule it is deceptive in either case and there is really no use whatever for the term. The term "pure bred" is sufficient to describe animals eligible to registry, and other terms used for the same purpose should be discarded.—Exchange.

When butter is shipped only goat tubs should be used as the appearance of a package has a great influence upon the sale of its contents. They should be washed in scalding water, steamed and soaked in strong brine for a reasonable length of time. Liners should also be soaked in strong brine. Cloth circles should be washed down on the butter, the surplus water removed, then rubbed with dry sawdust. This forms a paste, which when dried excludes the air. Have covers clean and fasten firmly with four bright pins. Stencil neatly, do not daub.

Color in Shorthorns

In his paper in Nature Professor James Wilson of Dublin gives the following statements and results of an examination of records as to color in Shorthorns, in illustration of the application of Mendel's law of inheritance:

1. Red crossed by red should give red calves.
2. White crossed by white should give white calves.
3. Red crossed by white should give roans.
4. Roans in-bred should give red whites and roans in the proportion 1, 2.
5. Roans crossed by reds should give roans and reds in equal proportions.
6. Roans crossed by whites should give roans and whites in equal proportion.

This, giving heed to the expected exceptions as indicated above, is what we find, viz:

Four hundred and thirty-eight reds crossed by reds give 413 red, 25 roans, three whites crossed by whites give three whites.

Seventy-one reds crossed by whites give 3 red, 68 roan.

Five hundred and fourteen roans crossed by roans give 152 red, 27 roan, 84 white.

Four hundred and fifty-six roans crossed by reds give 226 red, 230 roan.

Twenty-three roans crossed by whites give fourteen roan, nine white.

For the breeder of Shorthorns this means that if he wishes to avoid white calves he is limited to three crosses, viz., red with red, red with roan, and red with white. He gets whites when whites are bred together, when white are bred with roans, or when roans are bred together.—London Live Stock Journal.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted
with brains, stock and fair education to work in an office, \$1000 a month with advancement, steady employment, most favorable and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in all states. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary College Association, Dept. 24, London, Canada.

SHEEP

Sheep Prospects in the West

In the west conditions can be said to be generally favorable to flockmasters, as the last winter was a mild one, says a writer in the *Drovers' Journal*. Grass came early and the lamb crop was good everywhere. Shearing is now progressing briskly in the northwest and the clip will be all up to expectations.

Sheepmen generally are taking a rather gloomy view of the market for both mutton and wool, however, and there is an impression that sheep raisers are up against a hard proposition. A large proportion of the feeders lost heavily last season and most of this loss is attributed to the fact that they paid too much for the sheep and lambs in the first place. They were so anxious to get the stuff that they put the price up on themselves as well as on the packers.

Nobody realizes this more than the man in the west who has been raising the sheep and making the profits. His expenses, however, have been increasing in the meantime and now he finds the price of both wool and mutton only about half what it was a year ago and he naturally feels blue. Those who are fortunate enough to have the range and the money take the situation philosophically, but all sheepmen are not fixed that way.

To me it looks a good deal like a readjustment of values all along the line. In the east, where most of the mutton is consumed, people are not as prosperous as they were a year ago. The impending presidential election is not calculated to help this situation any, and the same is true as to wool. Corn is and has been abnormally high and even if a big crop is raised this year the price is not likely to go low enough to encourage feeding unless the feeders can be bought a good deal lower than in recent years.

Personally, I am not at all panicky about the situation, but I do believe the whole sheep business is going to a lower level of values. I never expect to see prices so low that the railroads will compel flockmasters to prepay the freight on their shipments. On the other hand, it is just as injurious to the trade when the price of mutton gets so high as to be beyond the reach of the common people. The present and prospective slump in values is going to hurt some, but I believe that in the long run it will mean a broadened and more stable trade all around.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has the **BADGE OF HONESTY** on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable catarrhal pelvic drain, dragging down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or other derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home. "Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription"; it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

Seasonable Work for the Sheep Breeder

There are many things that could be said that might be helpful to the men who are trying to make everything count in the lamb business. To many of the experienced shepherds I could say nothing new, but I am constantly remembering the fellows that are trying the business for the first time and are now becoming problem solvers in the business. I would like to encourage them enough to keep them fascinated with the best business on earth. I shall speak of only three things this time, which may prove helpful to some.

First, feeding the lambs. When lambs bring six cents per pound, oats, meal and bran can be made to bring good returns. Put oats at 70 cents per bushel, and this seems very high for oats, you are paying only about 2 cents per pound. I don't hesitate to say that one pound of oats with fair pasture will put on a pound of flesh. I know there is some dispute about this matter of profit in grain feed for lambs, but it has always proved a paying proposition for me. I would like to see many of our readers who have had experience along this line give it in the *Sheep Breeder*. A symposium on feeding spring lambs would certainly bring out some interesting facts. I certainly know that lambs that do not get a full ration of milk are pushed rapidly with grain, as has been shown repeatedly in feeding twin lambs. It will pay to have a crop for your lambs and let them have a good feed once a day. If you have some stimulating green stuff, like rape, you will find it will help immensely.

Second, now is the time to fight stomach worms. Don't let them get your lambs going down hill. Try every precaution known to you and please don't say you don't believe in all this paper talk about stomach worms, just because you never saw any. Take my word for it, brother, they are about as real as things can be, and you can see them all right if you learn how to look for them. Best of all, arrange a rotation of pastures and keep your lambs coming to fresh pasture every week for the next month or two. If you can't do this use worm powders, and, by all means, keep tobacco stems and pulverized tobacco in the salt. This last may prove to be the simplest and best worm powder of all. Make this good use of tobacco and stop so much chewing and spitting yourself. If, in spite of these precautions, you get stomach worms in your lambs, you will have to resort to more drastic remedies, which we won't go into here. Rest assured that the most extravagant feeding you have ever tried is feeding stomach worms.

Third, the day of the tick is here, and there is no telling how much is lost by these pesky parasites. You may be sure that if your lambs are covered with ticks you will have these to feed along with the lambs, and it is hard to keep your lambs growing when annoyed with ticks. Catch a lamb that you find biting himself and turn him up on his back and see if his belly is pretty well covered with ticks. If so, you ought to be doing something. In this case there is a certain remedy, which, to be sure, is troublesome, but it is good to know of a remedy that is effective. This remedy is dipping.

You may use any of a large number of advertised dips. Directions for the use of which are given by the manufacturers. This dipping can well come just after shearing and thus avoid the dipping of the whole flock. Just after shearing all of the ticks take to the lambs and you can make a clean sweep by dipping these twice. The first time you kill all of the living ticks, the second time you kill all that have hatched from the eggs since the last dipping. The second dipping should be long enough after the first to insure the hatching of all of the eggs, which in warm weather would be from 10 to 12 days, and close enough to the first dipping to make sure that ticks hatched out just after the dipping will not be old enough to lay eggs. This is a matter of some uncertainty, but it is generally put at eight to ten days.—H. B. Arbuckle in *American Sheep Breeder*.

Introduction of Pedigreed Breeds

To Bryce Little, father of the well-known cattle and sheep raisers, J. J. and David Little, is due the credit of introducing pedigreed breeds into Texas. In 1875 he imported from Ohio the first Spanish Merino that ever pastured on the rich Lone Star State ranges and which are the best wool producers both in fineness of texture and quality of any sheep known to the trade. Both the Spanish Delaine and Merino have been crossed with the famous French Rambouillet breed, celebrated as a mutton carrier, and the re-



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sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once. **NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. **FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$20 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the **wonderfully low prices** we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free to all. **COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.**

\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

sult is the breed known as the Franco, which, while acquiring by the breed affiliation much more mutton weight, has lost none of the wool fecundity of the Merino. Dave Little's ranch is on rich black soil bordering on Elm Creek, twenty miles northwest of Pearsall, in Frio county, and he is one of the most successful sheepmen of the country and specializes the Franco breed. He is also an extensive cattle dealer.—Pearsall News.

THE SHEEP HERDER

All day across the sagebrush flat,
Beneath the sun of June,
My sheep they loaf and feed and blat,
Their never-changing tune,
And then, at night, when they lay
As quiet as a stone,
I hear the gray wolf far away,
"Alo-one!" he says, "Alo-one!"

A-a! ma-a! ba-a! eh-eh-eh!
The tune the woolies sing;
It's rasped my ears, it seems, for years,
Tho' really just since spring;
And nothin', far as I can see
Around the circle's sweep,
But sky and plain, my dreams and me
And them infernal sheep.

I've got one book—it's poetry—
A bunch of pretty wrongs
An eastern lunker gave to me;
He said "twas 'shepherd songs.'
But, tho' that poet sure is deep
And has sweet things to say,
He never seen a herd of sheep
Or smelt them, anyway.

A-a! ma-a! ba-a! eh-eh-eh!
My woolies greasy gray,
An awful change has hit the range
Since that old poet's day,
For you're just silly, on'ry brutes
And I look like distress,
And my pipe ain't the kind that toots
And there's no "shepherdess."
—Charles B. Clark Jr., in *Pacific Monthly*.

Sheep Shearings

The wool trade is still inactive and wool growers do not seem to be in a hurry to sell.

Sheep and goats are a good class of property to tie to. Prices will right themselves soon.

Large quantities of wool have been stored at Lampasas during the last three weeks and it is still in storage, awaiting a price which will be satisfactory to the producer. The wool of that section is of the best quality and always brings a higher price than that produced in the southern or western sections of the state. The growers would be glad to get the figure they received last year, but have little hope of reaching that.

Government Gives Out Crop Report

Comparisons Show Marked Improvement Over 1907

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The condition of crops on June 1 as found by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture was summarized in a report given out by that department yesterday. Besides including the figures already announced for winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, rice, barley and hay, the report shows the condition of other crops for June 1, 1908, and June 1, 1907, respectively, as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Pasture	97.7	80.6
Clover	96.7	78.6
Alfalfa	88.9	86.1
Apples	66	50.1
Peaches	73	37.4
Blackberries	94	83
Raspberries	91.9	78.7
Cantaloupes	81.9	72.7
Watermelons	81.1	74.4
Cabbage	90.4	84.3
Onions	92.1	87.9
Sugarcane	91.3	91.4
Sugar beets	86.2	87.8
Hemp	86	86.7

QUANAH, Texas, June 13.—Quanah now has a live, wide awake Commercial Club.

She needed such an organization for a long time, the need becoming more apparent every day. Wednesday evening a meeting was called and about fifty business men and citizens responded. They entered into a temporary organization, appointed M. E. Kerrigan temporary chairman, Harry Koch and Mrs. B. F. Hart as secretaries. A committee consisting of D. E. Decker, F. B. Kirby and Frank Brazill was appointed to draft by-laws for the club and a soliciting committee for membership consisting of Harry Koch, Judge Martin and Mrs. B. F. Hart was appointed by the chair.

DALLAS, Texas, June 13.—George A. Carden, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, today issued his official call for the San Antonio convention to assemble August 11. The call contains 2,000 words and is in strict accordance with the Terrell election law. The instructions to county chairmen are minute in every detail. The convention will nominate state officials.

Weekly Texas Crop Report

BALLINGER—No rain with maximum temperature 97. Corn crop in good condition. Wheat good, being threshed. Oats good, being threshed. Cotton good, the crop is about half worked out and is growing rapidly. With a little rain yield will be enormous.

Stephens County

BRECKENRIDGE—Weather cloudy. Plenty of rain. Corn crop is in good condition. Wheat fair. Oats good and cotton fair.

Jones County

ANSON—Weather fair. Crop conditions good. Corn fair, wheat good, oats good and cotton fair.

Wise County

COTTONDALE—Weather warm. Corn crop sorry, which can also be said of the wheat. Oats are good and yielding well, while cotton is good.

Hale County

PLAINVIEW—Rain six inches. Maximum temperature 70. Condition of corn good. Wheat, oats and cotton are in from good to fine shape. The season in this section has been good.

Ector County

ODESSA—No rain and weather good. Corn fair condition. There is no wheat or oats and cotton is in fair condition, with good prospects ahead.

Runnels County

BALLINGER—Weather good with no rain. Condition of wheat fine, the same can be said for both oats and cotton.

Mitchell County

CUTHBERT—Weather good with no rain. Good season and crops are in good average condition. Some prospects for damage by grasshoppers in cotton. Corn good and cotton also.

Howard County

BIG SPRINGS—General weather fair with no rain. Maximum temperature 88, minimum 63. Corn fair, wheat none, oats none. Cotton not good on account of hail and lateness.

Runnels County

ROWENA—Six inches of rain. Corn very good condition. Wheat, all that was planted, made an average of fifty bushels per acre. Oats best ever made about sixty-five bushels to the acre. Oats and wheat already cut. Cotton so far the best ever had.

Dawson County

LAMESA—Weather dry for last week. Rainfall so far 30 inches. Maximum temperature 60. Corn in good condition; no wheat or oats. Cotton crop in fair condition.

Comanche County

DE LEON—Weather for past week good with no rain. Maximum temperature 75. Condition of the corn crop 80 per cent; wheat 80 per cent; oats 90 per cent, and cotton 75 per cent. Conditions of crop improving.

Medina County

MEDINA—Small grain has been cut; damaged some by hail and rain has damaged grain in shock. Young corn doing well. Threshers are beginning work and grain is turning out good yield. Farmers still planting cotton.

Fayette County

LA GRANGE—In opinion of farmers the corn crop is the best in years and is now practically made. Cotton fairly good except in lowlands, where water and grass have damaged the plant. Boll weevil are reported as being numerous.

Goliad County

GOLIAD—Numerous orchards of the Satsuma oranges have come in this season and every tree is loaded down with the fruit. One of the prettiest sights ever seen in this county is the orange orchards at present. Many new orchards are being put in, and before many years this will be a crop of no small income.

Eastland County

DOTHAN—Weather showery but light fall. Corn is good, wheat very good, oats very good and cotton late but fair. Wheat and oats mostly harvested. Insect damage light. Prospects an average to date.

Mitchell County

COLORADO—A trace of rain. Cotton fairly good. Crops are late.

Midland County

MIDLAND—Hot and dry with no rain. Maximum temperature 102, minimum 60 degrees. Corn in good condition. Cotton good.

Erath County

BLUFFDALE—No rain last week. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 75 degrees. Corn is in good condition, wheat good, oats good and cotton fair.

Gray County

MCLEAN—Rain fall for week .92 of an inch. Maximum temperature 87, minimum 57. Cotton late. Scattering hail storms with some local damage in spots.

Johnson County

JOSHUA—Weather pleasant with no rain for week ending June 8. Maximum temperature 85. Corn crop good on prairie; not good at all in timber. Wheat medium; oats reasonably good; cotton late; not much in sight yet.

GRANDVIEW—Condition of cotton good.

Shackelford County

MORAN—General weather pleasant with maximum temperature 98, minimum 69. Corn crop in fine condition, wheat medium and oats fine. Cotton fine excepting its being late about twenty days. Perfect weather and perfect conditions.

Scurry County

SNYDER—Weather good with three-quarters rainfall. Maximum temperature 85, minimum 45. Corn crop in good condition, wheat good, oats good and cotton good. Very favorable growing weather all week. No insects or storms.

Taylor County

ABILENE—General weather for past week has been fair with south winds. Rain .49 of an inch. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 63. Condition of corn, wheat and oats good while cotton is reported fair. Oats a good yield; wheat a moderate one; condition of cotton satisfactory.

Coleman County

SANTA ANNA—Weather dry but cloudy. Temperature, maximum 55, minimum 60. Condition of crops an average of 68, with corn of 70, wheat 75, oats 80 and cotton 50 per cent. Cotton is four weeks late and has been damaged considerably by overflow and weeds and some insects.

Borden County

GAIL—Weather good, with one-quarter inch rain. Maximum temperature 85, minimum 70. Condition of corn good. Cotton early planting good, late poor. The county is practically a stock country. Range conditions good; stock in good condition.

Gray County

ALANREED—The past week to June 6, there has fallen one and a half inches of rain. Maximum temperatures 85 degrees, minimum 65 degrees. Corn crop in good fix, wheat promising, oats promising and cotton fairly good. All crops in the Panhandle are promising; no overplus of rain, but some damage from hail.

Parker County

WHITT—Rain and wind storms. Rain eight inches. Corn in fair condition. Wheat damaged by rain and wind. Oats in fair condition, but falling down before can be harvested. Some rust reported. Cotton in bad condition, has been replanted twice and some a third time. Too wet to work cotton and it is getting weedy.

Fort Bend County

RICHMOND—County Commissioner Bob Marshall of the prairie belt west of here was in town and reports the corn and cotton crops being in fine condition.

Mr. Fritz Foster, a large land owner near Meedville, joined by Fritz Schendel and other farmers, has the Pitstick Drainage Company engaged in cutting several miles of ditches thru their lands. The drainage proposition is receiving the attention of the prairie farmers and drainage will be undertaken on a large scale in the near future.

Tom Green County

SAN ANGELO—Cloudy at night

with cool wind. No rain. Warm temperature. Corn good but small acreage. Wheat and oats both good. Cotton also good. Have a good underground season and are not suffering for rain. Prospect good for a crop.

Borden County

GAIL—Corn in good condition. Good wheat was made, also good oats. Cotton is looking well in this section now.

Archer County

ARCHER CITY—Weather warm with no rain. Corn in good condition, wheat fair, oats fair and cotton fair.

Gray County

PAMPA—Corn crop in good condition; wheat an average of ten bushels per acre; oats medium.

Sherman County

STRATFORD—Corn is in fair condition, wheat poor and oats fair. No cotton planted here. Has been very dry in this section until recently, but are having rain now.

Hall County

ESTELLENE—Rain four inches. Corn in fair condition, cotton replanted.

Palo Pinto County

MINERAL WELLS—Weather mostly fair with two small showers. Corn in good condition, cotton small, several weeks late.

Kendall County

COMFORT—Farmers harvesting heavy crop of oats; fifty bushels to the acre. Wheat crop very poor; most farmers not even mowing the crop. Frost almost killed the whole crop.

Wilson County

LAVERNIA—Corn crop good and prospects are for a big yield. Cotton is growing well and the boll weevil is doing no appreciable damage.

Cottle County

GINSITE—Weather moist with rainfall of 2.10 inches. Temperature, 70 maximum, 55 minimum. Corn crop in good condition; wheat fair and oats good. Cotton only medium condition.

Hemphill County

GLAZIER—Weather hot with slight rain. Condition of corn crop fair; wheat fair; oats poor and cotton none.

Childress County

CHILDRESS—Crop conditions in this country are in fine shape considering the amount of rainfall. Cotton is damaged some in places, corn not hurt. Wheat and oats are turning out large yields. A great deal of cotton is being replanted. No rain during the present week.

Johnson County

CLEBURNE—No rain for the last week. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 70 degrees. Corn fairly good if can have one or two more rains at the proper time will make good corn. Wheat, none; oats an average crop. Cotton looks fairly well.

Archer County

DUNDEE—Weather damp, ten to twenty-six inches of rain has fallen in last two weeks. Corn good, wheat good, also oats and cotton. Crops are very fine here this year. There are many members of the Farmers' Union up here in good circumstances and the membership as a whole is large.

Foard County

THALIA—Rainy and windy. Eight inches of rain with medium temperature. Condition of corn fair, wheat very good, oats good but cotton is in bad condition, considerably damaged by wind and hail.

Young County

ELIASVILLE—Weather cloudy with plentiful rainfall. Temperature nominal. Corn fine, being in silk and tassels, wheat good, also oats. Cotton good, with prospects for all crops good.

GRAHAM—Maximum temperature 85. Corn crop good; wheat fair; oats good and cotton good.

Wheeler County

WHEELER—Four inches of rain. Temperature, maximum 54. Condition of corn crop fair; wheat a little short and in head, but fairly heavy. Oats damaged some by rains, only fair. Cotton damaged considerably by washing, covering, etc.

RAMSDALL—Rainy and stormy, rainfall 6 to 10 inches, minimum temperature 70. Condition of corn crop, stand good and growing nicely. Wheat fair to good, oats good. Cotton good stand, growing nicely. General pros-

pects good for big crop; grass fine; tile in fine condition; hogs plenty and country settling up fast.

Coleman County

GOULDBURK—Corn good, wheat fine, oats good and cotton good, weather very good.

Comanche County

GUSTINE—No rain, maximum temperature 100 degrees. Corn fine, fine, but cotton not very good.

Haskell County

SAGERTON—No rain, weather normal, corn good, wheat good, goods, cotton good; in fact all prospects are flattering at present.

Pecos County

GRAND FALLS—Oats good with yield of forty bushels to acre. Co good stand. A long continued spell.

Jones County

ANSON—Weather normal. No corn crop fair, wheat good, oats good and cotton good.

Donley County

CLARENDON—Weather was about two inches of rain. Corn in good condition, wheat good and oats fair. Condition of cotton remains good.

Milam County

CAMERON—Farmers about planting their crops in the bottom. Cotton on uplands being hurt by boll weevil. Rain within ten days insure fine corn crop.

Taylor County

BOMARTON—Weather good, crop good, wheat good, oats good, damaged by rust some; cotton get some complaint of web worm, little no damage by storms.

Armstrong County

CLAUDE—One inch of rain, maximum temperature 85, minimum 60. Corn in fair condition, wheat good. Just beginning to harvest, oats about two thirds crop. Cotton just up.

Comanche County

HASSE—Cloudy but no rain and not needing any. Corn crop in fine condition, oats fine and cotton fair. Hail about May 23 did some damage, causing much cotton to be replanted. Also too much rain at that time. Has overcome that and prospects are good with cotton about two or three weeks late. More feed stuff will be raised this year than ever before.

Runnels County

MILES STATION—No rain this week. What corn is planted in this district is in good condition. Wheat is being harvested and is turning out well, but not much acreage. Oats a being threshed and are making a good yield. The prospect for cotton is good to date.

Lampasas County

LAMPASAS—Corn crop very promising and the wheat crop is also very fine. Barring accidents a banner crop will be made in this section. Oats are being shipped by the car and the yield per acre is large. Price is better than for years and farmers are rushing their grain to market, in some instances the thrasher follows right after the binder and it is hauled at once to market.

Eastland County

OKRA—Maximum temperature 90. Condition of corn 90 per cent, oats 90 per cent of a normal crop, cotton 70 per cent. Nice farming weather for last ten days.

DOTHAN—Weather fair. Crops are good.

Lampasas County

SCHOOL CREEK—Weather fine for growing crops. Small grain has been cut, corn laid by and cotton chopping nearing a close. A few have a lot of chop. Threshing will begin next week. Peaches and plums are ripening and corn is getting in roasting ears.

Brown County

BANGS—Plenty of feed for another year, a fine crop of wheat and oats already saved, corn and sorghum as fine as can be, cotton is blooming.

INDIAN CREEK—Prospects for a crops were never better. Wheat and oats harvest is over. Altho crops were damaged some and a good deal lost the yield of both wheat and oats was good. Millet and feed stuffs all nearly ready for the harvest and fine. A few more days of dry weather and crops will be in good shape, they being in the weeds, owing to so much rain.

Williamson County

ROUND ROCK—Crops in best condition.

(Continued on Page 11.)

A Beef Club Among Farmers

The Mission Center Beef Club has been in operation for a number of years, and is now regarded as necessary a factor toward furnishing the farmer's table with that which helps to soul and body together as is the case.

It is the aim of the club to butcher and dress beefs from 350 to 400 pounds each. One beef is killed each week, commencing May 1 and running to October 1. Each shareholder receives about 20 pounds per week and a one-half share 10 pounds per week.

Each shareholder furnishes one beef during the season, those having beeves of their own notifying the secretary when they will be ready for the butcher. Then those not having beeves are notified as to when they are expected to butcher, giving them plenty of time to purchase a good beef. In this way to avoid killing half fat stuff, as is sometimes the case where their turn is determined by drawing numbers.

One person does all the butchering of the club and cuts the meat up ready for cooking. He is well equipped for the work and does the butchering for several clubs. The butcher receives for his services. This is paid by the patron furnishing the beef, the butchering being done on the farm where the beef is furnished. The patron furnishing the beef keeps the hide, which more than pays for his trouble in the butchering.

The club pays seven cents per pound for the dressed beef of the first four weeks and six cents for the second week, and after that five cents per pound. A record is kept of the weight of beef furnished the club; also amount received from each patron. Settlement is made at end of season. Those receiving more meat than they furnished the club pay the difference, and those receiving less are paid by the club. This gives each patron fresh meat weekly at an average of 5 1/2 cents per pound. By hanging the meat in the cell as soon as received, it will keep for a week.—L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kansas.

The families comprising the Mission Center Beef Club, above described, are located a few miles southwest of Topeka, Kan. The plan is heartily endorsed by Farmers Advocate. Mr. Vrooman, the writer of the letter, will doubt be glad to answer any inquiry which interested parties might make if they will write him enclosing a postage stamp. The beef club is the advantage of supplying in summer a neighborhood with fresh meat in such quantities as they can use before spoiling. This is certainly a worthy object and Farmers Advocate would be pleased to know that this explanation has been the result of other similar organizations. An Iowa beef club has been organized on the following plan:

Last year we organized a beef club for the purpose of furnishing beef weekly to its shareholders. A president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and inspector were elected and a constitution and by-laws governing the club were adopted. Eighteen shares were taken by 32 patrons; 28 taking half shares and four taking full shares. In taking half shares two would furnish a beef, one paying his partner market price for one-half the beef, live weight. Each shareholder furnishes one beef during the season, which begins the second week in May and continues to the latter part of September.

We butchered 21 beeves last season, 9-year-old heifers, ranging from 600 to 800 pounds. They first passed the inspector's examination. Any animal that is diseased or disabled is rejected. One was taken to the slaughter house each Tuesday morning by the person furnishing it.

Each shareholder's turn is determined by drawing numbers. The one drawing No. 1 furnishes his beef the first week, No. 2 the second week, etc. Each shareholder paid \$3 to erect a slaughter house, which was built as near central as possible, being on the farm of the inspector. The house, which is 10x14 feet, is made of rough lumber, floored with two-inch stuff.

The beef is left in the corral until evening, when the butcher, whom we previously hired, kills, skins and hangs it up to cool till morning. Early Wednesday morning he cuts it up ready for cooking, cutting all the steak possible, so that each patron gets some steak, roast and boiling beef each time. Each patron is supposed to go to the slaughter house for his share. A full share will run from 12 to 22 pounds, a half share only half that amount.

The hides are sold to our local butcher, the proceeds going to the treasurer, who in turn pays the butcher for his work. His charges were \$2 for beef,

but this year it will be \$2.50. A record is kept of the weight of the beef furnished, the amount each patron receives each week, and the amount each hide brings. At the end of the season a settlement is made. The patron who furnishes more beef than he receives gets six cents per pound for the difference, or if he receives more than he furnished he pays six cents per pound for the excess. After all expenses are paid from the hide fund, if there is any left it is paid back to each patron according to the hide furnished.

This club gave entire satisfaction last year and we are preparing for another season. What we have done others can do. Why not organize a beef club and have fresh meat during the summer when we are doing our hardest work? If anyone should have the best, let it be the farmers.—Nelson Savage, Taylor County, Iowa.

Cowan Addresses Cattle Raisers

Senator Culberson and Congressman Smith Get Praise

President Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and other members of the executive committee from Southern Texas, arrived Thursday shortly after noon and took part in the afternoon session of the committee.

Those present at the meeting were Ike T. Pryor, president of San Antonio; J. H. P. Davis of Richmond, Oliver Loving, of Jacksboro; Judge Sam Cowan, W. J. Moore, of San Angelo; D. B. Gardner, Sam Davidson, S. E. Burnett, George T. Reynolds, of Fort Worth; C. A. Broome, of San Angelo; J. B. Jackson, of Alpine, and Martin O'Connor of Victor.

Judge Sam Cowan, who has just returned from the North, where he represented the cattlemen before the interstate commerce commission in the terminal charge matters, addressed the meeting, telling of the progress of this litigation. Discussion of other matters of interest to cattle raisers took up the afternoon. A resolution of thanks to Senator Culberson and Congressman W. R. Smith for their work in behalf of the cattle interests of Texas was adopted.

The roll of sixty new members admitted to the association and representing 31,000 head of cattle, is as follows: W. M. Albright, Weser; S. N. Allen, Knickerbocker; Arnett brothers, Loop; J. C. Autrey, Eden; Baldrige & Godair, Tulsa, Okla.; J. B. Belcher, Big Springs; Jesse Billings, Minera; E. E. Burns, Sealy; Byrd Cattle Company, Carrizo Springs; E. Cloude, Junction, Texas, and Elgin, Kas.; William H. Brown, Dumas; B. M. Craig, Checotah, Okla.; S. E. Crews, San Marcos; Frank Douglas, Christoval; J. W. Duncan, Tivoli; Ed and George L. Dupree, North Fort Worth; W. B. Ellis, Menardville; C. E. Epps & Son, Plainview; F. M. Erickson, Tulsa, Okla.; Charles Fessman, Eagle Pass; H. Field, Bronco; John W. Gordon, Hereford; D. M. Graham, McLean; John S. Hagler, Fort Worth; A. A. Hartgrove, Millerville; W. T. Hill, Cotulla; G. W. Hobbs, Spofford; J. J. Hudson company; Newark; H. F. Kauffmann, San Antonio; A. Lebmann, Eagle Pass; J. E. Lindsey, Llano; H. L. Mangum, Uvalde; Max Marshall, Loyal Valley; Abe Mayer, San Angelo; Mears & Wilkinson, Menardville; George Miller, Elkins, N. M.; L. R. Millican, Allamore; Mrs. D. B. Millsap, Rotan; A. B. McAfee, Miami; George H. Newman, Skiatook, Okla.; John R. Nolan, Canadian; W. L. Payne & Sons, Mill Creek, Okla.; J. F. Perkins, Alfred; E. H. Price, Knowles, N. M.; N. B. Pulliam, Uvalde; S. B. Raney, Barksdale; John Reynolds, Alfred; J. R. Robbins, Owensville; W. A. Roberts, Frietown; J. P. Seay, Toyah; J. A. Stewart, Waelder; J. E. Sullivan, Skidmore; W. Thomas, Cuero; Thornton estate, Floresville; J. C. Turman, Uvalde; Walston & Ellis, Menardville; White & Ledbetter, Brady; C. B. Woodward, Frietown; S. P. Woodward, Coleman; J. R. Wright, Pecos; W. T. Wright, Alfred.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., June 13.—Col. Clarence B. Douglass, editor of the Muskogee Phoenix, today announced his candidacy for the office of corporation commissioner and will make his campaign on a platform dedicated to the development of Oklahoma.



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The Proper Way to Wean Pigs

A writer in the Rural World has this to say relative to the subject matter that heads this article:

It is time to consider the subject of weaning the pigs if the sows are to be bred for a fall litter, and most up-to-date hog raisers realize that there is double profit in two litters a year. There is considerable difference in the age at which pigs are weaned, for breeders cannot agree on this for the reason probably that all are not situated alike.

The department of agriculture, seeking information in regard to the most desirable age for pigs to be weaned, directed inquiries to 398 breeders situated in all parts of the country, and replies varied from four to twelve weeks, thirteen choosing the first extreme and fifty-nine the last. In between, sixty-seven weaned the pigs at six weeks, three at nine weeks, ninety-three at ten weeks, while the largest number, 161, weaned their pigs at eight weeks.

The writer has always regarded this age as the most desirable if the sow is to produce two litters a year, for with a period of two weeks in which to recover from the effects of suckling she can be brought into such condition as to promise vigor and numbers in the succeeding litter. If the sow was in good flesh when the pigs came and was fed generously, she is not much "run down," hence the allotted two weeks are long enough for her to recuperate in and thus the dates of the coming of spring and fall litters are each year the same and such time can be chosen for the birth of each as will best suit climate, feed and time of marketing.

There is little danger that pigs cannot shift for themselves at 8 weeks of age if they have been taught to eat as they should have been by providing little troughs in a little inclosure to which they had access but from which the mother was excluded. This food may be a slop of milk and ground grains or it may be mill feed slightly moistened and whole or cracked corn soaked till soft, or commercial feed stuffs of the feeder's choosing.

Whatever it is, if the pigs are fed in clean troughs morning and evening and can run with the sow on a good pasture of rye, rape, clover or alfalfa, they are big, hearty fellows at 8 weeks, and will hardly notice the loss of their mother when she is taken from them.

Let us emphasize this part of weaning, viz.: the separation of the sow from the pigs, for this may seem a distinction without a difference when compared with the separation of the pigs from the sow, yet the first insures that the pigs remain in their old home and thus do not lose "home and mother" at once, while the latter takes them away from familiar surroundings as well as from the maternal food supply, and they pine for both, possibly more for the former than the latter, hence we hear many farmers say, "Weaning set my pigs back and they are not doing any good."

One word more in regard to time of weaning: If there is an abundance of skim milk for feeding the pigs, and

there is some reason why the sow cannot suckle her young up to eight weeks, as, for instance, the succeeding litter is desired as soon as possible, there is no reason why the pigs should not be weaned earlier, even as early as four weeks, the time chosen by thirteen out of 398 breeders.

BIG SALE OF WOOL

Million Pounds Brings \$120,000 on San Angelo Market

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 13.—One million pounds of eight and twelve months' wool clip were sold here Friday. The buyers were Wm. & Co., Jermiah Williams & Co., Hollowell, Donald & Jones, Goodhue, Studley & Emery, all of Boston, and H. C. Judd and Root of Hartford, Conn. The eight months' clip brought from 8 to 13 cents, and the twelve months, 10 to 16 cents. The wool sold aggregated \$120,000. Shipments began today. There still remains 750,000 pounds, not included in the above sales, which probably will be sold the next few days.

PALESTINE, Texas, June 13.—The jury in the case of Sam Tubbs, charged with the murder of Constable Dave Pierce at Frankston a few months ago, returned a verdict late this afternoon of guilty, assessing the punishment at life in the penitentiary. The jury was out two hours. The case attracted much attention in this county, and the defense made a plea of insanity.

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Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

By Arthur Morrison. Copyright L. C. Page & Co.

(Continued from last week)

When at last Hewitt and I sat with Mr. Peytral in his study, "Mr. Hewitt," said Peytral, "I am not sure how far explanations may go between us. There is more in that death in the barn than the police will ever guess."

Peytral was haggard and drawn, for, as he had let slip already, he had scarce slept an hour since leaving home on Thursday.

"I am tired," he said, "and worn out, but that is not a novelty with me; and I'm not sure but we may be of use to each other. Did my daughter tell you why she sent Mr. Bowmore after me on Thursday night?"

Hewitt explained the thing as briefly as possible, just as he had heard it from Miss Peytral.

"Ah," said Peytral, thoughtfully. "So she thought my manner became moody a few months back. It did, no doubt, for I had memories; and more, I had apprehensions. Mr. Hewitt, I think I read in the papers that you were in some way engaged in the extraordinary case of the murder of Mr. Jacob Mason?"

"That is quite correct, I was."

"There was another case, a little while before, which possibly you may not have heard of. A man was found strangled near the York column, by Pall Mall, with just such a mark on his forehead as was found on Mr. Mason's."

"I know that case, too, as well as the other."

"Do you know the name of the murderer?"

"I think I do. We speak in confidence, of course, as client and professional man?"

"Of course. What was his name?"

"I have heard two—Everard Myatt and Catherton Hunt."

"Neither is his real name, and I doubt if anybody but himself knows it. Twenty years ago and more I knew him as Mayes. He was a Jamaican. Mr. Hewitt, that man's foul life has been justly forfeit thousand times, but if it belongs to anybody it belongs to me!"

It was terrible to see the sudden fiery change in the old man. His lassitude was gone in a flash, his eyes blazed and his nostrils dilated.

For a little while he sat so, his mouth awork with passion; then he sank back in his chair with a sigh.

"I am getting old," he said, more quietly, "and perhaps I am not strong enough to lose my temper."

Well, as I said, Mayes was a Jamaican, a renegade white. Do you remember that in the black rebellion of 1865, there was a traitorous white man among the negroes Eyre hanged a few rebels, and rightly, but the worst creature on all that island escaped—probably escaped by the aid of that very white skin that should have ensured him a greater punishment than the rest. He escaped to Hayti. Now you have probably heard something of Hayti, and of the common state of affairs there?"

We both had heard, and, indeed, the matter had been particularly brought to Hewitt's notice by the case which I have told elsewhere as "The Affair of the Tortoise." As for me, I had read Sir Spenser St. John's book on the black republic, and I had been greatly impressed by the graphic picture it gives of the horrible, blood-stained travesty of regular government there prevailing. Nothing in the worst of the South American Republics is to be remotely compared to it. In the worst periods there was not a crime imaginable that could not be, and was not, committed openly and with impunity by anybody on the right side of the so-called "government"; and the "government" was nothing but an organized crime in itself.

"Well," Peytral pursued, "then I need not expatiate on it, and you will understand the sort of place that Mayes fled to, and how it suited him. He was a man of far greater ability than any of the coarse scoundrels in power, and he was worse than all of them. He was not such a fool as to aim at ostensible political power—that way generally led to assassination. He was the jackal, the contriver, the power behind the throne, the instigator of half the devilry set going in that unhappy place, and he profited by it with little risk; he was the confidential adviser of that horrible creature Domingue. If you know anything of Hayti you will know what that means."

"At this time I was comparatively a young man, and a merchant at Port-au-Prince. It was a bad place, of

course, and business was risky enough, but, for that very reason, profits were large, and that was an attraction to a sanguine young man like myself and did very well, and I had thought of getting out of it with what I had made. But it was a fatal thing to be supposed wealthy in Port-au-Prince, unless you were a villain in power, or partner with one. I was neither, and I judged a suitable victim by Mayes. Not I alone, either—no, nor even only I and my fortune. Gentlemen, gentlemen, my poor wife, who now lies—"

Peytral's utterance failed him. He rose as if choking, and Hewitt rose to quiet him. "Never mind," he said, "sit quiet now. We understand. Rest a moment."

The old man sank back in his chair, and for a little while buried his face in his hands. Then he went on.

"I needn't go into details," he said, huskily. "It is enough to say that every devilish engine of force and cunning was put in operation against me. So it came that at last, on a hint from a hanger-on of the police-office, who had enough humanity in him to remember a kindness he had experienced at my hands, that we took flight in the middle of the night—my poor wife, myself, and our three children, with nothing in the world but our bare lives and the clothes we wore."

"I might have tried to get aboard a foreign ship in the harbor, but I knew that would be useless. I should have been given up on whatever criminal charge Mayes chose to present, and my wife and children with me. I had hope of somehow getting to San Cristobel, where I had a friend—over the border in the other government of the island, the Dominican Republic. That was eighty miles away and more, across swamps, and forests and mountains. Well, we did it—we did it. We did it, Mr. Hewitt, and I dream of it still. They hunted us, sir—hunted us with dogs. We hid from them a whole day among the rank weeds—up to our shoulders in the water of a pestilential fever-swamp; Claire, the baby, on her mother's back, and both the boys on mine. They died—they died next day. My two beautiful boys, gentlemen, died in my arms, and I was too weak even to bury them!"

There was another long pause, and the man's head was bowed in his hands once more. Presently he went on again, but at first without lifting his head.

"We did it, gentlemen," he said—"we did it. We crawled into San Cristobel at the end of five days; and from that moment my dear wife has never once stood upright on her feet. So we came out of it and the baby, Claire, was the one that suffered least. She was too young to understand, and her mother—her mother saved her, when I could not save the boys!"

He paused again, and presently sat up, pale, but in full command of himself. "You will excuse me, gentlemen, I am sure, and make allowances for my feelings," he said. "There is not a great deal more to tell. Mayes did not last long in Hayti. Domingue was overthrown, and Mayes left the island, I was told, and made for another part of the world. Years afterward I heard of his being in China, tho' what truth there may have been in the rumor I cannot say."

"My friend in San Cristobel—he was a cousin, in fact—but me on my legs again, and after a while he helped me to begin business at San Domingo, under my present name, Peytral, which, in fact, was my mother's maiden name. There came a sudden push in trade with the United States about this time, and I went into my affairs with the more energy to distract my thoughts. In fifteen years—to cut a long story short—I had made the small competency which I have brought to England with me, with the idea of a peaceful end to my life and my wife's; tho' I doubt if I am to have that now. I doubt it, and I will tell you why. Mr. Hewitt, when I went away without warning on Thursday night I was dogging Mayes!"

Hewitt nodded, with no sign of surprise. "And the man killed in the barn?"

"That is one more of his thousand crimes, without a doubt. Tho' it differs. Do you know what drew my attention to the murders of the men Denson and Mason, and so set me thinking? In each case the murder was by strangulation, and the medical evidence at the inquests showed that it was effected by means of a tourniquet. In fact, in the second case, the tourniquet itself was left behind."

"Yes," Hewitt replied. "I loosened it myself—but, unfortunately, I was too late."

"Well, now," Peytral went on, "in Hayti, in my time, Mayes' enemies had a habit of dying suddenly in the night, by strangulation, and a tourniquet was always the instrument. And just as murder was quite a popular procedure in that accursed place, so strangulation by tourniquet became for a while the most common form of the crime. It was rapid, effective, and silent, you see. So that a murder by tourniquet, quite an unknown thing in this country, took my attention at once, and when another followed it so soon, I felt something like certainty. And the triangle was suggestive, too."

"Were Mayes' victims marked in that way in Hayti?"

"No, there was no mark. But"—here Mr. Peytral's features assumed a curious expression—"there are things which are not believed in this country—which are laughed at, in fact, and called superstition. You know something of Hayti, and therefore you must have heard of Voodoo—the witchcraft and devil-worship of the West Indies. Well, Mayes was as deep in that as he was in every other species of wickedness. It sounds foolish, perhaps, here in civilized England, and you may laugh, but I tell you that Mayes could make them do as he wished, with their consent or against it! And he used a thing—it was generally known that he used a thing marked with a triangle—a Red Triangle—by the use of which he could bend men to his will!"

Hewitt was listening intently, with no sign of laughter at all, notwithstanding his client's apprehension. And I remembered the case of Mr. Jacob Mason, and how that victim had so fervently expressed his wish to the excellent clergyman, Mr. Potswood, that he had never dabbled in the strange devilries of Myatt—or Mayes, as we were now learning to call him.

"At any rate," Peytral resumed, "you will understand that the conjunction of the tourniquet with the Red Triangle in the two cases you know of caused me some excitement. My daughter, as you have said, noticed a change in my habits from that time; my wife did more—she knew the reason. Mr. Hewitt, I am an old man, but there is hotter blood in my veins than in yours. My father was English—tho' you might scarcely suppose it—but my mother, to whose name I have reverted, was a French Creole. So perhaps my natural instincts come nearer to those of our savage ancestry than do yours. Whether or not you will understand me I do not know, but I can tell you that even now, in cold blood—for my paroxysm has exhausted itself and me—it seems to me that it would be my duty, not to say my sacred duty, to tear that man to pieces with my hands whenever and wherever I could put them on him! My old passions may have slept, I find, but they are alive still, and I found them waking when I realized that Mayes was alive and in England. The words 'sane' and 'insane' are elastic in their application, but I doubt if you would have called me strictly sane of late. I evolved mad schemes for the destruction of this wretch, and I was ready to devote myself and everything I possessed to the purpose. More than once I contemplated coming to you—seeing that you had met the man in one of his villainies—with the idea of enlisting your aid. But I reflected that you would probably make yourself no party to a plan of private revenge, and I hesitated. And then—then, a little more than a week ago, I saw the man himself! Changed, without doubt, but not half as much changed as I am myself. Nevertheless, sure as I am of him, I hesitated then. For it was here in the meadow that you know, near the barn, and the thing seemed so likely to be illusion that I almost suspected my senses. It was dusk, and he was walking and talking with another man, a good deal younger. And presently, while I was still confounded with surprise, and as they passed behind a clump of trees, Mayes was gone, and I saw his companion alone. He was a young man—an artist, it would seem, with sketch-book and colors."

I started, and Hewitt and I glanced at each other. Peytral saw it and paused. "Nerver mind," said Hewitt. "Please go on."

"After that I came out every night, in the hope of seeing my enemy again. On several evenings I saw the young artist waiting by the barn expectantly, but nobody joined him. I found that this young man was lodging at a cottage in the village, and I resolved not to lose sight of him."

"At last, on Thursday night, I saw Mayes again. Mr. Bowmore was here, and when I left the house he troubled me much by coming after me. I was obliged to tell him that I wished to be alone, and I was in a nervously explosive state when I did it. He seemed reluctant to go; my anger blazed out, and I violently ordered him off. From what he has told me it seems that he

followed me still, but lost sight of me near Penn's Meadow. Well, be as it may, I saw Mayes and the young artist again. I watched from a rather awkward spot, and dusk was fast, so that I could not see all that passed, but presently I was aware that Mayes was making off by the road and I followed him."

"From that moment I think I was mad, tho' my madness did not drive me to attack him at once, but had a feeling of curiosity to see where he would go, and a curious cruelty of letting him run for a little fit as a cat feels, I suppose, with a mad. You may judge that I was not in normal state of mind from the fact that all thru yesterday and part today I never as much as thought telegraphing home to say that I had gone to London. For it was to London I followed him. I took no ticket at the station—I got on the platform stealthily, and entered the train unserved, for he and one boy were only passengers, and I feared attracting attention. It was easy enough such a station as Redfield, and I paid my fare at London. And after a lost him! Lost him in London!"

"How?"

"Like a fool, I saw him enter the house, and waited. Followed him again, and waited at another. I might have flung him into the river from Embankment, and I refrained. Then—whether it began at a lark or in a group of people I can't tell, but I suddenly discovered that I was following a stranger—a stranger of about Mayes' form and stature. It was what I should have expected, provided for, in London streets night!"

"If I have been mad, it was that I was worse. I suppose by that time it must have been too late to get home, but I never thought of that. I ran the streets the whole night, I was a fool, hunting for Mayes. I kept all day yesterday. I waited and waited hours at the two houses he had visited; and it was not till early this morning that I flung myself on a bed in a private hotel in Euston Road, slept a little, and my paroxysm was over. Perhaps I am more fortunate than I am disposed to think, since I am as yet in no danger of trial for murder."

This passionate, wayward, stricken man was plainly the object of fascinated interest to Hewitt. My friend waited a moment, and then said—"The houses he called at—I should like to know them. And where you lost sight of him?"

Peytral sat back, and gazed thoughtfully for fully half a minute in Hewitt's face. "Do you know," he said at length, "I don't think I'll answer that question now. I'd like to leave for a day or two. Yesterday I would have told you, even on the rack—not a word! I should have said, 'Take your own chances, and get him if you can. As for me, I consider him my prey, and what scent I have picked up I shall use myself!' A mad fancy, you will think, perhaps. For me the question is, was I sanest then or now? will take a day or two to think."

Chapter XV.

THE CASE OF THE BURNT BARN (CONTINUED)

In less than a day or two the identity of the victim of the burnt barn was established. For Hewitt had his idea, but he communicated with Plummer, of Scotland Yard. The man with the buttoned boots and the sketch-book was the artist who had been staying at the cottage in the village, but who singularly enough, had never been seen to draw, and had left no drawings behind him. He had warned the people of the cottage that he might be away for a night or two, and he had stayed away for two nights before; so that his disappearance did not disturb them, and when they heard that Mr. Peytral's body had been found in the barn they accepted the news as fact. They recognized at once a photograph produced by Plummer as that of their late lodger. And the photograph had been procured from Messrs. Kingsley Bell and Dalton, the intended victims in the bond case, and it was one of Henning, their vanished correspondence clerk!

That his death would be convenient to Mayes, the greater scoundrel, was plain enough. The bond robbery had been brought to naught, thanks to Martin Hewitt, and Henning was now useless. Worse, he might be caught, or give himself up, and was thus a perpetual danger. And probably he wanted money. This being so, it was a singular fact that at the inquest the surgeon who had examined the wound gave it as his most positive opinion that it had been self-inflicted. And it was inflicted with a razor, Henning's own, as was very clearly proved after inquiry. For the razor was found in the barn by the police, entangled with the blackened frame of an

(Continued on Page Ten)

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At its recent meeting in Mineral Wells, the Texas Press Association adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The country public schools in Texas are in great need of improvement, the latest report from the state department of education showing that there were 87,332 country children of school age not enrolled in the schools; that the average daily absence in the country schools was 262,946 children; that forty-seven of every 100 children were out of the schools all of the time the schools were in session; and that the average school term in Texas was only 116 days; and

Whereas, The Thirtieth legislature has submitted an amendment to Section Article 7, of the state constitution, relating to public free schools, to be voted on in the next general election, such amendment, if adopted, will authorize local self-government to be exercised by the people of the respective school districts of the state in providing better school houses, in securing better teachers, and in lengthening the school term; and will abolish the two-thirds rule and substitute therefor a majority rule by the people, and like possible equal educational opportunities for the white children of Texas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Texas Press Association hereby endorses said proposed constitutional amendment, relating to public free schools and commends it to the favorable consideration of the citizenship of Texas, believing that its adoption will mark an educational epoch in the history of our state."

The amendment will be voted on in the next November election and will, if adopted, put in force the Democratic doctrine of majority rule in providing for the erection and equipment of country school houses and in securing longer school terms where possible.

Texas, with all its large school fund, is still behind other states in educational matters. Statistics published by the United States commissioner of education show that in per cent of school funds raised, Texas ranks 43; in average length of school term in days, 39; in per cent of scholastic population enrolled, 39; in average daily attendance for each 100 children enrolled, 42; in number of years children attend school free of charge, 45; in illiteracy of native born white people, 32; in illiteracy of foreign born white people, 45.

THE COW ONCE MORE

A DISPATCH from Austin says that since the devastation by the recent floods, farmers in the Brazos valley are beginning to realize that they must make other provision for their subsistence than that accruing to the following of agricultural pur-

suits. About the next best thing is the creamery business and an effort is being made by the more enterprising farmers to interest their less progressive brothers in the merits of such undertaking.

R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture, has received a communication from W. A. Bowen, editor of the Cameron Herald, asking the commissioner's assistance in the work of arousing interest in this vocation. Mr. Bowen has called a meeting at Cameron for July 6 at which he desires the presence of Commissioner Milner and on this occasion the new project will be launched. It is believed that the country tributary to the Brazos river can be made a world-beater in the production of the creamery products, as the enterprises already under way have long proven remunerative from every standpoint.

Mr. Bowen writes that the necessity is urgent for this change of vocation. On a recent trip to Austin a prominent lawyer of Cameron declared that the farmers of his community had already planted their cotton twice and since the last flood they had to undergo the same fate again. For this reason the far-sighted students of conditions believe that it is best to apply their wisdom to what advantage they can, and when they can do so with manifest profit the change from long established agriculture to a kindred pursuit will not appear at all radical or be unattractive.

The Cameron editor has the right idea. Dry year or wet, neither drouth nor flood can put the dairy cow wholly out of commission. In wet years the grass crop is abundant and the cost of feed nominal; in dry season it is always possible to raise some sort of forage and wells will supply the necessary water.

Even the hog is less adapted as a money producer in every kind of weather than the humble cow, but when once the dairy is established its by-products will keep hogs and poultry in valuable rations.

Commissioner Milner will undoubtedly go to Cameron July 6 and it is to be hoped that what he says will start a movement for more dairies, because Texas needs them.

FAT CATTLE THE CHEAPEST TO FEED

THE sale of a carload of steers on the Fort Worth market at \$7, and the scarcity of cattle worth such a figure here in the past suggests the recent statement of Professor Mumford, chief of the bureau of animal industry at the Illinois station, who declares that the larger the initial weight of feeders the less the margin, and the cheaper that feeder cattle are bought the larger must be the margin to come out even.

This is direct opposition to general statements of the feeder proposition, but Professor Mumford figures it out this way: A 1,000-pound fancy selected feeder bought at \$4.50 costs \$45. With an average gain of two and one-half pounds per day for six months at 8 cents per pound the gain costs \$36. Total cost, \$81. The steer now weighs 1,450 pounds and to come out even each pound must sell at 1-1450 of \$81, or \$5.58 per 100. The cost was \$4.50, leaving the necessary margin \$1.08.

"Now take an inferior feeder. The cost of 1,000 pounds at \$2.75 is \$27.50. It gains two pounds per day, or 360 pounds in the six months, and this at 8 cents a pound costs \$28.80. Total cost, \$56.30. The steer now weighs 1,360 pounds and to come out even must sell for (dividing \$56.30 by 1360), \$4.14.

Subtracting original cost, \$2.75, the necessary margin is seen to be \$1.39.

"Now, let's say the inferior steer makes the same gain as the best steer; 1,000 pounds at \$2.75 cost \$27.50; 450 pounds of gain at 8 cents, cost \$36; total cost \$63.50. Selling price to come out even (dividing \$63.50 by 1450) \$4.37; \$4.37 less \$2.75 equals \$1.62, necessary margin. The necessary margin of the best steer is \$1.08, or 54 cents less than the margin of the inferior steer even if the latter makes the same gains. If this were the only factor the difference would be in favor of the prime steer.

"You can feed heavyweight cattle on a smaller margin than lighter cattle, as the above figures show. When you buy light cattle don't forget that every time you cut off 100 pounds in the weight of the feeder you are increasing the necessary margin to come out even. But the younger cattle make the cheaper gains. The more inferior the cattle the more necessary to pay attention to the factor of high initial weight. Other things being equal, the steer placed on the market in the shortest time and with the fewest number of pounds gain is the most profitable steer."

More important to Texas than even the Illinois professor's interesting statements is the fact that more feeding and finishing is needed in this state.

The National Feeders and Breeders' show, held annually at Fort Worth, is a stimulus to finishing better grades of cattle to market, but so far more attention has been paid to the breeders' department, and rightly, because there must be better breeding before there can be better feeding.

But only last week The Telegram's news columns called attention to more than 12,000 cattle being shipped to the northwestern range, and the ultimate profit on these cattle will not come to Texas cattlemen. Time will bring a rearrangement of conditions whereby Texas cattle will stay at home until ready for market and then all the money to be had for them will stay at home.

DAIRYING IN THE PANHANDLE

THE rapidity with which any section of Texas takes up and develops an idea after its profit has been demonstrated, has been frequently commented upon in these columns.

It is impossible for most people to realize how rapidly alfalfa as a profitable crop is taking hold of popular favor in the north and northwest parts of the state as well as in the valley of the Pecos, where it has long been a staple crop.

This year is witnessing the first extensive experiments with the sugar beets, and next year will see the beginning of dairying on a substantial scale.

J. H. Dunn, organizer for the Farmers' Union in West Texas, Eastern New Mexico and Colorado, is one of the missionaries of diversification and agricultural development now at work in the field. Largely thru his efforts cotton was tried in the Panhandle and found to be a success. The cotton gin may now be found far up in the Panhandle country where only the cattle corral could be found ten years ago. This year they are planting cotton in Eastern New Mexico on an extensive scale.

Mr. Dunn, however, has an eye to the main chance and he is not confining his efforts to more cotton raising. He has preached sugar beets and is now taking up the idea of more

dairying. He is urging the formation of dairy clubs, because club work is the best and most effective method of starting any new industry.

The Panhandle of Texas has the climate, the water, and the feed needed for successful dairying. The out-of-door season is nearly twice as long as it is in Wisconsin, where the dairying products last year brought the farmers of the state \$57,000,000. The Panhandle has never had a feed crop failure and never will.

Commenting recently on the possibilities of more dairying in Northwestern Texas, D. B. Keeler, vice president of the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad, said: "There ought to be both more dairying and more hog raising. Texas should stop sending money out for butter and bacon. While a railroad gets paid for hauling both in any section which does not raise its own supply we much prefer hauling out surplus products because when the country gets to that state it is more prosperous, and there is more demand for luxuries, which we haul in at a higher freight rate than that charged for necessities. That is the selfish, business-like way of looking at it, but the broader view is the increase in material prosperity which comes to the section that feeds itself and sells the surplus to other communities less fortunately situated."

SAVING THE BISON

THE success of the American Bison Society in getting congress interested in its plan to establish a national buffalo range on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana indicates that Americans are waking up to the necessity of taking steps toward preservation of their native animals.

Yet long before the American Bison Society was organized Captain Charles Goodnight, a veteran cattleman of the Panhandle, was slowly building up a herd of buffalo merely from a desire to preserve the animal from destruction on its native grazing ground.

Further than that Captain Goodnight has been conducting a series of breeding experiments for more than thirty years, and has developed the catalo or hybrid cattle. Captain Goodnight is now an old man, but it is his hope to successfully breed buffalo back from catalo before his death, and if he is successful he will have solved the problem of preserving the bison.

The American Bison Society ought to get acquainted with Captain Goodnight. In its collection of buffalo from all over the United States it will have difficulty in matching some of the specimens which have been raised on the Goodnight ranch in Texas.

Captain Goodnight has been wholly unselfish in his work of saving the bison. His efforts and experiments have cost him thousands of dollars, much more than the \$10,000 fund which the American Bison Society hopes to raise for the purchase of buffalo for the Flathead pasture. The work of the society is commendable, and it deserves success, but it should not overlook the real pioneer friend of the American bison who lives in Texas, and who has been working away quietly at his project for the last generation.

A movement to build an interurban from Juarez, opposite to El Paso, to a point opposite Ysleta is the latest transportation project in the vicinity of El Paso, and is interesting because Ysleta is believed to be the oldest village in the United States. The Spaniards settled in it a number of years before St. Augustine was founded.

Wives Need a Sense of Humor

By Nixola Greely-Smith

"The qualities most essential in a wife are, I think, cheerfulness and a sense of humor. Women tend to take things too seriously. They are too introspective, too analytical. A wife may possess or lack almost any quality provided she is lovable. That she must be."

Mary Stuart Cutting—who may be called the "philosopher of the married," since her "Little Stories of Married Life," and her new novel, "The Wayfarers," deal mainly with the problems and the romance of double harness—was formulating at my request her views on her interesting and chosen theme. Mrs. Cutting is a widow and the mother of five children.

Her new book, "The Wayfarers," tells the story of a wife, Lois Alexander, who thru selfishness and a morbid tendency to fancy herself "injured," came very near losing her woman's kingdom, "home and the heart of her husband." Lois, however, thru a realization of her morbidness and a determination to overcome it, regains the kingdom. And Mrs. Cutting, from her specific case, drew some conclusions equally interesting to wives and husbands.

"What," I had asked her, "is the quality most attractive in a wife? It isn't beauty. Beauty is only the bait. You may use a brilliantly colored fly if you want to, but most fish—and most men—will snap even at the lowly garden worm."

"No, it's not beauty," Mrs. Cutting conceded, "altho a wife must always

seem beautiful to her husband, must always attract him.

"The other day I heard some people wondering why a certain man had married a certain woman. They thought her uninteresting, lazy, many unattractive things. And then one day her husband, by a chance phrase, explained it.

"Do you know," he said, "in all these years I have never once left my wife in the morning without a pang!"

"Wives," continued Mrs. Cutting, "think too much of what their husbands should do; not enough of what they themselves should do. After all, the wife is the homemaker. If there is a gulf yawning between husband and wife it is the latter generally who must bridge it.

"Many people are content to get very little out of marriage, but the tendency of the times is, I believe, an earnest effort to extract the best from it. To do this requires unselfishness and devotion. Nothing can be gained in marriage by selfishness.

"It is difficult to generalize about marriage. We may say mutual sympathies, similarity of tastes, etc., make a happy home, but that means very little. Some husbands like to discuss their business with their wives; others dislike being questioned about it and say they don't care to talk 'shop' when they go home. But all men respond to cheerfulness and devotion. It is impossible to be too devoted—when one loves.

"Women talk to their husbands too

much about their troubles. There are many disagreeable things that a man takes as part of the day's work and never thinks of mentioning. But there are very few annoyances a wife encounters that her husband doesn't hear all about. Men hate 'scenes.'"

"But admitting that men hate them," I argued, "aren't scenes a salutary part of domestic discipline? The Emperor Constantine saw a cross in the heavens and said, 'By this sign I conquer.' Every wife unconsciously paraphrases him and says: 'By this scene! And she Joes!'"

"No," replied Mrs. Cutting. "She may win a few skirmishes, but she loses in the long run. Scenes, tears, bewilderment, but after a few months of marriage they have no other effect than to drive them from the house. 'If you're going to begin that,' says the husband, and puts on his hat."

"But if you take away our tears, what else have we? Argument doesn't avail. You may present the most clear, logical, brilliant argument to a man, and it won't do any good. But shed one tear and he'll surrender!"

"No, he will not," replied Mrs. Cutting. "If you're married to him. If you're not, it may interest him to see how you look with tears in your eyes—that is, provided you're pretty. But not for long. If you see a strange child crying in the street you feel sorry for it. But if your own children cry at home all day long you're apt to think them nuisances.

The Weekly Short Story

Why the Match Maker Failed

(Copyright by Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

"I'm convinced that matchmaking is not my forte," remarked young Mrs. Canby, as she and her caller talked over the events of the last summer.

"Why, did you try your hand at that dangerous occupation?"

"Well, I suppose every woman has the fever some time or other. My attack came on in August, when Lucy Owings was visiting me at Seemore cottage. You know she is an orphan. I have thought for a long time that she ought to marry and have a home of her own, instead of living with her guardian and his cranky housekeeper. It occurred to me that she and that young Everett were just suited to each other. I concluded that if they could only be together for a time they would become engaged. So I sent him an invitation to come for a week or two to Seemore cottage.

"When I told Lucy that he was coming she seemed very much startled. She asked, at once, 'Why, how did you happen to invite him?'"

"She looked at me so searchingly that I feared she saw thru my little plan and I was quite embarrassed.

"I couldn't tell whether she was pleased or displeased at the idea of his coming. When they met their greeting was so stiff and formal that I began to think they disliked each other. But I reflected that if they did it would be all the more credit to me if I made them see each other's good qualities.

"The first evening young Everett was there he and I sat on the porch after Lucy and the children had gone upstairs. I took the opportunity to tell him my opinion of Lucy. Of course, I had sense enough not to bore him by gushing over her charms. I just remarked in an off-hand way that I thought it remarkable that a girl who had received so much attention should not be spoiled. I said, too, that any man who wanted her would have to look sharp, for she had had too many admirers to be easily won. He seemed

quite impressed and said that he had always understood her to be a very popular girl.

"I was afraid I had said too much, so I added that I was sure the right man needn't despair of getting her. He glanced at me keenly, and I felt that I had already awakened his interest in her by my judicious remarks.

"Well, without making it too marked, I tried to leave them alone together as much as possible. I gave them the use of the boat and pony trap, and warned the children not to follow them about. But they didn't appear to get on well together, and I began to think they would never come to an understanding. They treated each other with a formality that was almost coldness. Any effort on my part to put them on easier terms seemed to send them both into a panic. I began to believe that there was a strong antipathy between them, and I regretted that I had even thought of having them at the cottage together.

"While in this state of mind I went out to our little summer house one evening with a lantern to look for a book I had left there. To my unbounded surprise I found it occupied by Lucy and young Everett. Lucy had gone to her room early in the evening, and young Everett was, I supposed, smoking on the side porch. They sprang away from each other and, looking very guilty and embarrassed, got into the farthest opposite corners of the tiny house.

"I tried to appear unaware of anything unusual, but Lucy began to cry and young Everett looked so uncomfortable that I asked, rather brusquely, perhaps, 'What's the matter with you two innocents?'"

"We are mar-married, and we didn't want anyone to know it," sobbed Lucy.

"Married!" I cried.

"Yes, married," said young Everett, coming out of his corner. "There is no reason why everyone shouldn't know it. We were married in Michigan the week before Lucy came up here, but she didn't want it known until the match had her guardian's approval. You know he went to Europe and left her with that fussy, old housekeeper. Do you wonder that I

made her marry me?"

"You've been so good to us," said Lucy. "I was almost sure you had guessed our secret. If you had only known it, what a lovely time we could have had!" she sighed.

"Weren't you ignorant?" asked the caller. "What did you do?"

"I just asked them to stay another week and have a real honeymoon. While they were there a kind message came from Lucy's guardian, and so we had the marriage announced in the newspapers. I think they'll be happy ever after, but I can't flatter myself that I made the match."

"To make a perfect salad there should be a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a mad cap to stir the ingredients up and mix them together."—Spanish Proverbs.

Apple Salad Dressing

One cup fresh milk, yolks of 3 eggs, beaten well; 3 tablespoons butter; let butter melt, then add 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon salt; then add your milk and yolks of eggs and add your cool juice of one lemon and vinegar to taste, and a pinch of red pepper.—Mrs. Ben Allen.

Mayonnaise Dressing

Beat the white and yolk of 1 egg separately, pour 1-3 cup of vinegar over the yolk and place on the stove, stirring constantly; as soon as it begins to thicken put your beaten white in and beat hard; remove from the stove and set aside to cool; when cool stir in 2 tablespoons of whipped cream; for meat salads add to this dressing salt and pepper to taste; for fruit salad add sugar to taste.—Mrs. Frank Singleton.

Cabbage Salad

Boil together ½ cup of vinegar, 2 tablespoonsful of sugar, ½ teaspoon of pepper, ½ teaspoonful of salt, rub ¼ cup of butter to a cream with 1 teaspoon of flour and add to the boiling vinegar; boil 5 minutes, then stir in 2 well beaten eggs; when cold pour over the cabbage.—Mrs. George Carter.

Tomato Salad

Peel six tomatoes all the same size, and scoop out their centers; mix some minced celery, green peppers and blanched and shredded almonds (pecans will do); fill tomatoes with this and cover with mayonnaise.—Mrs. Ludlow Daniels.

(Note: These receipts are prepared by Fort Worth ladies and are taken from the Mulkey Memorial Cook Book, just published, and being sold at 50c the copy for the purpose of raising the church debt. Persons wishing to buy copies should phone J. P. Graves or Mrs. J. L. Duff, who are engaged in a contest selling the book.)

"TWO TOPERS."

A Teacher's Experience.

"My friends call me 'The Postum Preacher,' writes a Minn. school teacher, "because I preach the gospel of Postum everywhere I go, and have been the means of liberating many 'coffee-pot slaves.'"

"I don't care what they call me so long as I can help others to see what they lose by sticking to coffee, and can show them the way to steady nerves, clear brain and general good health by using Postum.

"While a school girl I drank coffee and had fits of trembling and went through a siege of nervous prostration, which took me three years to rally from.

"Mother coaxed me to use Postum, but I thought coffee would give me strength. So things went, and when I married I found my husband and I were both coffee toppers and can sympathize with a drunkard who tries to leave off his cups.

"At last in sheer desperation, I bought a package of Postum, followed directions about boiling it, served it with good cream, and asked my husband how he liked the coffee.

"We each drank three cups apiece, and what a satisfied feeling it left. Our conversion has lasted several years and will continue as long as we live, for it has made us new—nerves are steady, appetites good, sleep sound and refreshing."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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



1938

LADIES' YOKE DRESSING SACK.

A delightfully convenient negligee is this pretty example of pink figured challis ornamented with a self-colored felt ribbon, tied in front, and a narrow edging of torchon lace on the deep pointed collar and sleeve-band. This deep lay-down collar may be omitted if desired. The sleeves are in three-quarter length. There are lines of shirring in the front and back, held in place by the inside band. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing sack requires 5½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide; 2 yards of ribbon for ties and 5 yards of edging to trim.

For 10 cents any pattern on this page will be mailed to your address. Address Fashion Department Stockman-Journal.

THE RED TRIANGLE

(Continued from Page Seven)

old lantern. Here was still another puzzle; one to which the final revelation of the mystery of the Red Triangle gave an answer, as will be seen in due place.

Chapter XVI. THE CASE OF THE ADMIRALTY CODE

Quick on the heels of the case of the Burnt Barn followed the next of the Red Triangle affairs. Indeed, the interval was barely two days. Mr. Victor Peytral, it will be remembered, had declined to reveal to Hewitt the addresses of the two houses in London which he had seen Mayes visit, desiring to think the matter over for a few days first; but before any more could be heard from him, news of another sort was brought by Inspector Plummer.

It may give some clew to the period whereabouts the whole mystery of the Red Triangle began to be cleared up if I say that at the time of Plummer's visit this country was on the very verge of war with a great European state. It is a state with which the present relations of England are of the friendliest description, and, since the dreaded collision was happily averted, there is no need to particularize in the matter now, especially as the name of the country with which we were at variance matters nothing as regards the course of events I am to relate. The most readers will recognize it at once when I say that the war, had it come to that, would have been a naval war of great magnitude; and that during the time of tension swift but quiet preparations were going forward at all naval depots, and movements and dispositions of our fleet were arranged that extended to the remotest parts of the ocean.

It was at the height of the excitement, and, as I have said, two days after the return of Hewitt and myself from Throckham, when the case of the Burnt Barn had been disposed of, that Detective-Inspector Plummer called. I was in Hewitt's office at the time, having, in fact, called in on my way to learn if he had heard more from Mr. Victor Peytral, for, as may be imagined, I was as eager to penetrate the mystery of the Triangle as Hewitt himself—perhaps more so, since Hewitt was a man inured to mysteries. I had hardly had time to learn that Peytral had not yet made up his mind so far as to write, when Plummer pushed hurriedly into the room.

"Excuse my rushing in like this," he said, "but your lad told me that it was Mr. Brett who was with you, and the matter needs hurry. You've heard no more of that fellow—Myatt, Hunt, Mayes, whatever his name is last—since the barn murder, of course? Has Peytral given you the tip he half promised?"

Hewitt shook his head again. "Brett has this moment come to ask the same question," he said, "I have heard nothing."

"I must have it," said Plummer, emphatically. "Do you think he will tell me?"

Hewitt shook his head again. "Scarcely likely," he said. "He's an odd fellow, this Mr. Peytral—a foreigner, with revenge in his blood. I have done him and his daughter some little service, and he told me all his private history; but he seemed even then disposed to keep Mayes to himself and let nobody interfere with his own vengeance. But I will wire if you like. What is it?"

"I'll tell you," said Plummer, pushing the door close behind him. "I'll tell you—in confidence, of course—because you've seen more of this mysterious rascal than I have, and—equally in confidence, of course—Mr. Brett may hear, too, since he's been in several of the cases already. Well, of course, we all know well enough that we want this creature—Mayes, we may as well call him, I suppose, now—for three murders, at least, to say nothing of other things. That's all very well, and we might have got him with time. But now we want him for something else; and it's such a thing that we must have him at once, or else"—and Plummer pursed his lips and snapped his fingers significantly. "We can't wait over this, Mr. Hewitt; we've got to have that man today, if it can be done. And there's more than ordinary depending on it. It's the country this time. The Admiralty telegraphic code has been stolen!"

"By Mayes?"

Plummer shrugged his shoulders. "That's to be proved," he said; "but he was seen leaving the office at about the time the loss occurred, and that's enough to set me after him; and there's not another clew of any sort. Mr. Hewitt, I wish you were in the

official service!"

Hewitt smiled. "You flatter me," he said, "as you have done before. But why in this case particularly?"

"It's a case altogether out of the ordinary, and one of a string of such, all of which you have at your fingers' ends. And I don't mind confessing that this man Mayes is a little too big a handful for one—for me, at any rate. I wish you could work with me over this; in fact, in the special circumstances I've a good mind to ask to have you retained, as an exceptional measure. But the thing's urgent, and there's red tape!"

Hewitt had taken a glance at his desk tablet, which he now flung down. "I'll do it for love," he said, "if necessary. My appointment list is uncommonly slack just now, and even if it weren't, I'd make a considerable sacrifice rather than be out of this. This fellow Mayes is a dangerous man; and I feel it a point of honor that he shall not continue to escape. Moreover, I have begun to form a certain theory, as to the Red Triangle, and all there is at the back of it—a theory I would rather keep to myself till I see a little more, since as it stands it may only strike you as fantastic, and if it is wrong it may lead some of us off the track; but it is a theory I wish to test to the end. So I'm with you, Plummer, if you'll allow it; and you can make your official application for a special retainer or not, just as you please."

Plummer was plainly delighted.

"Most certainly I will," he said. "Shall I give you the heads of the case, or will you come to the Admiralty and see for yourself?"

"Both, I think," said Hewitt. "But first I will send a telegram to Peytral. Then you can give me the heads of the case as we go along, and I will look at the place for myself. I am in this case heart and soul, pay or no pay—and I expect my friend Brett would like to be in, too. Is there any objection?"

"Well," Plummer answered, a little doubtfully, "we're glad of outside help, of course, but I'm not sure, officially—"

"Of course you are always glad of outside help," Hewitt interrupted, "and in this case we may possibly find Brett more useful than you think. Consider now. He has seen a good deal of these cases—quite as much as you, in fact—but he is the only one of the three of us whom Mayes does not know by sight. Remember, Mayes saw us both in the affair of Mr. Jacob Mason, and he saw you again the case of the Lever Key—escaped, in fact, because he instantly recognized you. I'll answer for Brett's discretion, and I'm sure he'll be glad to help, even if, for official reasons, you may not find it possible to admit him wholly into your counsels."

Of course I willingly assented, and the conditions understood, Plummer offered no further objection. Hewitt dispatched his telegram, and in a very few minutes we were in a cab on the way to the Admiralty.

"This is the way of it," Plummer said. "You will remember that when we lost Mayes at the end of the Lever Key case, I was waiting for him in that city office, with an assistant, and that we only saw him for an instant in the lift. Well, that assistant was a very intelligent man of mine, named Corder—a fellow with a wonderful memory for a face. Now Corder is on another case just now, and we'd put him on, dressed like a loafer, to hang about Whitehall and the neighborhood, watching for someone we want. Well, this morning there came an urgent message to the yard from the Admiralty, to ask for a responsible official at once, and I was sent. As I came along I saw Corder lounging about, and of course I took no notice—it would not do for us people from the yard to recognize each other too readily in the street. But Corder came up, and made pretence to ask me for a match to light his pipe; and under cover of that he told me that he had seen Mayes not an hour before, coming out of the Admiralty. At this, of course, I pricked up my ears. I didn't know what they wanted me for, but if there was mischief, and that fellow had been there, it was likely at least that he might have been in it. Corder was quite positive that it was the man, although he had only seen him for a moment in the lift. He hadn't seen him go into the Admiralty office, but he was passing as he came out, and noted the time exactly, so that he might report to me at the first opportunity. The time was 11:32, and Mayes jumped into a hansom and drove off. He walked right out into the middle of the road to stop the hansom—you know how wide the road is there—so that Corder couldn't hear his direction to the cabman, but he took the number

as the cab went off. Corder ought to have collared him then and there, I think, but he was in a difficult position. It would have endangered the case he was on, which is very important; and, besides, he didn't realize how much we wanted him for, having only been brought in as an assistant at the tail of our bond case. Still less did he guess—any more than myself—what I was going to hear at the Admiralty office."

"At any rate," interrupted Hewitt, "you've got the number of the cab." "Here it is," Plummer answered, "and I've already set a man to get hold of the cabman. You'd better note the number—92,873."

Hewitt duly noted the number and advised me to do the same, in case I should chance to meet the cab during the afternoon; and, as we neared our destination Plummer gave us the rest of the case in outline.

"In the office," he said, "I found them in a great state. A copy of the code, or cypher, in which confidential orders and other messages are sent to the fleet all over the world, and in which reports and messages are sent back, had disappeared during the morning. It was in charge of a Mr. Robert Telfer, a clerk of responsibility and undoubted integrity. He kept it in a small iron safe, which is let into the wall of his private room. It was safe when he arrived in the morning, and he immediately used it in order to code a telegram, and locked it in the safe again at 10:20. Two hours later, at 12:20, he went to the safe for it again, in order to de-code a message just received, and it was gone! And the lock of the safe is one that would take hours to pick, I should judge. There isn't a shade of a clew, so far as I can see, except this circumstance of Mayes being seen leaving by Corder—just between Telfer's two visits to the safe, you perceive. And of course there may be nothing in that except for the character of the man. And that's all there is to go on, as far as I can see. I needn't tell you how important the thing is at a time like this, and how much would be paid for that secret code by a certain foreign government. We have made hurried arrangements to have certain places watched, and as soon as I have taken you to the office I must rush off and make a few more arrangements still. But here we are."

Mr. Robert Telfer's room was at the side of a long and gloomy corridor on the upper floor, and the door was distinguished merely by a number and the word "Private" painted thereon. We found Mr. Telfer sitting alone, and plainly in a state of great nervous tension. He was a man of 40 or thereabout, thin, alert, and using a single eyeglass. Plummer introduced us by name, and rapidly explained our business.

"I told you the name of the party I am after, Mr. Telfer," Plummer said, "and I went straight to Mr. Martin Hewitt, as being most likely to have information of him. Mr. Hewitt, whose name you know already, of course, is kind enough, seeing we're in a bad pinch, and pushed for time, to come in and give us all the help he can. Both he and his friend, Mr. Brett, know a good deal of the doings of the person we're after, and their assistance is likely to be of the very greatest value. Do you mind giving Mr. Hewitt any information he may ask? I must rush over to the Yard to put some other inquiries on foot, and to set an observation or two, but I'll be back presently."

"Certainly," Mr. Telfer answered, "I'm only too anxious to give any information whatever—so long as it is nothing departmentally forbidden—which will help to put this horrible matter right. Please ask me anything, and be patient if my answers are not very clear. I have been much overworked lately, as you may imagine, and have had very little sleep; and now this terrible misfortune has upset me completely; for, of course, I am held responsible for that copy of the code, and if it isn't recovered, and quickly, I am ruined."

"That is the safe in which it was kept, I presume?" Hewitt said, indicating a small one let into the wall.

"May I examine it?" "Certainly," Mr. Telfer turned and produced the keys from his pocket. "The code was here, lying on this shelf when I needed it this morning at 10. I took it out, used it, returned it to the same place exactly, and locked the safe door. Then I took the draft of the telegram, together with the copy in cypher, into the controller's room, gave it into safe hands, and returned here."

Hewitt narrowly examined the lock of the safe with his pocket lens. "There are no signs of the lock having been picked," he said, "even if that were possible. As a matter of fact, this is a lock that would take half a day to pick, even with a heavy bag of tools. No, I don't think that was the way of it. You have no doubt about lock-

ing the safe door at 10:20, I suppose, before you went to the controller's room?"

"No possible doubt whatever. You see, I left the whole bunch of keys hanging in the lock while I coded the telegram. It was a short one, and was soon done. Then I returned the code to its place, locked the safe, and then used another key on the bunch to lock a drawer in this desk. I had no occasion to go to the safe again till about 12:20, when the controller's secretary came here with a telegram to be de-coded. The safe was still locked then, but when it was opened the code was gone."

"You had no occasion to go to the safe in the meantime?"

"None at all. I locked it at 10:20, and I unlocked it two hours later, and that was all."

"You were not in the room the whole of the time, of course?"

"Oh, no. I have told you that at 10:20 I went to the controller's room, and after that I went out two or three times on one occasion or another. But each time I locked the door of the room."

"Oh, you did? That is important. And you took all your keys with you, I presume?"

"Yes, all. The keys on the bunch I took in my pocket, of course, and the room door key I also took. There are one or two rather important papers on my desk; you see, and anybody from the corridor might come in if the door were left unlocked."

"The lock of the door would be a good deal easier to pick than that of the safe," Hewitt observed, after examining it. "But that would be of no great use with the safe locked. Shortly, then, the facts are these. You locked the code safely away at 10:20, you left the room two or three times, but each time the door, as well as the safe, was locked, and the keys in your pocket; and then, at 12:20, or two hours exactly after the code had been put safely away, you opened the safe again in presence of the controller's secretary, and the code had vanished. That is the whole matter in brief. I take it?"

"Precisely," Mr. Telfer was pallid and bewildered. "It seems a total impossibility," he said; "a total, absolute, physical impossibility; but there it is."

"But as no such thing as a physical impossibility ever happens," Hewitt replied calmly, "we must look further. Now, are there any other ways into this room than by that door into the corridor? I see another door here. What is that?"

"That door has been locked for ages. The room on the other side is one like this, with a door in the corridor; it is used chiefly to store old documents of no great importance, and I believe that whole stacks of them, in bundles, are piled against the other side of that same door. We will send for the key and see, if you like."

The key was sent for, and the door from the corridor opened. As Telfer had led us to expect, the place was full of old papers in bundles and parcels, thick with ancient dust, and these things were piled high against the door next his room, and plainly had not been disturbed for months, or even years.

"There remains the skylight," said Hewitt, "for I perceive, Mr. Telfer, that your room is lighted from above, and has no window; while the grate is a register. There seems to be no opening in that skylight but the revolving ventilator. Am I right?"

"Quite so. There is no getting in by the skylight without breaking it, and, as you see, it has not been broken. Certainly there are men on the roof repairing the leads, but it is plain enough that nobody has come that way. The thing is wholly inexplicable."

"At present, yes," Hewitt said, musingly. He stood for a few moments in deep thought.

"Plummer is longer away than I expected," he said presently. "By the way, what was the external appearance of the missing code?"

"It was nothing but a sort of thin manuscript book, made of a few sheets of foolscap size, sewn in a cover of thickish gray paper. I left it in the safe doubled lengthwise, and tied with tape in the middle."

"Its loss is a very serious thing, of course?"

"Oh, terribly, terribly serious, Mr. Hewitt," Telfer replied, despairingly. "I am responsible, and it will put an end to my career, of course. But the consequences to the country are more important, and they may be disastrous—enormously so. A great sum would be paid for that code on the Continent, I need hardly say."

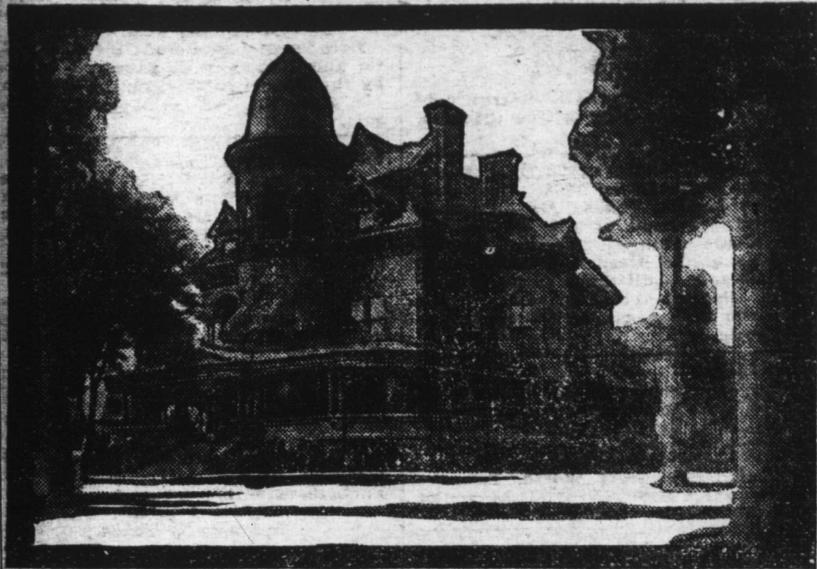
"But now that you know it is taken, surely the code can be changed?"

(To be continued)

Bangs—"I notice you call that dog of yours 'John D.'"

Hunter—"Yes. Never lost a scent in his life."—Cornell Widow.

Kokomo Woman Gives A Fortune



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

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

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

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

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

It is especially prepared for the

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

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

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

in the ground. The wheat and oat crop is made, not much of it, but it is fine what there is. Probable that much larger acreage will be planted next season, especially oats. Corn is healthy and greasy looking. Corn is never assured until it is matured, but some feed stuffs are almost certain to make good yields. Everybody has an early stand of cotton and much of it is worked out.

WINGATE.—Weather dry. Condition of crop as follows: Corn fair; wheat 80 per cent of good crop; oats good; cotton backward. Threshing is in progress. Oats turning out well. Cotton chopping advancing rapidly—crop generally weedy.

Young County

ELIASVILLE.—Corn, wheat and oats good, but cotton is late.

Erath County

SALEM.—Have had plenty of rain. Condition of corn crop good; wheat good, and oats good, with cotton only fair.

Comanche County

DE LEON.—General weather good with maximum temperature 80. Corn crop fair; oats good and cotton fair, about 80 per cent of a good crop.

Mitchell County

LORAIN.—Quarter inch of rain fell Sunday 8th. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 60. Condition of corn good; of oats fair; cotton fair.

Jones County

STAMFORD.—Weather fair with maximum temperature 90, minimum 70. Corn good; wheat good; oats good, and cotton fair with web worm bad.

Erath County

EASTLAND.—Approximate amount of rain up to June 9, 44 inches, with maximum temperature 92. Corn crop in good condition; wheat fine; oats fine but cotton is late. Light shower on the 9th.

Taylor County

ABILENE.—Weather generally fair with an approximate fall of rain .03 inches. Maximum temperature 92, minimum 69. Corn in good condition; wheat fair; oats good and condition of cotton very satisfactory.

Taylor County

JIM NED VALLEY.—Reports from this section indicate that all crops are in fine condition. Small grain all cut and the thrasher has begun work.

Haskell County

SAGERTON.—Weather fair and warm, with no rain. Maximum temperature from 70 to 80. Corn good; wheat good; oats good, and cotton's condition is good. Very flattering prospects for all crops at present—June 10.

McLellan County

WACO.—Crop outlook, generally speaking, is thought to be improving over last week and with proper seasons will yield bountifully. Practically all of the oat crop has been cut. The oat crop has been sold steadily as harvested and this will have a tendency to prevent farmers from selling their corn early to raise a little money. There is a dearth of thresher hands in parts of the country. Farmers are getting a good price for their grain.

Gonzales County

GONZALES.—With rain at the proper time the corn crop is assured in most every section of this county. The ears of corn are large and well developed. Cotton ranges in size from a plant of four inches to stalks bearing squares, blossoms and bolls. The boll weevil has made its appearance in large numbers in parts of the county. With a continuation of hot dry weather the amount of damage they would do would possibly not be serious.

Brown County

BROWNWOOD.—Marketing the grain crop began in earnest this week. Oat crop best ever known and is selling readily at 50c a bushel. Besides grain crops the farmers here have every indication of making good cotton and pecan crops.

Karnes County

KARNES CITY.—Prospects for good crops. Cotton was never in finer condition and with good season the yield should be great. The weather now is ideal for the growth of the plant, and the sun's rays will prove a handicap for the boll weevil. It is probable that some cotton will be shipped by July 1.

Wilson County

FLORESVILLE.—The ideal weather

now in vogue will keep Mr. Weevil down and continue the present ideal prospects for a big cotton crop. The plant was never in better condition and with nothing to set it back should properly show the capabilities of this county for good crops. Corn is good and all other crops also.

Montague County

ILLINOIS BEND.—Weather hot and sultry, rainy and cloudy. Approximately ten inches of rain. Maximum temperature 115, minimum 92. Condition of corn very bad, too much rain; farmers could not get to work in fields when it was needed. No wheat raised in this section. Oats tolerable good. Cotton is very sorry, not much that is any good at all. The web worms are destroying the cotton to a great extent.

Swisher County

TULIA.—About an inch of rain has fallen. Maximum temperature 91, minimum 58. Corn crop in good condition, wheat good, just beginning to harvest early wheat; oats good but most of the crop is late; cotton just coming up with good stand. No bad conditions until last week.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD.—Corn all young but prospect for good results is good. Late cold and dry early spring has cut the wheat crop short. Fifty thousand acres adjoining Hereford in wheat will probably average 12 bushels to the acre. Oats not so good as wheat; yield will average possibly 20 bushels to acre. No cotton. Some damage by hail, possibly 2 per cent.

Runnells County

CREWS.—Condition of corn crop good; wheat harvested; some rust on late oats, while early oats have all been cut. Some few worms in the cotton. Dry and hot at present; just what we need.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, June 11.—Heavy rain fell here last night and this morning. Four miles of Katy railroad track are under water near Bonita, thirty miles west of here, and trains cannot run for several days.

The worst electric storm for years hit Gainesville about 7 o'clock this morning and much damage was done to telegraph and telephone wires.

Heavy Rain in Dallas

DALLAS, Texas, June 11.—Dallas was visited by another heavy rain this morning, accompanied by wind. No report of any heavy losses has yet been received.

Wind Levels Tents

DALLAS, Texas, June 11.—In the high wind this morning the tents at Camp Hays were leveled to the ground, adding to the inconvenience of the flood refugees. No one was hurt.

Hale County

PLAINVIEW.—Had very hard rain first week in June with some pretty hail in some parts of the county which destroyed some young cotton and gardens. Some few have cotton up and growing in this neighborhood, but the majority had to plant their whole crop over. Corn and feed are fine, very little damage being done to them by the hail. Everybody in a rush to get their cotton planted and grain out. Very little damage to grain by the hail, which promises a fair yield.

Simpson-Eddystone



Zephyrette Gingham

Our scientific new process used in the manufacture of these Zephyrette Gingham gives you the opportunity to make stylish, durable, never-fading wash-dresses at exceptionally low cost for these fine dress gingham.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

WEEKLY TEXAS

CROP REPORT

(Continued from Page 5.)

dition in this community for last six years. Cotton chopped out and an early crop expected. Watermelons are coming in. Market stocked with vegetables of all kinds.

Erath County

LINGLEVILLE.—Weather fair but threatening rain. Rain, none yet. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 80 degrees. Corn in poor condition, a majority of it poor. Wheat none, oats medium good, cotton good but late. Corn is very poor on sandy land, but is good on high land; will need rain soon, as it has been three weeks since any rain fell.

Hartley County

HARTLEY.—Weather dry and warm with no rain for sixty days. Minimum temperature from 90 to 85. Corn in fairly good condition; wheat, winter, not good; spring, fairly good; oats suffering for rain. Not cotton in this county. This county needs a general rain.

Deaf Smith County

HEREFORD.—About an inch of rain fell. Maximum temperature 80, minimum 60. Corn very young, fair stand, small crop planted. Wheat, good, will make from 15 to 20 bushels to acre; 30,000 acres planted near this place, beginning to cut, will not be threshed before July. Oats fair, but small crop make 20 to 40 bushels to acre. Cotton, none planted. The principle feed crop is maize and kaffir corn, a large crop has been planted, but it does not mature up here until September.

Randall County

CANYON CITY.—Partly cloudy with very little rain. Condition of corn crop good, wheat good and oats good. Prospects unusually good for this section.

Clay County

PETROLIA.—Two inches rain. Mini-

mum temperature 70. Condition of corn, 70 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; oats, 60 per cent; cotton, 90 per cent of a normal crop.

BLUE GROVE.—Four inches of rain, maximum temperature 98. Corn in good condition, wheat and oats fair and cotton fair. Conditions improving.

Delta County

CHARLESTON.—Plenty of rain, but crops are in fairly good condition. Farm help is scarce and farmers badly behind with work.

UNION GROVE.—Having plenty of rain and crops are getting in bad condition. Considerable scare caused by the "kerlis" or web worm destroying cotton. Some fields with acres nothing but stems.

VASCO.—Lots of rain, but still the crops are looking well.

Baylor County

LAKE CREEK.—Hard rain. Some cotton had to be replanted on account of it. Crops are fine but weeds grow fast and people haven't much time to go fishing or plum hunting. Prospect for corn is very good. Most all the oats are cut.

Childress County

CHILDRESS.—Weather normal. Corn crop good, wheat and oats good, cotton fine. Had plenty rain, but conditions are in fair shape.

KIRKLAND.—Rain about 8 inches. Maximum temperature 80, minimum 70. Corn, wheat and oats in good condition, while cotton is fair.

Bosque County

MILLERVILLE.—Farmers busy in crops. Rain in few days will make corn a good crop.

SLATERVILLE.—Some farmers say rain is needed, others say none needed. Crops not damaged yet.

JOHNSVILLE.—No rain for ten days. Farmers making up lost time. Cotton chopping and oat harvesting order of day on farms. All crops are looking fine.

Baylor County

BOMARTIN.—A fathomless season is

The Need of Agricultural Colleges

William Loudon of Fairfield, Iowa, was selected by Governor Cummins of that state as one of the three men to represent the state of Iowa in the conference called by President Roosevelt, to discuss the conservation of the national resources of the country. Mr. Loudon was formerly a farmer, but is now the head of the Loudon Machinery Company of Fairfield, Iowa. He is one of the members of the Association on Industrial Education. He has given this subject extensive study—an author of considerable note, intensely interested in the matters which were the chief consideration of the conference at Washington.

As a successful farmer and manufacturer, Mr. Loudon is interested in all that pertains to the agricultural resources of the country. He is an enthusiastic friend of agricultural and industrial schools, and believes they should be of vital interest to farmers. In an address delivered at the Iowa manufacturers' meeting at Council Bluffs, Mr. Loudon said:

"It is a well-recognized fact that a special education is essential in every branch of human endeavor. If a young man wishes to be a lawyer, he should go to law school; if a doctor, to a medical college; if a preacher, to a theological seminary, and so on. A rudimentary education is necessary for all and has been provided for by our public school system. After that, whatever additional branches may be taken up by the few who have the time and the money to spare, there should be provided for the many a practical education, which will properly fit them for the active duties of life. In this government the majority is supposed to rule, hence the importance of educating the masses. It is not possible, however, for everyone to learn everything. Life is too short, and the average capacity and endurance is not sufficient for that. Therefore, a selection in the after studies to be pursued has to be made. In my opinion, after the rudiments have been mastered, the studies should be arranged mainly with a view to the avocation which the pupil is to follow, which should, as nearly as practical, be in line with his natural inclination.

"There is probably not more than one-tenth of the people engaged in what is known as the 'learned professions,' but to make a conservative estimate and including persons of leisure, I will call it one-fourth. This leaves three-fourths of the entire pop-

ulation engaged in the business of agriculture, mechanic arts, housekeeping and kindred occupations. If those engaged in these occupations are to have as good an education in their respective lines as those engaged in the professions, you can readily see what will be required. The general idea appears to be that persons engaged in these avocations do not need to be as well-educated as those engaged in the professions; in other words, that almost anyone can be a farmer, a mechanic, a cook or a general housekeeper without any special preparatory training, or as one has put it, 'the ordinary requirements in this class of work can be easily learned as needed.' This is an utterly mistaken idea. We have to live these things every day and hour of our lives, and unless we can get them right everything else will be more or less distorted and wrong.

"Fifty years ago probably no one had ever heard of tuberculosis in cattle, but now it is one of the burning questions. Since the passage of the pure food law and the rigid government inspection of meats, the packers have been losing many thousands of dollars by the rejection of carcasses which are affected with tuberculosis. In addition to tuberculosis in beef, there is to be considered also the question of tuberculosis in milk, butter and cheese, which make it one of the far-reaching questions of the day.

"These are only a few of the problems which confront the modern farmer and there are more to come. How is he going to meet and solve these problems? A reliable understanding of the conditions involved and a practical knowledge of how to overcome the difficulties encountered will alone avail. Nature's laws are irrevocable and are never set aside by anyone. 'Know how' is the only passport and no one can enter without it.

"One of the most distressing signs of the times is the spirit of pessimism and distrust, too prevalent among farmers and laboring men. Some of them seem to think that everyone's hand is raised against them, and that all have conspired to beat them. This is a sure sign of a lack of education. Nothing can be done in this spirit, for one optimist will accomplish more than ten pessimists and will rule them every time. We should look at the dark side of the question for one purpose only, and that is to devise means to better it. It is necessary to look at it for this purpose, and this alone. When the great agricultural, manufacturing and housekeeping masses get together in earnest, and with an intelligent purpose to improve their condition, they will receive the hearty co-operation and assistance of the learned professions, because what is good for one is good for all.

"Agricultural colleges are a rather recent innovation. Fifty years ago the first one in this country was established at Lansing, Mich., and one week ago its semi-centennial was celebrated in that city, and was considered an event worthy of the presence of President Roosevelt, who made an address which should be read and studied by all. A friend of mine recently said, 'Of all the money the state spends, there is none which begins to yield the returns of that spent for its agricultural college.'

"It is impossible to estimate the work that has been done by colleges—the light that has been shed by them on the important matters in charge. We only know that it has been great, but great as it has been it is but little more than a drop in the bucket to what is needed.

"I have also heard it said that agricultural colleges are too expensive in their operation to be of benefit to the ordinary farmer. If this is so, it is simply a matter of administration, which can easily be corrected in the proper way. It cannot affect the principles at stake."

A very valuable book, "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject," has been prepared by Mr. Loudon, which ought to be of interest to every farmer. Our readers can obtain a copy of this book by addressing William Loudon, Fairfield, Iowa.

ERECT BIG WATER TANK

Lubbock Company Plans Many Improvements

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 13.—The Western Windmill Company has commenced improving. An eight-foot concrete walk is being built in front. A well is being drilled at the back, which will be provided with a pump and a three-horsepower gasoline engine. The company will erect a 60,000-gallon tank as a reservoir and attach a large hose.

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

For Sale

Small herd registered Shorthorn cattle; good ones. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

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

V. WEISS

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

817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

RED POLLED

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,

Spartanburg, Texas.

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle

BULLS

A BARGAIN

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

W. C. ALDRIDGE,

Pittsburg, Texas.

Breeding To a Higher Standard

While there are a good many scrub stock still coming to this market it is apparent to the close observer that quality is getting better each year. Farmers and stock feeders are gradually learning that it pays better to feed well-bred stock than to waste feed on scrubs. Buyers of feeding stock in both the cattle and sheep departments are more particular in their selections than they used to be, which is a good sign. Hog raisers are well convinced that it pays best to raise high-class swine and the result has been that the demand for pure-bred stock during the last two years has been strong. One hog producer says:

"Will the scrub breeder's awakened interest stop with the acquisition of swine with better marked qualities? That depends on the man. If of the sort that believes in 'let well enough alone,' having achieved his original intention of getting better profits on market hogs he will be satisfied, but if he attends the sales of high class hogs and visits fairs and shows he will soon be inspired with a desire to own something which would appear well alongside of the 'top-notchers.'

"Will he make more money by raising hogs for sale as breeders? That, too, depends on the man. If he manages the business right, buys the very best he dares to invest in to start his herd, and has the courage to cull closely, sending all to market that are not as good or better than the parents, then he has made a step in the right direction, but he must not stop there if he wants to sell high-priced breeders.

"He cannot expect at first to be able to sell his animals at four figures or even three, but if he advertises and is able to back up his advertisements with animals that will stand the test of comparison with competing herds, then his final triumph is but a matter of time.

"As to the business of raising hogs to sell as breeders we will quote a man who understands what he is talking of, who has had failures before success came to him. He says:

"As long as one breeder will be capable of producing better hog than another there will always be a breeding. The business will continue to grow because of the demand for good swine. Fancy swine breeding is on as firm footing as the breeding of high-class cattle and horses. It will always be a business wherein the small farmer as well as the stockman must be interested. Breeding is a business where

brains are the largest part of the capital stock will always be successful. It is the man and not the money that will make the work a paying investment. Good stock to begin with is essential. Paying a good price for a top hog that comes from a line of winners and winner producers is by investing in another breeder's brain and skill. Buyers there be in plenty for the very tops of the breeds. It is the poor stuff that is a drag on the market. Begin carefully, yet securely. Work conscientiously and learn from the experience of others.—Live Stock World.

Buys Large Tract in West Texas

Land and Cattle Deal Involves

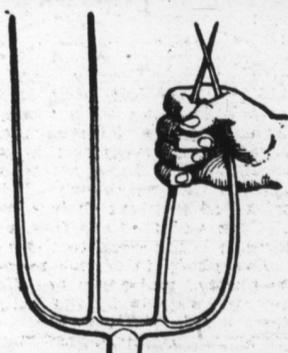
\$3,000,000

STAMFORD, Texas, June 13.—The almost incredible rapidity with which the range country of West Texas is being transformed into a farming region is illustrated in this big land deal.

George W. Littlefield, the cattle king, has completed a deal with Chicago syndicate, whereby two tracts in Lamb and Hockley counties, comprising 300,000 acres, will be sold, with 20,000 head of cattle and 500 saddle horses, for \$3,000,000. It is understood that the land will be paid for on a basis of \$8.50 per acre and the \$2,000,000 will be paid for the cattle and \$15,000 for the horses. It is understood the Chicago syndicate will let the land into small farms and colonize them with Bohemians.

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 13.—Governor Thomas Campbell's first visit to the Panhandle will be in July, when he will be in Amarillo on the 10th to Governor's Day at the Panhandle Chautauqua. Governor Campbell is making the trip for the purpose of making these lectures.

Another official who will deliver addresses and lectures is State Superintendent R. B. Cousins, who opened the school June 10.



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The Sheep As a Mortgage Lifter

The hog has for many years been known as a mortgage lifter, and has, I think, lifted many mortgages, or at least helped to lift many, but it seems as tho some men seem to look upon the sheep as a small matter, and think they cannot raise sheep as easily as they can hogs or cattle, says R. B. Rushing in the Prairie Farmer. This, however, I think is a mistake. My experience is that sheep raising is just as profitable as hog raising, if not more so.

I think that sheep are just as good mortgage lifters as hogs, if not better than hogs. Considering the trouble and risk and cost of feeding the two, I am led to believe that a good flock of sheep will return a greater profit to the farmer than the same amount of money invested in hogs.

In the spring of the year when the farmer is usually short of money from his winter expenses the sheep is always ready with its fleece of wool to help him out. He is usually wanting to buy some good seed, or perhaps some new implement for his farm and his crop of wool is always ready to pay the bills, and perhaps some left for profit.

Also I find that when you are raising early lambs they come in just at the right time to help the farmer when he is perhaps in need of money, and the best part of those early lambs is the profit that is to be made from raising them. I have found it very profitable, as the market is usually good for such stuff as lambs in the early spring.

After the farmer has used his surplus of money in the spring for needed supplies, and is running short in the summer and is in need of money for repairing fences in the fall or making some necessary improvement to his home, or perhaps has to make a payment on his farm if he is in debt for it, the crop of late lambs will always help him thru the hard time, and he will feel better to go thru the next winter.

Also I find that if the winters are not too severe and you have good quarters for the sheep, they may be shorn again in the fall, which always comes in good time to use for the winter supplies.

After the profit in dollars and cents in the farmer's pocket is considered

the next thing that should be taken into consideration is the improvement of the land, for without good land it is impossible to grow good paying crops of any kind. The success of any farmer depends upon the productive capacity of the soil he tills. If he manages his land right and keeps it up to a high state of fertility and grows the right kind of stuff and raises the right kind of stock, and also is a good farmer himself, he need not be uneasy about making a failure, as under such conditions success is almost sure to follow.

I have found from my years of experience with raising sheep that there is no better way of improving the soil than the raising and feeding of sheep upon the farm. The manure from sheep is richer in fertility than most other stocks, and the beauty of pasturing sheep is that they will clean up almost all kinds of growth, and will distribute the manure evenly over the soil. This is where the sheep is better in one way than other stock. You can go thru a field where cattle run and you will find small spots all over the field where the grass is perhaps twice as large as it is in other places. This is caused by the manure being dropped in piles by cattle or horses, and where the manure is in piles the soil cannot get the full value of it for some time, whereas if it had been dropped by sheep it would have been more even and consequently more ground would have been covered and you would have received more benefit.

I have a piece of land that I bought which lay adjoining my farm. I bought it seven years ago, and it was very poor land at that time, and had several very large gullies. I just plowed down those gullies and the first year put cowpeas on it and pastured down what there was with my sheep, and have since practiced pasturing sheep and raising some leguminous crop, and now it is yielding good crops and producing good sheep pasture.

I know of several similar cases to this, and am therefore led to believe that sheep could be called a mortgage lifter and not be misrepresenting them. In conclusion, I could advise the reader to try a flock of sheep, begin small, and then grow your flock, as you learn, and I know you will never regret it.

Good Profit in Raising Mules

Major H. T. Allen, recently in Miles City on a purchasing trip for obtaining horses for the government, spoke of the value of the mule industry and queried why the breeders in this section did not go in more generally for raising mules, which are more salable and profitable than many another product that is raised here.

The following relative to the mule industry is from the Chicago Drovers' Journal:

The mule is a hybrid animal promising increased importance in animal husbandry as the serviceable qualities of the general utility animal becomes better understood. There are 3,869,000 mules in the United States, valued at \$416,939,000, or an average per head of \$107.76. Texas leads with 637,000, Missouri second with 321,000 and Tennessee third with 284,000 mules.

Formerly the mule was restricted to use in the mines and in conducting southern agricultural operations, but more recently the mule has won a place in the teaming industry of the northern cities and work on farms. Every leading wholesale horse market is now featured with a mule department, as the demand constantly broadens in all parts of the country for commercial use.

The mule is a hybrid animal produced by the cross of a jack and a mare and the industry is gradually extending into the middle western states. The mule in conformation possesses more the external characteristics of the ass than the horse and in mental qualities the mule is more fearless and courageous than the horse.

The qualities of the mule in patience and endurance transcend those of the horse while he is less subject to diseases. The mule is not a dainty feeder and appears to be endowed with an instinct to eschew gluttony. If a mule should gain access to the grain storage he would not eat until he was foundered, as will the horse. If a horse runs away it is liable to injury, while mules never become so un-

balanced but what he avoids dangerous objects. As an economic work animal the mule excels the horse, as he can perform more work on less feed than the horse.

The mule is becoming more popular with the city teaming industry and is now frequently seen hauling heavy loads of coal and general merchandise. Owing to their decreased liability to accidents their use is more economical than horses. On the macadam and paved streets of cities the feet of heavy draft horses soon become tender, often disabling them from service, while the finer and tougher texture of the mule's foot renders him immune to the strain of paved streets. It is the wearing attitude of the foot of the mule that is introducing the animal into favor with the great teaming industry of cities and laying the foundation for broader future demand.

The vicious attributes of mules have been exaggerated. They are preferred for field work on southern plantations because they are more docile and tractable than horses. They are easily broken to harness and work cheerfully and patiently at tasks that would provoke rebellion in horses.

They are maintained in good condition on less feed than a horse and excel their rival in longevity and years of possible service. There is no danger of overproduction, as the mule supply is below the demand, while the prices they command surpass those of commercial horses.

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

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HOGS

The Best Eye of Hog

Prof. Plumb of the Ohio agricultural college says that a type midway between the extremes of lard and bacon hogs is the most desirable type for the farmers of the country to breed. These hogs, when finished, should have a moderate fatness over the top, they should have deep sides and be good feeders.

Quality in hogs means that they should be good killers with lots of refinement of bone and carcass, including the skin and hair. If the hog is a good feeder, with such refinement, and the right conformation, he will be a profitable animal, and for the farmer's use the best method of judging the suitable hog is by the application of the butcher's standard.

Smoothness and finish are of the utmost importance for several reasons: First, the rough, coarse hog is likely to have wrinkles on its body which materially reduce its value from the market standpoint. This is true for the reason that under modern methods of slaughtering hogs in the great packing houses the hair is scraped from them by automatic machinery, which does not work as satisfactorily on a rough and wrinkly surface as where the skin is firm and smooth. So these seams and creases which are often seen on the sides or head of a hog should be avoided.

Now, the size of a hog has a great deal to do with the kinds of cuts which can be taken from the carcass. For this reason the small and plump chunky hogs of former days are becoming less popular and the larger and longer and deeper hogs are more in favor. This is because bacon is undoubtedly increasing in popularity and consumption until it is today reaching large proportions. The hog must have length as well as depth of sides, presenting a fat, straight form instead of receding sides, as is too commonly found among even our show hogs. Thus the middle type of hog that has these advantages and yet can be grown for good weight, and that will produce plenty of lard also, is a desirable type of hog for the farmers.

The market can be well taken as an index of the most profitable hog to grow, in Prof. Plum's opinion, as there will be noticed quite a spread in prices between the different types, especially when those most in demand are scarce upon the market.

Pure Bred Hog Outlook

The outlook for the pure bred hog industry for the coming year is exceedingly bright. The conditions of the business in the past few months, have caused certain changes which are undoubtedly for the benefit of the business in the future.

More brood sows were sent to the stock yards last fall and winter than during any like period in the recent years. This is bound to cause a shortage of pigs in the hands of the farm-

ers during the present summer and fall. The farmer is the backbone and foundation of the pure bred hog industry. This was very apparent during the winter brood sow sales. The low price of hogs was no encouragement to the farmer to buy brood sows and consequently the commoner half of the offerings in most sales sold very cheap. The breeders were pretty well loaded with breeding animals and did not care to buy when hogs were cheap and corn was high. Most of the winter sales were slow owing to these conditions.

The man who had plenty of brood sows to farrow this spring is the man whose wisdom will be more plainly seen during the next six months. Breeders are becoming more discriminating each year and if we mistake not, good individuals backed up by a good pedigree will be selling for very satisfactory prices this coming fall and winter. Farmers are taking more interest in grading up their herds by using a pure bred boar. Many of these, after seeing the value of a good boar will purchase a few pure bred sows and will soon be numbered in the breeders' ranks.

The farmer of today is the breeder of tomorrow and the future of the business depends on the farmer. Owing to this fact breeders who do not use a farm paper to advertise their products are making a serious mistake. One of the most important features of a farm paper is to introduce among the farmers better live stock, thereby making them better, happier, wealthier and more intelligent people. At present indications are very encouraging for a good year in the production and sale of pure bred hogs.—Farmers' Guide.

Mistakes in Feeding Hogs

J. F. Stratton before the Farmers' Institute of Franklin County, Kansas, gave the following twenty-one mistakes in feeding hogs:

1. It is a mistake for one inexperienced to undertake the feeding of hogs unless he expects to make a study of it and improve upon his mistakes.
2. It is a mistake for the city farmer, living in town, to trust the feeding of his hogs to the average hired man. He is not likely to make a success of it.
3. It is a mistake to try to raise hogs on one exclusive diet. You ask what kind of feed can be produced on your farm and in your locality, then give them a variety of it. These feeds should be given in such relation to each other as to meet the varied needs of the swine system.
4. It is a mistake to forget the hog is a grazing animal.
5. It is a mistake if the hog is not fed in a clean place, free from both dust and mud.
6. It is a mistake to overfeed or underfeed.

7. Occasionally it is a mistake not to feed the liquid before the solid food.

8. It is a mistake to feed constipating food and nothing to correct it.

9. It is a mistake to feed breeding stuff as if you were fitting for the market.

10. It is a mistake to feed all sizes together, whenever the smaller ones are to a disadvantage.

11. It is a mistake not to provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the feed.

12. It is a mistake not to grow the pigs rapidly from birth to market. They should gain every pound possible on the way.

13. It is a mistake to feed the brood sow much corn before farrowing. She should have cooling and laxative foods.

14. It is a mistake to feed her heavily for some days after farrowing.

15. It is a mistake to feed her pigs sour food when they are learning to eat.

16. It is a mistake to fail to feed the pigs bone and muscle forming materials during their growth.

17. It is a mistake to try to feed both the pig or hog and the worms that may be in him or the lice that may be on him. And the hog would tell you so if he knew how.

18. It is a mistake if the hogs are not fed at regular intervals.

19. It is a mistake as a rule to feed too many months before marketing.

20. It is a mistake to feed high priced feeds and then market at a loss. Figure your probable gain or loss, and govern yourself accordingly.

21. It is a mistake for any breeder to think himself so wise that he can learn nothing more.

Rations for Growing Pigs

Rations for growing pigs are given by the United States Department of agriculture as follows: Twenty to 60 pound pigs, 3 ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk; 60 to 100 pound pigs, 6 ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk; 100 to 180 pound pigs, 8 ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk.

On most farms the supply of milk will be limited, especially when calves are fed, and in these cases he recommends the following rations:

1. Twenty to 180 pound pigs, 3 ounces of cornmeal, wheat, rye or hominy meal to each quart of milk, and then gradually increase meal to satisfy appetites; 20 to 60 pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-third cornmeal, one-third wheat bran and one-third gluten meal to satisfy appetites.

2. Sixty to 100 pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-half cornmeal, one-fourth wheat bran and one-fourth gluten meal to satisfy appetites; 100 to 180 pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of two-thirds cornmeal, one-sixth wheat bran and one-sixth gluten meal to satisfy appetites; 20 to 60 pound pigs, three ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk and 4 ounces of gluten feed as a substitute for a quart of milk.

3. Sixty to 100 pound pigs, milk at disposal and mixture of one-half cornmeal and one-half gluten feed to satisfy appetites; 100 to 180 pound pigs, milk at disposal and mixture of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third gluten feed to satisfy appetites.

They has a feeding value about half that of milk. It should be fed carefully, as it frequently causes stiffening of the joints and lameness.

Squeals from Swine

The big boned hog is growing in favor everywhere.

It takes a good boar to put you in the hog business right.

A well fed pig helps the looks of pedigree most wonderfully.

If ever dog has his day, then ever hog has his hay—we feed our alfalfa.

A wild hog market will develop or of these days before the winter snow fly.

The rich alfalfa pastures are saving a bit of high priced corn these fine days.

Seven or eight pigs raised make mighty profitable average litter for an good herd.

When the "boneless" hog gets into favor there should be a real scramble for the hot bloods.

Can you tell yourself a good reason why you prefer using a spring boar to one of fall farrow?

A ten dollar bill will seed three or four acres to alfalfa—a standing picnic for any bunch of pigs.

If medicine is good for man it ought to be good for hogs—but you've got begin before they are dead.

The golden opportunity of the good hogman is before him today—stick the pigs, and wear diamonds later.

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Range Generally Good Thru State

Some Rain Needed and Cattle Now Moving

From the reports of eight inspectors of range, made to the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in this city, covering some of the most important of the range country, conditions seem to be very good on an average, altho a little rain is mentioned as being needed or will be very soon. While cattle shipments do not come up to usual average, still quite a number of cars moved during the week from various points numbering in all 235.

The following are the reports: Cuero and Floresville: Range and weather fine. Cattle doing well, shipped out twenty-two cars of stock.

W. M. CHOAT, Inspector. Beeville and Alfred: Weather and range good. Eighty-two cars of cattle shipped out this week.

JNO. E. RIGBY, Inspector. Millett, Cotulla and Encinal: Weather and range fine. Eighty-three cars of cattle shipped out.

F. H. POOLE, Inspector. Victoria, Edna and El Campo: Range and weather good. Fourteen cars of cattle shipped.

CHAS. E. MARTIN, Inspector. San Angelo: Range is needing rain nearly everywhere in this section of the country. Cattle are doing well. Seven cars shipped out.

J. F. TREADWELL, Inspector. Carlsbad, N. M.: Needing rain very bad. Stock is holding up well.

M. T. STONE, Inspector. Plainview, Amarillo and Canadian: Country in good shape generally. Crop prospects fair. Twenty-seven cars cattle shipped out.

H. SADLER, Inspector. Lawton and Anadarko: Range and weather good.

V. F. SMITH, Inspector.

Notes Around the Farm

To insure large litters give the sow plenty of pasture range and feed her for bone and muscle rather than for fat. She should have grain enough only to keep her in thriving condition.

A horse's usefulness is measured by his strength and rapidity of movement and not so much by size or weight.

Remove the sick animals from the flock as soon as disease is noticed. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Stay with the live stock. There is seldom a year in which the grains of the farm cannot be marketed to stock at higher than market prices.

A good horse is about the only product of the farm that the owner is allowed to put his own price on.

There is no country on earth where the hand of man has tilled the soil long and continuously that he has not ruined it. And if we here in America shall teach the world how to use the land without abusing it we will have written a new page in history and will have made ourselves a name that will live forever not only as agriculturists, but in the history of the progress of the world. Why not do it?

A food farmer is one who understands his trade and works hard at it.

Range

(Continued from Page 2.)

Henry Rathe of Hondo was in yesterday on business. "The range conditions and prospects for crops were seldom better out our way," said he, "than they are right now."

Albert West came in from the Uvalde ranch Wednesday night and will remain over until Sunday or Monday. He says they have a good string of three-year-old steers that will go to market this season if the price is right when they are ready. He is inclined to the opinion, however, that it is a shame to take three-year-old steers off the kind of range they are on except for a mercy consideration.

Of the 6,500 cattle in St. Louis on Wednesday, 4,200 head were Texans. That's some cattle, and South Texas will expect the packers to heed the call of the commission man to be good until he final shipments from here have gone forward. The market was off some Wednesday. Still the only stuff that sold above \$5 was from the San Antonio district. The Oklahoma stuff is a bit soft yet.—San Antonio Express.

TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	6,000
Calves	800
Hogs	450
Sheep	570

A liberal run of cattle was yarded today, the not as many as were here yesterday. Today's receipts of 6,500 added to yesterday's make a total of more than 14,000 for two days. Only ninety-two carloads were in at the opening of the market but trains traggled in all day and this number was doubled before the closing. About 90 head were billed thru to pasture, leaving nearly 6,000 on the market.

Beef Steers
The supply of steers was moderate, and not in proportion to the total receipts. Quality ran only fair, the bulk of the offerings being medium to poor, with a few loads of good beef cattle. Sellers contended that the market here was low compared with St. Louis, and insisted upon an advance. Buyers pointed to the heavy run at that market, 10,000 head, and refused a raise.

The dead lock lasted for some time, but at last buyers made slight concessions, and trading opened up with some life. The desirable killers sold mostly 10c better than on Monday, and the common kinds were strong to a shade higher.

Stockers and Feeders
Cattle available for this branch of the trade made a show of strength. Country buyers did little, but speculators considered that prices favored them and did some buying, and packers were after such as they could use for slaughter. Common light stockers, however, were slow and no better than steady.

Butcher Cows
Cows were in liberal supply, the fresh receipts and holdovers making about 2,300 on offer. Choice fat cows were lacking, or to be had only in odd lots of two or three, but the quality averaged fair. Demand was fully met, tho the market was not surfeited, and sales were generally at steady prices with Monday, tho trading was slow. An outlet was found for most of the offerings, however, on the basis indicated.

Bulls
Bulls were in good supply, and of

average quality. The demand was good enough to take them at steady prices at a fairly active movement.

Calves
The calf supply was good, but not half as large as that of Monday, and the market was better. Including holdovers, there were about 1,700 on offer, of fair to good quality. The trade had some activity, with good competition from outside demand. Sales were strong to 25c higher than on Monday, with a few bunches of light vealers selling up to \$4.50.

Hogs
Monday's big run was cut down to almost nothing today. Rains in Oklahoma had raised the streams and railroads were again unable to get hogs to Texas, with the result that all fresh receipts were from points south of Red river. A few loads of Oklahomas came in late yesterday and were on sale today. Nothing tippy was on sale, tho offerings were of fair quality. Demand was good, and the supply was absorbed at strong to 5c higher than on Monday. A few loads of Oklahoma holdovers brought \$5.42½, and some medium Texans at \$5.35@5.40.

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HORSES

Live Stock Notes

Oats are the ideal grain food for the horse. The kernel proper contains a large amount of the nutriment. The hulls surrounding the grain give the material bulk that tends to prevent overfeeding and at the same time makes the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach. Where horses are hard worked one should leave the oats ration with a great deal of caution and learn by experience what can be accomplished otherwise.

Of all the improved agricultural interests in American farming, live stock has given the greatest prosperity and has become more important to successful farming and the farmers who have adopted the improved stock have a fine income with increased prosperity as the stock increases and the farm grows richer in fertility. Farmers should make a life work of good breeding and never allow panic or prosperity to sacrifice the stock, but always have good stock to sell and you will find buyers at good prices. Breeders should increase their breeding now. The live stock industry adds increased fertility to the farm and increased profits to the income.—Live Stock Journal.

Many digestive troubles in horses, scours, liver and kidney complaints, may be prevented by judicious feeding, or, if they appear, may be stopped by a change of food. The owner should make himself familiar with the effects of the different classes of food, some laxative, others binding, some easy, others difficult of digestion. Coughs and colds sometimes come from avoidable mismanagement, such as draughty buildings or undue exposure. As a general rule a badly ventilated house is more dangerous than full exposure to the weather.

First Time Used

The expedition to the Antarctic regions which some time ago sailed from Australia took with it 15 Manchurian ponies for sledge and pack work on the ice. This is the first time horseflesh has ever been used in such cold regions, and the experiment is being watched with interest. The ponies were purchased in China, and are thus described: "With hogged manes and exceptionally big heads they present a rather coarse appearance; they stand from 11 to 14 hands, and were they in proper

show ring condition would take a lot of beating as a whole. They are particularly big boned fellows, stout of quarter, very long underneath, heads full of character. In color they are white, dun, flea-bitten gray, brown, and black. The white ponies are reckoned the best." These ponies are extremely hardy, and could beat the Australian ponies in China in point of endurance. They are quite at home in cold latitudes.—In fact, they roll in the snow and bury themselves in it when at liberty. These Manchurian ponies are all bad tempered, and so troublesome to shoe that it is necessary to sling them whenever their feet require attention.

Care of the Trotting Horse

The utmost care should be used in shoeing and grooming the trotter and all other work horses. The shoe should rest evenly and squarely on the hoof, precisely as a house sets on its foundation, neither too large nor too small. The frog or its sustaining walls should not be touched. Nature will take care of that. The horse should be carefully groomed twice every day, and when he comes in from his work at night, he should be gone over with a damp sponge to remove the dust and dirt, and to detect any bruise or sore spots where the harness has begun to gall. In the morning he should be first watered, then give his hay and grain together, and then after he has eaten them together he should be carefully groomed before being harnessed. In hot weather a wet sponge put under the head-stall will cool his head and in an hour make a new horse of him. With all the experiences of the past to guide us, surely the twentieth century horse should be a better horse than we ever bred, raised or educated. He should be a veritable wonder in capabilities, intelligence and value.

The Prevalence of Grade Stallions

The work of stallion licensing accomplished to date under the provisions of the Wisconsin law, which was the first of the kind inaugurated in the United States, has disclosed the astounding fact that 1974 stallions known as "grades" are at present being used for public service in the state, while there are but 1286 pure bred stallions in service. All of the stallions licensed as "grades" are not, however, of grade breeding, in the correct sense of the term, for 136 of them have been pro-

nounced by their owners of "unknown breeding," and thirty-four (licensed in 1907) were certified as of "mixed breeding." Considering, too, that some owners, on one pretext or another, have failed to take out licenses for their horses, it may safely be assumed that the total number of alleged "grade" stallions would be increased to over 2,000 head, were the unlicensed horses added to the list.

Omitting the unlicensed horses, however, and putting the number of grade stallions at 1,286—a total of 3,260 stallions—it will readily be seen that, of the entire number, the grades constitute in round numbers 60 per cent and the pure-breds 40 per cent.

If these 3,260 stallions, 1,561 grades and 1,067 pure-breds—or 2,628 stallions in all—were licensed in 1906, the proportion of grades being 59 per cent and of pure-breds 41 per cent, fractions not included.

During 1907 there were licensed 413 grade and 219 pure bred stallions—632 in all—or a proportion of 65 per cent of grade and 35 per cent of pure bred stallions, fractions not included.

Included in these figures are thirteen pure bred and unregistered jacks, and licenses also have been issued to five cross bred stallions and fourteen registered, non-standard bred stallions.

With 23,896,000 mules in the United States, the demand for industrial use is greater than the supply. Mules and horses represent animals for which vast sums are annually paid by planters in the South to work the cotton, sugar cane, tobacco and corn crops. Tennessee has 275,730 mules, Mississippi 274,437 and Texas 631,050. There are no less than 2,504,744 mules in the cotton states, which comprises two-thirds of the mules in the United States.

A good mule is worth \$175 to \$300; the price of commercial mules used on Southern plantations and in the teaming industry of Southern cities will average \$200. That the demand is constant and urgent is evidenced by the active working life of the mule being restricted to ten years. The 2,500,000 mules must be replaced with 250,000 head annually to keep the present supply normal. This involves an outlay every year of \$50,000,000. If to this outlay by Southern planters is added the purchase of 450,000 horses every year for agricultural and industrial use at an average cost of \$185 it makes an annual expenditure of \$117,500,000 to maintain the mule and horse supply in the cotton belt states.

The Southern planter needs to under-

stand that he can raise his supply of mules cheaper than he can buy them from Northern breeders. Here is a wide field for economic saving in the production of agriculture in the South. With the introduction of good Spanish jacks in the South mules can be raised cheaper than in the Northern states. The present demand for mules and horses by Southern planters enforces a tax of one-sixth of his cotton crop to maintain the supply. Feed is abundant, the climate homogeneous and the opportunity is favorable for Southern planters to raise their own supply of horses and mules. Tennessee and Texas are the only cotton states that exploit the mule industry in the production of a supply greater than the local demand, and other cotton states could greatly profit by their example.—Farmers and Growers' Journal, Chicago.

WILBURTON, Okla., June 13.—In a desperate rifle duel with Ben Nowlan, a farmer, R. H. Johnson, slayer of three men, was killed today. The men fired four shots each at sixty yards. Every one of Nowlan's hit Johnson, while the farmer was unhurt. Johnson is a negro. On September 23, 1907, he killed Marshal Swan in Wilburton and escaped. Last Wednesday he returned to visit relatives, relying upon a woman's clothes as a disguise. He was recognized and a posse gave chase. Coming across two fishermen Robert Walters and Jobe Loud, both prominent citizens, Johnson mistook them for officers and shot them to death. Nowlan had been hunting Johnson ever since the killing.

In selecting a husband a girl isn't always right because she's so afraid of being left.

Advice to the Aged.

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

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

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