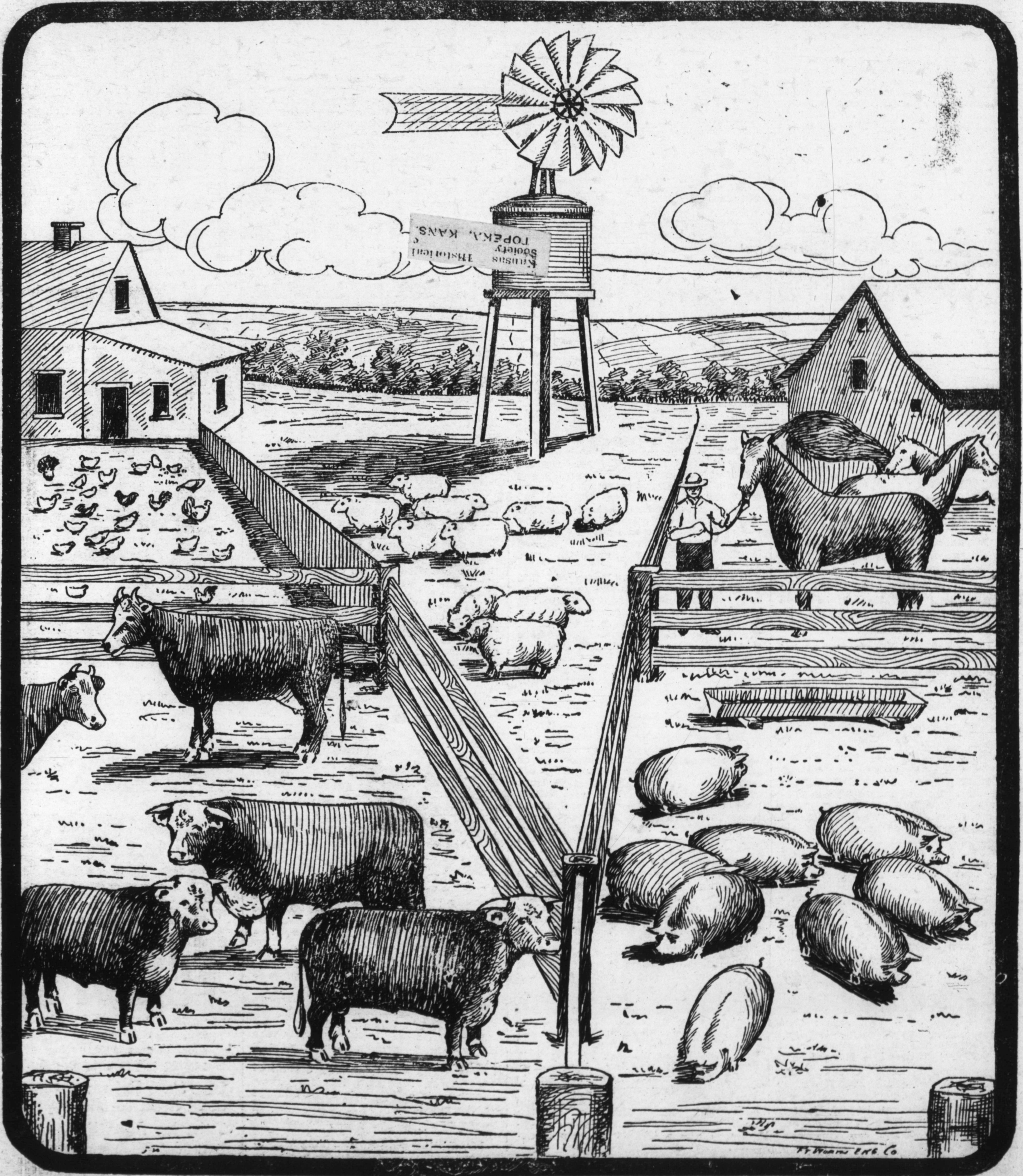


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The Healthy Hereford

(An argument for the "White Face," by B. O. Gammon of Des Moines, Iowa.)

One of the most vital points, from the standpoint of the breeder, the feeder or the consumer, to be considered in connection with any breed of cattle is health. The breeders and feeders of the country are annually losing millions of dollars by reason of diseases prevalent in their herds. The packers, under the supervision of the government and with its co-operation, are maintaining an elaborate and expensive system of inspection to guard against diseased cattle. The consumer as a result is paying more for his meat, because as its legitimate cost of production must be added the cost of inspection. The bureau of animal industry annually spends a small fortune, and very properly so, in its efforts to stamp out various animal diseases and prevent their widespread dissemination. Great laboratories, both under government and under private management, are busy the year round preparing black leg vaccine, vaccine to be used against tuberculosis and hog cholera, dips, washes and other preventive agents. And all because of the vital importance to the human race, both from a physical and from a commercial viewpoint, of the health of our domestic animals.

For some years the government has been trying by a breeding experiment to establish a strain of hogs that shall be immune from hog cholera and swine plague. For years, and more especially of late years, the leaders in agricultural thought have been striving to create a sentiment that will result in the stamping out of tuberculosis in cattle. After careful and prolonged research it has been determined that there is but one accurate method of diagnosis for tuberculosis, and that is the tuberculin test. Since this has been proven almost infallible, if properly administered, in the detection of the presence of the terrible white plague, efforts have been made in every section of the country to have all cattle tested and those found diseased either condemned for immediate slaughter or isolated and kept in strict quarantine to prevent further spread of the malady.

In view of all this, if there is one breed of cattle that can be proven to be more resistant to the various diseases that effect the bovine race and

especially if it be more resistant to tuberculosis than other breeds, it would seem to be a far-sighted policy for the breeders and feeders of cattle to produce and finish cattle of that breed in preference to cattle of the more susceptible strains. Particularly is this true if the resistant breed is just as good a type of beef animal, just as good a feeder, just as good a breeder and producer and up to all other requirements of the profitable beef producing beast.

By a combination of circumstances, peculiarly fortunate for the Hereford breed, there has been built up a mass of authentic and official evidence during the past six or eight years going to prove the Hereford breed, as a breed, is the freest from tuberculosis of any of the beef breeds. Some six or eight years ago the United States government determined to exclude all cattle affected with tuberculosis from import into its domain. In order to protect importers from the loss of purchase price, freight, quarantine and condemnation expenses, the bureau of animal industry arranged to maintain a government inspector at Liverpool, England, whose duty it should be to apply the tuberculin test to all cattle offered for export to the United States, and such as failed to pass his test were then forbidden to be shipped. The detailed report of this inspector makes interesting reading for the breeder or the feeder of beef cattle. We give in a condensed form below the results of the test for the past six years. These figures are strictly authentic and official, having been furnished by the government to Secretary Thomas of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, and by him to the writer:

	Inspected.	Passed.	Rejected.
Shorthorns ...	260	198	62
Angus ...	439	320	119
Galloways ...	114	108	6
Herefords ...	420	403	17

By a simple computation we find from the above figures that 23.8 per cent of all Shorthorns offered for inspection were rejected as diseased; that 25.5 per cent of all Angus were rejected, while only 5.26 per cent of the Galloways failed, and of all the Herefords only 4.0 per cent failed to pass. Covering as it does about six years of time and more than 400 head of cattle, we do not see how these figures can be disputed as being a fair comparison of the various breeds. Furthermore, the report shows that some herds of Shorthorns and Angus were so badly infected that cattle were refused inspection from those herds until some systematic attempt should be made to eliminate the disease. Further reports from inspectors stationed in Canada bear out the above figures almost to the fraction and show that the relative percentage of rejections is almost identical on this continent with those in Great Britain.

When once the cattlemen of this country realize the stupendous importance of the above showing we do not see how they can neglect their own best interests so far as to fail to adopt the Hereford in their operations. There is no subject connected with the production of cattle that will receive more thoughtful consideration within the next decade than the question of health. The consuming public is just awakening to the importance of healthful food products and if any one breed excels in health that breed is bound to have an unprecedented popularity.

With prices of pure bred Herefords on the plane they now are there never was a more inviting opportunity offered the breeder to get a good start at a minimum of cost. The wise cattleman will buy this season and stand to make a fine thing if he buys cattle of the peerless "White Face" breed.

Young County

LOVING—Too much rain damaged grain crop of this section. Never in its history has the Loving section had better prospects for corn and cotton. Corn is almost made. There is an abundance of it and other feed stuffs. The vegetable and fruit crop are also good.

SHINOLA — Another fine rain fell here a few days ago, insuring a fine corn crop. Cotton is all worked out and is in fine condition.

RED TOP—Have had a good rain, which stopped threshing, but assured a good crop of corn. Cotton doing well and feed crops are good.

ELBERT—Had a fine rain first of last week and crops are looking well. Several people planting June corn. Wheat is yielding from sixteen to twenty bushels average per acre.

HAWKINS CHAPEL—Heavy rain on June 29, with considerable wind, but no damage was done. Cotton is looking well and a large corn crop is expected.

Range News

Crockett County

Todd & Childress had one car of calves last Monday, that averaged 143 pound, and old for \$5.75. Also one car of bull that weighed 1,052 pound, and brought \$2.70.

Charlie Metcalf came in the fore part of lat week from moving the heep recently purchased by Childress & Clayton from W. D. Jones, from the Jones ranch to the Hume ranch.

B. F. Byrd last week moved about 385 head of his cattle from the Payne & Baggett ranch to the Word ranch north of town, where he has secured pasturage for them.

H. W. N. Garden and family were up from the Schauer ranch last week. He said they were busy putting up their crop of Johnson grass hay on the ranch. Mr. Schauer will probably get 2,500 or 3,000 bales this cutting.

John Garrett has just finished building a 75-foot rock water trough for J. W. Friend & Sons, at their Emerald well. It is said to be a good one. This makes two of the kind he has erected for them and they seem to give perfect satisfaction.

J. W. Henderson returned last week from the territory, where he went to ship out the big steers he has on feed there, but owing to the low prices prevailing and to the fact that his steers were doing so fine, he decided not to ship out just yet. He reports the territory in fine condition.—Ozona Kicker.

Pecos County

Herff Lyons is moving the Gibson & Baldrige stuff from the river back to the wells.

James Rooney has moved his steers from this place to the salt grass this week.

Mrs. Annie Riggs has sold to Jackson Bros. her yearlings and 2-year-olds at \$13.50 and \$18.50.

Rollins Bros. have sold to Jackson Bros. a bunch of cattle and started to gather Tuesday, delivery to be made at Pecos, from which place shipment will be made to Bovina.

A bunch of high grade Hereford bull calves for sale. They are fine animals, out of thoroughbred cows and bulls. Apply to Wilber Wadley, manager Scharbauer ranch.

G. H. Cato and R. W. E. Hirst went down to the Livingston ranch the first of the week to help spray a bunch of heifers. They returned Wednesday night and report that section in fine shape.

Walter Martin was in this week after some windmill parts. He has been having his share of trouble lately by the windmill refusing to perform its duty, surface water being a thing of the past. Otherwise he reports everything O. K. at the Round Mountain ranch.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

McCulloch County

BRADY, Texas—J. S. Myers of Marlin has bought the J. H. Drinkard place, about ten miles north of here. It consists of 1,314 acres in farm and ranch, with splendid improvements, and sold for \$13,000. The entire stock of cattle was also sold to Mr. Myers at a price of about \$4,500. Mr. Drinkard also owns about 3,000 acres of pasture land adjoining the property sold to Mr. Myers, which Mr. Myers leased for five years. Mr. Drinkard will move to Brady.

Sutton County

M. E. Jackson sold to J. O. Taylor of Beaver Lake 350 goats at \$2.50 for grown stock and \$1.25 for kids.

J. D. Lowry of Sonora sold to J. B. Blackney 100 head of stock cattle, calves not counted, at \$12.50 per head.

J. A. Cope & Co. of Sonora sold for R. T. Baker 50 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to E. F. Tillman of Fort Worth at \$23. These steers will be pastured on Mr. Tillman's Bear Creek ranch.—Sonora News.

Tom Greene County

The Robert Bailey steers, purchased recently by Tol Cawley and shipped to Fort Worth, brought 6 cents. As the steers averaged 1,313 pounds, it can be easily figured that they brought a round sum each.

P. L. Clark had a shipment of steers on the Fort Worth market Tuesday. These were bought from Jenks Blocker at \$33 per head.—San Angelo Press-News.

Big Ranch Sold

The Ballinger Ledger reports the sale of Anson ranch in Coleman county to H. Z. Parrott for a consideration of \$27,500. The ranch contains a total of 1,600 acres, 100 town lots in Valera and there is a fine farm and buildings on the ranch.

Hemphill County

Mr. Collins shipped in a bunch of 3-



A Safe Axe

Every Keen Kutter Axe is fastened to the helve by the Grellner Everlasting Lock Wedge (used only in Keen Kutter tools)—a device which once driven home in any tool unites head and handle so securely that only fire can separate them. Hence a

KEEN KUTTER

Axe cannot fly off to the annoyance and danger of the chopper.



Look for the Keen Kutter trademark. It covers this "safe axe" and also better, truer Saws, Planes, Adzes, Hammers, Augers, Braces, Bits, Gimlets, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Bevels, etc., than is possible to find under any other name, as well as Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, etc. If not at your dealer's, write us.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons. Trademark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.)
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

year-old steers from the south a short time ago, for which he paid \$30 around.

R. T. Alexander sold a bunch of cows last week to J. C. Studer for \$25.50 a head.—Canadian Record.

Johnson County

J. E. Poindexter of Cleburne shipped 400 head of sheep to the market last week.—Burleson News.

SOME RECENT SALES

S. B. Burnett Tops Market with Bunch of 2s at \$25

Capt. S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth has sold 1,000 2-year-olds from his Dixon creek ranch on the Canadian river, thirty miles north of Amarillo, to a Mr. Lewis of Kansas at \$25. This is the highest price paid for Texas 2s in recent years.

John B. Slaughter has sold from his Borden county ranch 2,000 U. S. yearlings to be delivered at Blanco Canyon ranch in Floyd county to Tom Montgomery at \$16.

A letter from J. H. Avery of Amarillo reports the cattle business brisk and many sales are being made.

MAKING OWN ICE

GRAHAM, Texas, July 4—The Graham ice factory has commenced operations and is running on full time. The town now boasts of home-made ice and has plenty of it to supply less fortunate towns.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse.

The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

BETTER POSITION

And Increased Salary as a Result of Eating Right Food

There is not only comfort in eating food that nourishes brain and body, but sometimes it helps a lot in increasing one's salary.

A Kans. school teacher tells an interesting experience. She says:

"About two years ago I was extremely miserable from a nervousness that had been coming on for some time. Any sudden noise was actually painful to me and my nights were made miserable by horrible nightmare.

"I was losing flesh all the time and at last was obliged to give up the school I was teaching and go home.

"Mother put me to bed and sent for the doctor. I was so nervous the cotton sheets gave me a chill and they put me in woolens. The medicine I took did me no apparent good. Finally, a neighbor suggested that Grape-Nuts might be good for me to eat. I had never heard of this food, but the name sounded good so I decided to try it.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts and soon found my reserve energy growing so that in a short time I was filling a better position and drawing a larger salary than I had ever done before.

"As I see little children playing around me and enter into their games I wonder if I am the same teacher of whom, two years ago, the children spoke as 'ugly old thing.'

"Grape-Nuts food with cream has become a regular part of my diet, and I have not been sick a day in the last two years." "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.

SHEEP

Managing the Flock

The last bulletin of the Oklahoma station gives the following notes on founding and managing the flock:

In going into the sheep business, it is advisable to start with a small flock. Success is largely influenced by experience. The small flock is very easily handled and as it increases the owner's experience increases so that he is able to cope with the problems that may present themselves. Many amateurs make a failure of the business by starting in with a large flock as they have neither the experience nor facilities for handling them. Even the sheep are easily managed, there are problems peculiar to the business which the shepherd is best fitted to meet with the knowledge from practical experience.

If you start with grades, use only pure bred sires of some one particular breed. Do not select a ram from one breed one year and one from another breed the next year, as no improvement can be expected where such a method is followed. The standard of a flock can be raised very rapidly by using good sires each year and culling out the inferior ewe lambs.

In order to obtain the best results, lambs should be taught to eat grain as early as possible. Corn and oil cake in "pea" form, make a very good ration. The lamb should be fed grain in a "creep," that is an inclosure into which the lambs may pass, but the entrances of which are not large enough to allow the ewes to enter. The first six months of the lamb's life are the most important and the pasture may be abundant, large profits will be realized on the grain fed.

It is advisable to dip sheep twice each year, in the spring and in the fall. The spring dipping should be done shortly after the shearing has been done, at which time the lambs should also be dipped, as the ticks are likely to leave the ewes and get on the lambs after the former have been sheared. Any of the standard coal tar dips such as kresol, zenoleum, etc., will prove satisfactory. The some shepherds prefer a sulphur dip. In using the coal tar dips, we have obtained better results by using solutions that are recommended in the directions accompanying the preparations. Dipping is the only practical method of keeping the flock safe from the ravages of ticks, lice and scab.

Advice to Merino Breeders

In his address before the Merino Sheep Breeders' Association at Columbus, Ohio, L. A. Webster of Vermont made some suggestions which will interest all sheep men. He said:

Keep a high ideal of general utility always in view and avoid fads. What is a fad? If the extremely wrinkly sheep is a fad as some contend, then the extremely plain sheep is just as great a fad; great length of wool, great density of fleeces, extremely oily fleeces and great size of carcass are all fads. Fads have always been detrimental to progress and development, and I am convinced that the extremely plain type and long white wool craze of the '90s was one of the greatest disasters that ever happened to Merino sheep. All breeders will meet adversity and discouragement, especially young breeders, but remember, high ideals and tenacity of purpose will ultimately win success. There is no genius like perseverance. Study the best books and the teachings of the great breeders, yet experience will teach you some things that books never will. If you like sheep for dollars and cents only, you had better never raise sheep. The successful shepherd loves his sheep as did the shepherds of old—the shepherd is born, not made.

You will find scrub flocks all over the land and the father of every scrub flock is a scrub shepherd.

Some time ago I was listening to an eloquent preacher in one of the downtown churches in the city of Omaha, Neb., an able preacher, in speaking of our young men, said that every boy ought to have an ambition to add something to the honor of his family name—truly a laudable ambition, and I determined at once to do it. Every young breeder ought to have an ambition to add something to the reputation of his father's flock. We need shepherds. Show me the Hammonds and the Burrells in the rising generation in Vermont, the Rays among the young breeders of New York and the Kirkpatricks and Gopes among the young men of Ohio, and I will show you the most popular breed of sheep in our country.

Develop the highest type of general utility, prepare the way, educate the people, publish the merits and promote the interests of Merino sheep—the oldest, most useful general pur-

pose sheep in the world—and they will follow you with the golden hoof thru the years to come, as they have done thru the ages.

Sheep Items

The American Sheep Breeder says that those Idaho sheepmen who are selling wool at from 11 to 14½ cents a pound will wish they had held on to it a few months longer.

Approximately 1,000,000 pounds of 3 and 12-months wool were sold at San Angelo last week. The 8-months clip sold at 8 to 13 cents and the 12-months clip brought 10 to 16 cents. The wool was sold by sealed bids and went mostly to eastern houses.

Discussing the wool trade, last week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter said: The tone of the wool market is stronger and better and the improvement is making itself felt by a better demand for the wool that is available from old stock, as well as for the new wool that is now coming into Boston from the west. Prices are a little better for wools of merit, especially in the so-called medium wools or wools that are suitable for combing. But the improvement is not confined entirely to these medium wools, as there is a better demand for clothing wools, altho not so pronounced as for the choicer grades. This condition seems to forecast a better goods market, but as yet the goods market is strong one week and weak the next, and the wool market is so sensitive that it is regularly influenced by the change in the goods market, and it is strong one week and inactive the next. The buying is of a piecemeal character, even by the large consumers, who take a few hundred thousand pounds at a time, where in past years their takings at this time have run into the millions of pounds. The extent of curtailment is best shown in comparison of sales with last year. From January to June, 1907, the sales in Boston aggregated 80,082,000 pounds. For the same period this year the sales were 61,929,000 pounds, a difference of 18,153,000 pounds.

Conclusions Made from Breeding Experiments

The University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has recently completed a five years' record of its flock of sheep undertaken to furnish reliable information pertaining to sheep husbandry. These records were compiled from a flock of 240 ewes, and at the conclusion of the five years' experiment, the conclusions following were arrived at:

The normal period of gestation, or the time from which a normal ewe is bred to the time of lambing, ranges from 145 to 151 days, and the greatest per cent of ewes will lamb 147 days after service. The gestation period appears to be somewhat longer for the male than for the female lambs. The per cent of males born is practically the same as that of females. The larger per cent of lambs born on or before the 147th day of pregnancy is strong, and after this time the number of weak and dead lambs is greatly increased. The number of days a lamb is carried by the ewe does not seem to have any effect on its size.

The largest per cent of increase is due to twin lambs, and there is no appreciable difference in the per cent of twins of the different breeds. The production of twin and triplet lambs is detrimental to the strength and vitality of lambs at birth. Shropshire ewes appear to be more prolific than any other breed. Ewes six years old produce the greatest per cent of increase, while young ewes have the greater per cent of single lambs. The per cent of ram lambs increases and the per cent of ewe lambs decreases as the age of the ewe advances.

A ram is at his best at two and three years of age. The age of the dam does not have any effect on the sex of the offspring. Ram lambs average about one-half pound heavier at birth than ewe lambs. The larger the ewe the greater the per cent of increase, while the ram has no effect on the lambs in this respect. The size of the ewe, and not the size of the ram, determines the size of the lamb.

The Sheep Herder's Life and Duties

Naturally the central figure in the sheep business is the herder. He is the man upon whom the owner depends for the safety of an average flock of from 2,000 to 2,500 sheep, which may be worth from \$10,000 to \$30,000. It has been the custom to look upon the sheep herder as a man who takes up this employment because he is "laced," or because he cannot do anything else. Nothing could be further from the truth. No sheep owner could put so much responsibility on

the shoulders of an incompetent or irresponsible man. The herders are selected from the best material the labor market has to offer, and are paid from \$50 to \$75 a month and board. The herder is furnished with everything he needs, and there is no limit to the quantity or quality of his fare. He is given carte blanche to order what the market affords, and the "camp tender," who comes with supplies once or twice a week, sees that the order is promptly filled. The sheep wagon, in which the herder lives in winter, is a veritable house on wheels. It is a canvas covered wagon, containing cook stove, bunk, cupboard, and, in short, everything that can make life bearable for the herder. In one of these wagons a man can remain comfortable, while a northerner raged without. In summer, while in the mountains, he lives in a tent, but this is all a man requires among such ideal natural surroundings.—Review of Reviews.

Early Sheep Records

Discussing early sheep records the Indiana Farmer says: The first imperfect records of sheep in Britain was during the Roman era. When the Romans came they improved the agriculture of Britain and introduced a system of tillage which made better conditions for sheep husbandry. Tacitus, the Roman historian, A. D. 75 to 120, mentions the manufacture of woolen cloth at Cirencester in Gloucestershire and that the Fullers there were allowed to see the roadsides for drying their cloth. In the second century the Romans had large trade in the manufacture of woolen cloth in Gloucestershire made from the wool of the sheep grazed in the Cotswold hills. Gloucestershire was an important settlement with a large manufacturing trade when London was but a burg. In the time of the Saxons mention is made of cloth mills at Gloucestershire and there are records of the king and his nobles visiting the mills and being presented with cloth made there. In 1425, during the reign of Henry VI, an act was passed to prohibit the export of sheep. The king of Portugal applied to the king of England for permission to export sixty sacks of Cotswold wool in order that he might manufacture at Florence certain cloth of gold for his private use. In 1468 King Edward IV presented John, king of Aragon, in Spain, twenty Cotswold ewes and four rams and there is yet in Spain a breed of long-wooled sheep, not unlike what the old Cotswold breed may have been.

Situation Better All Around

Discussing the wool trade, last week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter said: There is a well-formed belief in the wool market that prices have touched bottom on all lines of stock, and the growing improvement in the goods market, while practically in worsteds, includes some woolen fabrics in substantial quantities that is pleasantly unexpected, as the trade in heavy-weight woolens had been about given up for the next season. This demand is much more beneficial all around than if it was confined exclusively to worsteds, as the supply of worsted wools is not large, while the clothing wools that are being carried over into the new clip year are depressingly large, when such bulk of the new wools are made up of clothing grades. To summarize, the wool situation is better all around. The staple wools are being bought outright at prices fair to all concerned, and the growers are accepting the situation in many cases in a philosophical manner, reasoning that cash in hand, even less than heretofore, is much safer than future prospects, as at bid prices they cannot but admit that there is money in raising staple wool, as it costs no more to raise than the poorer qualities. Conditions such as must be met this season will have good results later, as it will bring about renewed efforts to grow better wool. The times such as were experienced in 1906 and 1907, when buyers were bidding recklessly for wools, are generally admitted to have passed never to return.

Profit in Sheep

The following paper was read before the Warren county, Iowa, farmers' institute by O. H. Peasley:

As a source of income I should like to compare sheep with cattle, and if I over estimate the returns reasonably expected from sheep I stand ready to be corrected by any sheep owner present. Six sheep to one cow is certainly a fair ratio, while quite a few flockmasters will put the ratio higher. One lamb to the ewe (and that is a low estimate) would mean six lambs at \$3 per head, or \$18 for the lamb crop. One dollar and fifty cents per head is certainly not too high for an estimate on wool, which would amount to \$9 for six ewes. Adding this to the \$18 for lambs gives a total of \$27, and

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, falling 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, 3319 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

the worst of the estimate I could cite you many flocks that have—given double these returns from a merely market standpoint. I will venture the statement that not a flockmaster present wishes to contract the calves from a bunch of cows at \$27 per head? This does not, of course, apply to the dairy business. As a comparison between hogs and sheep, I am of the opinion that our friends the hog men have trouble enough of their own at present without asking them to listen to any figures. However, if there is any surer way of sapping the soil of fertility than hog raising I have never discovered it.

Let us take a glance at sheep as a medium of maintaining the fertility of the soil. I should like to ask a question and have it answered now. What is the greatest hindrance to agriculture? Weeds. We raise in Iowa, in addition to lots of other things, 800 varieties of weeds. Sheep will eat something over 600 varies of weeds, horses 300, cows 200. Is it not a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that in the absence of the weeds, grass will take their place, and that any animal that will cause two blades of grass to grow where there formerly grew but one is a benefactor to the soil and such an animal that should be looked upon with favor? Judging from the way the subject of increasing the fertility of the soil is being agitated by our best posted agriculturists, I feel sure that my plea for sheep for the general farmer is not out of place.

Uncle Henry Wallace recently said in public that there were three things every farmer should do. I quote them, and make one additional. First, he said, every farmer ought to be a member of some church and help pay the pastor's salary; second, he should be a member of some political party and attend the caucus; third, he should buy a manure spreader; and, I should like to add, fourth, get a few sheep.

Now, a few words in general. I believe a great many farmers believe that to succeed with sheep it is necessary to procure some special experience or supernatural knowledge. I wish to say that is a mistake. Any farmer who is careful and painstaking with other stock and who takes pride enough in farming to erect decent fences and suitable quarters for other kinds of stock, will succeed with sheep. On the other hand, if all the partition fence to be found on the farm is what is used to induce pasture in which horses, cattle and hogs all run together the year around, and where hogs are produced that weigh about 200 pounds each at the age of about two years, such a farmer had better not take hold of sheep, for they will not stand that sort of management; neither will any other kind of stock with any profit. There is also not a 160-acre farm in Warren county but that can sustain twenty-five ewes and their lambs at least six months in every year on what would otherwise go to waste, and I know quite a few farms of that size that could sustain double that number on what does go to waste. Can you say this much for any other kind of stock? This being true on land that has the value of Warren county farms and the prospect of it still being higher, is it not a reasonable conclusion that sheep for the general farmer is logical?

Other things being equal, a nice even lot of wethers will thrive more satisfactorily and bring greater returns for feed than fattening flocks made up regardless of size, uniformity and condition.

DUNKLIN IN GRAHAM

Well Known Jurist is Welcomed in Young County

GRAHAM, Texas, July 4.—Judge Irby Dunklin of Fort Worth has been in Young county this week in the interest of his candidacy for a place on the court of civil appeals. The judge met many old friends here and will have a good following in this county.

On his early training entirely depends a colt's usefulness and value as a horse and it should begin the day he is foaled.

HORSES

Caring for the Foal

J. Hugh McKenney, the Ontario horseman, gives the following sensible advice in regard to attention to the foal:

When four weeks old the foal should begin to eat other food than his mother's milk. He should be given something dainty that he cannot easily gulp down, but must learn to grind or chew, for in so doing he will develop more power day by day to digest the kind of food he is destined to live on—bran, oatmeal, chaff and cut grass. It is a good plan to moisten a little bran with milk or sweetened water. A double handful of grain prepared in this way will make a good ration for a foal three times a day during the first month he is put on feed. At the end of the first month it should be increased one-half and at the end of the second month doubled, which quantity may be continued about the proper ration until weaning time. Hard-and-fast rules for feeding cannot be laid down that will always bring good results; the successful horseman preferring to be governed by the needs of individual animals and the conditions surrounding them.

In treating diarrhoea in young animals the object should be to induce healthy evacuation of the bowels by mild remedies rather than by the administration of powerful astringents. The mare's milk may be rendered less laxative by giving dry feed in preference to grass or mash. If the colt suffers considerable distress and strains often, three or four drops of Laudanum may be given by the mouth in a little of the mother's milk every three or four hours until a change is seen. If due to an irritant a couple of teaspoonfuls of pure Italian castor oil will remove the trouble and usually produce a healthy condition of the bowels.

Constipation, on the other hand, is another direct cause of much fatality among foals. Under ordinary circumstances nature should be allowed to have its own course, in most cases the first milk of the mare, the colostrum, having a sufficiently laxative action. When the colt is born its rectum contains a quantity of dark-colored waxy faecal matter (meconium), which has accumulated during the colt's existence in the womb; it sometimes happens that without mechanical assistance it is unable to expel these hard faeces, owing to the fact that many mares are fed on dry feed up to the time of foaling and in such cases the first milk is only slightly purgative, making it necessary to resort to other means. An injection of a pint of warm water should be given by means of a syringe and repeated frequently until the desired effect is produced.

It sometimes happens that in spite of care and good management disease breaks out which may result in hopelessly damaging the udder or destroying the mare. The advisability of hand-rearing the foal will depend on its age, character and breeding. If it is decided to do so procure if possible the milk of a newly-calved cow on account of its purgative properties, and keep to one cow. The fat and casein of cow's milk are largely in excess of those in mare's milk, but the sugar in the latter exceeds that in the former. To render cow's milk a suitable food for the foal water should be added to reduce the proportions of casein and fat; and sugar added. At the beginning cow's milk should be two parts to one of water; later three parts cow's milk to one of water. The water with which it is diluted should be raised to 100 degrees F., which is the natural temperature. Feed frequently and regularly, beginning with half a pint every half hour, and gradually increasing the quantity and extending the intervals.

THE AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE Efforts of Agricultural Department to Establish a Type Cordially Received

The movement started in 1907 by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders to provide a uniform system of classification for American carriage horses at the state fairs has met with a very cordial reception, writes George M. Rommel of the United States agricultural department. As announced in the bureau's original circular on this subject, the state fair in Iowa and the Bluegrass fair of Kentucky started a similar movement in 1907 on their own initiative. In addition, the Kansas state fair, held at Hutchinson, and the interstate fair, held at Kansas City, adopted the department's classification complete, and exhibits were made at the 1907 fairs. A partial classification was adopted by the Kentucky state fair,

held at Louisville. The department followed the exhibits closely, at all of these fairs, and a department representative acted as judge of the American carriage classes at the Bluegrass fair at Lexington and at the Kansas state fair. The character of the exhibits, while not entirely as satisfactory as could be desired in all cases, was as good as could be expected, and there is every reason to be pleased at the showing made.

The department's movement was started too late in 1907 to have the classification very generally adopted for the fairs held in that year, but work was begun early to have it adopted for the 1908 fairs. Eleven state fairs have provided a classification for 1908 and considerable interest has also been shown by county and district fairs.

The government classification, either whole or in part, has been adopted for 1908 for these fairs: Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Memphis (Tenn.), Missouri and Lexington (Ky.)

The widespread adoption of this movement is of the greatest importance to farmers and breeders who own horses suitable to get American carriage horses, for the reasons that the fairs are in very close touch with farmers, the farmers are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American markets, and the value of the American horse for carriage purposes is rarely appreciated by the farmers who breed them. Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at really insignificant prices which after some months of finishing and handling are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands. Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply this trade. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. If kept entire and properly mated they could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse, but as a rule they are castrated and lost so far as breeding is concerned. With the powerful educational influence of the fairs and stock shows thrown into the solution of the carriage horse problem, the farmer will not only be educated to appreciate the intrinsic value of the native light horse for carriage purposes, but will recognize the worth of the stallion with good conformation and quality, but only moderate speed as a sire of carriage horses, and the problem of fixing the type will be one of early solution.

The type desired for the American carriage horse is as follows: Not under 15 hands or mature horses; smooth compact, and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well set legs of medium length; sloping pasterns and good feet; short, strong back; well sprung ribs, well ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup, with well set tail; full, round quarters.

Bad Driving.

There are many people who, thru bad or careless driving, succeed in spoiling a horse which came to them as free from vice or tricks as could be desired. A horse which by nature is not a shier can easily be transformed into something very like one by being unmercifully thrashed if he becomes startled at some unfamiliar sight. The next time he encounters anything of the kind he remembers his thrashing and associates the sight with suffering; then he shies again, and the punishment is repeated, with disastrous effects. The man who is careless about his harness, and who allows his horse to drive himself, will spoil any animal, and is as likely to end up by letting the horse down as not; but this observation must not be taken as suggesting that a driver should always be fidgeting and worrying his horse. His aim should be to get the animal to go right and to keep him at it; it is often the slovenly coachman who produces the ill-mannered horse.

In frequent cases it is the driver's fault when a horse stumbles, but even when it is not it is quite unnecessary to use the whip in nine cases out of ten. If the horse once begins to connect a stumble with a thrashing he gets flurried when he puts a foot wrong, and is very likely to come down in consequence; but if he gets careless it is necessary to wake him up by a light stroke just to remind him that he must keep awake. Of course the jaggling at a horse's mouth is as certain a way to ruin the animal as anything can be; and it is very far removed from a good practice to shout at and rate a horse for no particular fault. A naturally timid animal is liable to lose its head on such occasions, whilst a bad tempered one resents it, for

horses are not fools, and are far more amenable to kindness combined with firmness than they are to ill usage or violence of any kind. This being the case, it is unfortunate that their memories should be so good, for the recollection of chastisement has often transformed an ordinarily tempered horse into a perfect savage, and a good reliable worker into a useless brute. Of course horses can be spoiled in many other ways, but it is believed that the causes mentioned above are responsible for most of the losses incurred by owners thru the deterioration of their animals.—Coleman's Rural World.

Change in Horse Prices

Prices for horses reached record heights last season, but have reasonably declined with the current business depression. If a horse is worth three times the price today that he would command ten years ago, a reasonable percentage of the increase represents intrinsic quality. The general market horse today is capable of increased industrial service and is judiciously worth more commercially than a decade ago. Efficiency is largely measured by quality and the advance in price represents largely the improvement in the performing ability of up to date market horses. While there has been some reaction from the record level of prices of last season, the greater efficiency of service of current market classes as compared with the era of low values is destined to hold horses up to a price standard of profitable production. — Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The Stallion Situation Abroad

(Continued)

It may be asserted as a fact that in all foreign countries noted for one or more pure breeds of horses, practically no "scrub," "grade," or non-registered stallions are used for public service, and some of the foreign governments prohibit the use of such horses.

The French government for over 100 years has maintained stables of carefully selected, sound, pure bred stallions for breeding purposes. The best stallions in France are annually chosen for use in these studs, and since 1885, when a government decree to that effect was promulgated, all stallions not coming within special classes have been excluded from public service. The classes referred to are selected by government veterinarians who inspect all horses and grade them as follows: "Subsidized" class, comprising stallions of a certain standard and for each of which a cash bonus of from \$60 to \$100 per year is paid to the owner to keep the animal in the country for use by owners of mares; "authorized" class, comprising horses of slightly lower quality that are authorized, after passing inspection, by a card certifying them as recommended by the government for use as sires; "approved" class, comprising a few horses permitted to stand for service, but not granted a bonus or recommendation card.

In Belgium the government has, since 1850, maintained a great horse breeding establishment and promotes the breeding of pure bred Belgian draft horses (Le Cheval de trait Belge) by an annual grant of \$5,000 to the official draft horse registration society, and an annual appropriation of \$70,000 to encourage the horse breeding industry of the country. Liberal prizes are awarded to mares and foals at shows throughout the country; stallions are officially examined by government experts, and both approved stallions and mares are granted "maintenance" bounties to retain them in Belgium. Under such auspices horse breeding is making wonderful progress, and only pure bred stallions are in use for service.

In Germany government supervision of horse breeding has obtained for centuries and today is similar to that in vogue in Belgium, it having been required by law "that no permits should be issued authorizing the use of stallions, unless they passed a satisfactory government inspection."—Experiment Station University of Wisconsin.

Horse Notes

A hostler from the Blue Grass State has just found employment in one of the stables of a New York man. His darky dialect is so quaint and his stories of "Ole Kaintuck" so unique no member of the household misses an opportunity to speak to him and have him say a word.

His employer said to him a few days ago: "I suppose your master down south had a good many horses?" "Dat we did, sah; we did! And my ole master had 'em all name Bible names, Faith, Hope and Charity, Bustle, Stays and Crinoline, was all one spring's colts!"

An old and experienced horseman says: "My experience has been that no horse can be successfully driven with anything like a severe bit. I

What Ails You?

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

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

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

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

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

never saw one that was ever broken of the habit of pulling in that way. If you put a severe bit in the horse's mouth and pull on it, it makes the horse mad and irritates him; the further you drive him and the harder you pull him the more he will pull against it. When I was a boy, almost every trotter I saw would pull in a disagreeable manner when being driven at top speed. It is not the case now. Horses are not trained to pull on the bit, but simply to take a pleasant hold so that the driver does not have to pull his arm nearly off in working his horse, or in driving a race."

The smallest pair of colts ever born in the state of Iowa, it is said, are the property of W. J. Monroe of Webster City. They are Shetland twins, both mares, and one weighs 18 pounds, while the other just tips, the scales at 23. Both can stand up and will live. The mother of these tiny animals weighs something over 600 pounds, while their father, Ben Johnson's little black stallion, weighs only a little over 700 pounds. A peculiarity of the little animals is that when standing neither can reach its mother to suck. Mr. Monroe takes one on each knee and the gentle mare feeds her babies with them in that position. The combined weight of the animals, 41 pounds, would be light for a Shetland colt.

Breeders should understand that the best horses are always in demand, says a good authority, and that it is a waste of time and money to breed any other kind. In this respect the best stallion and mare should be used in breeding operations. The process of elimination is almost, if not quite as great a problem in breeding trotters as that of individual selection. Many a breeder permits the use of a stallion or a mare in his breeding operation when he knows that the produce is undesirable. He hesitates to eliminate one or both, as should be done. The improvement in the breed means an improved and constantly increasing demand, both local and foreign. This should be the end sought to be obtained. There is no reason why the demand for the trotter should not become constantly larger. Breeders and owners have a two-fold opportunity. First, to foster and increase the demand; second, to use their best judgment to improve the breed at every step. If this is done, the greatest possible future is assured for the light harness horse.

The training of a colt cannot be too thoro, a half broken horse is not broken at all, and is always a dangerous animal.

Educate the young horses, don't break them.

GIVE NATURE A CHANCE.

The strongest minds have gotten their inspiration direct from Nature. Nature is the great teacher of mankind. We can look to Nature for all our needs. In the recent Russo-Japanese war the surgeons of the Japanese navy and army discovered that wounds would heal more rapidly and with better success if left to Nature. They washed the wounds with water which had been boiled and thus sterilized—then bandaged the wounds with clean linen—no powerful drugs or antiseptics were used in their first aid to the injured. Such methods resulted in the loss of only 32 out of 682 men treated in a naval hospital for their wounds. It is only from lack of observing Nature's laws that most of us suffer at one time or another from indigestion, impure blood and a generally run-down system. Our remedy lies in Nature's laboratory—deep in the fragrant woods—where are many American plants, the roots of which when properly treated will supply a health-giving tonic.

Many years ago a physician who had an extensive practice among the afflicted made a striking departure from the usual methods of his confreres in medicine—he went straight to Nature for the cure of those stomach disorders which resulted so often in an anemic condition, or impure blood, loss of appetite, pale or pimply skin, feeling of lassitude and weakness. He found that the bark of the Black Cherry-tree, the root of the Mandrake, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, made into a scientific, non-alcoholic extract by the use of glycerine, made the best alternative and tonic. The refreshing influence of this extract is at once apparent in the recovered strength of the patient—the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which otherwise may poison the system. This alternative and tonic extract has been found to stand alone as a safe, invigorating tonic, as it does not depend on alcohol for a false stimulation, but is Nature's own method of strengthening and cleansing the system. It tones up the stomach and the blood in Nature's own way. It is well known all over the world as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The name was given to this vegetable compound because one of the important ingredients was Golden Seal root. * * * Such an authority as Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says "very useful as a stomachic tonic. Cures catarrh of the stomach and headaches accompanying the same." Dr. Grover Coe, in his book Organic Medicines, speaking of Golden Seal root, says that "as a liver invigorator it has few equals." Further he says, "in chronic inflammation of the bladder we deem it one of the most reliable agents of cure. As a tonic in the convalescent stages of fevers, pneumonia, dysentery and other acute diseases Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) is peculiarly appropriate."

Dr. Coe continues: "We would here add that our experience has demonstrated the Hydrastis or Golden Seal root to be a valuable remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs."

"Of service in chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels following abuse of alcohol, a tonic after malarial fever. Has a distinct, anti-malarial influence. Good in all catarrhal conditions, as uterine catarrh, leucorrhoea, etc. Is a curative agent in chronic dyspepsia."—Hobart A. Hare, M. D., University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. John M. Scudder in Specific Medication says: "It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched, and this blood feeds the muscular system. I mention the muscular system because I believe it first feels the increased power imparted by the stimulation of increased nutrition. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results."

In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

After many years of study and laboratory work Dr. R. V. Pierce produced the most happy combination of this Golden Seal root with other efficacious roots—enhancing and increasing its curative power these native plants from our American forests by the addition of chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, which is far better than alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles residing in plants. Glycerine itself is useful in medicine to subdue inflammation and by cleansing the membrane of the stomach of abnormal secretions aids in the cure of dyspepsia and stomach and intestinal troubles.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1006 pages, is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

When you begin to train a young horse, do it with mingled firmness and goodness.

Little Mavericks

The Chicago News says: "Malta's celebrated goats are likely soon to be only a memory on the historic island, for it has been found that banishing goats' milk means an end to the ravages of Malta fever. The commission appointed in 1907 to trace the origin of the fever in the garrisons and crews of warships made the discovery that the germ of the fever was present in the milk of the goat. Wherever the use of this milk has been prohibited the fever has disappeared."

Omaha Journal-Stockman: About the glumest people around the stock yards at present are the sheep men. Feeders got their dose this spring and are sore over it, and the Western men feel that they have their's coming. It looks very much as if the whole business would have to go to a lower basis, but mutton and wool are absolute necessities and there is no danger of the bottom dropping entirely out of the market either now or later.

Texas Farmer: Some farmers are always beginners. They never read the farm papers so that they never know anything of the improved methods, and farm as their grandfathers did. The more a farmer reads, observes, thinks, plans and studies, the sooner he ceases to be a beginner. Beginners are often industrious; but often waste a good deal of time in the endeavor to get along with home made tools and home made inventions. Usually beginners would do better to bet a few of the best, necessary implements and do good work along improved lines and gradually branch out to others.

C. M. Acree, a wealthy sheepman of this county, has written the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram that his lamb crop this year will be over 80 per cent. He anticipates that there will be no drop in prices of lambs this fall on account of the fact that in Colorado the dry weather has cut down the range so badly that the lamb crop will be small as is true in other parts of the country. Mr. Acree will harvest about 15,000 lambs this season.

"Old Missouri" must have on exhibition a few specimens of the rare avis in the shape of stockmen who are complaining about too much rain. Editor Warwick of the Stock Yards Journal at St. Joseph, listened to his plaint for a while the other day and then proceeded to remonstrate with and soothe him as follows: "Aw, cut it out, Jule! When you begin to get bilious and pessimistic about the prospects of a poor year, big bills to pay and nothing but water in sight, just pause long enough to think of our revered old Sunday school teacher, J. D. Rockefeller. That poor old patriot is facing a \$68,000,000 fine—that's real trouble."

Kansas City Drovers Telegram: The manner in which the buyers are absorbing the limited supply of beef steers indicates that the coolers are fairly well cleaned up of their surplus holdings. There are fewer cattle on sale at the five markets than usual, and the quality is rather common all around, especially on the local market. This fact does not prevent the buyers from going into competition as soon as the market opens and paying the highest prices of the season. It is hard to tell how high an extra prime lot of steers would sell at the present time, as there have been none on sale in the last few days. The light movement is partly due to the excessive rains and floods in many parts of the country, which have greatly crippled the railroad service. The receipts in the last few days came mainly from native territory, and reflects the predictions which have been made all along that there is a shortage of supplies, which is growing more pronounced all the time with the high price of corn and other feeding materials. Little relief from the present shortage is expected until traffic conditions have been restored to normal conditions in the South and Southwest.

Bexar County

The outlook for the summer market for range cattle cannot be considered otherwise than promising of good returns for the crop. There is no longer any room to question a shortage of cattle for summer market from corn-belt sections.

Dick Russell left for Oklahoma Sunday night, where he will be for the next thirty days looking after the shipment of such of the cattle as will stand the critical inspection of the packers. Mr. Russell believes that good grassers will sell all right this season, but has no desire to encourage anyone in building very high hopes on unfinished stuff.

William T. Way, who left San Antonio the early part of the month for the St. Louis market with the expectation of remaining there for the remainder of the season, had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism

several days ago and is now in Wagoner, Okla., where he is taking the baths. His San Antonio friends hope to hear of his early recovery.

"If you want to see an incredible quantity of beef in the making take a daylight run thru Missouri," said a cattleman. "I did it last week and my eyes were opened. They've more grass in the state than I ever saw before and a fair prospect for corn. March prices and good grass induced everybody, or nearly so, to put in a few strong-weight cattle for a short turn and this stuff is coming along rapidly. It looks to me as tho by the time the range cattle get ready for the butcher there will be plenty of competition from native stuff finished on grass and corn, in which case we are likely to have all kinds of markets. If Iowa and Illinois are making as much beef on grass at this moment as Missouri the scarcity argument will be tucked away in an obscure place on the shelf at an early date."—Breeder's Gazette.

There are at least two features to the market that are being carefully considered. That staple wools are practically gone, and the clothing wools are being transferred to mills in moderate quantities each week, so that they are being absorbed, and the best remaining is taken at each sale. The new clothing wools cannot be sold at a profit any lower than the prices at which old wools are being held, so the only question is that of carrying charges, and some of the mills are about ready to assume that charge to insure a supply of desirable wool for needs of the immediate future. All that remains to close the pending deals is a slight concession on the part of the dealer, or a slight advance in the bid of the buyers. There is no secret made of the fact that mills are bare of wool supplies.—San Antonio Express.

The department of agriculture has amended its regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of imported animals so as to require a quarantine of thirty days for sheep imported from Canada for breeding purposes. This action has been taken by amendment 3 of bureau of animal industry, order 142.

The regulations as amended provide that all sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing or feeding must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry, and also must have been inspected by a Canadian official veterinarian and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him, stating that he has inspected the sheep and has found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question. Sheep which upon inspection by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry do not show signs of scabbies or other diseases may be imported from a district infected with scab if such sheep are accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that they have been twice carefully dipped under the personal supervision of another Canadian official veterinarian, in one of the dips approved by the secretary of agriculture.

In addition to the lime-and-sulphur and tobacco-and-sulphur dips heretofore authorized, the amendment allows the use of approved coal tar creosote and cresol dips.

Recently beef exported to England has been shipped back to this country to supply the needs of consumers here. Probably there has never been such a shipment before in the history of the American beef industry. The shortage which made this shipment necessary is in some respects the most remarkable on record. It comes at a time when supplies of other meats are ample and comparatively cheap, at a season when beef consumption is not apt to be heavy, and during a financial and industrial depression which has caused a limited consumption of all meats.

Consul Maxwell Blake reports that in spite of much initial opposition on the part of Scotch cattle killers of the poleax style, a new device is being introduced in the Dunfermline slaughter house as a human substitute for the old style of killing. The consul describes the new instrument as follows:

"The weapon is about a foot in length. The barrel is rifled and the muzzle shaped like the mouth of a bell and angled in order to adapt itself to the slope of a bullock's head. By screwing the opposite end from the muzzle the cartridge may be inserted. The breech piece having been adjusted, there is a steel guard protecting the hammer, which sets off the bullet. This

guard is not displaced until the weapon is about to be used. When the bullock has been firmly drawn up, the operator places the bell end well upon the forehead, and with the sharp tap of a mallet all is over, the beast generally falling down without a struggle. If the bullet has been properly placed, its path should be along the spinal cord, completely severing it. If the instrument has not been well placed, death is a little longer in ensuing, but in any case there is no pain to the animal. Care in the use of the weapon is all that is required, as it is not a thing which can be handled recklessly with impunity."

All reports from the Southwest indicate a big movement of grass beef to markets from that section during the summer and fall months. Pastures in the Cherokee and Osage countries are credited with containing 25 to 30 per cent more cattle than last year, and Kansas has a larger number than usual. A luxuriant growth of grass carpets the country, but it has lacked substance for producing beef, owing to the great amount of moisture that has fallen. However, with returning bright weather, the grass will cure nicely and cattle will take on flesh more rapidly from now on. The run of grass cattle from below the quarantine line is fairly under way, around 4,000 showing up on this market during the present week. A small supply from above quarantine was also received here this week.—Stock Yards Daily Journal.

David Rankin, a member of the Missouri delegation to the republican national convention, is said to be the largest individual farmer in the world. He was the oldest delegate in the convention, having passed his eighty-third year. His farm in Atchison county, Missouri, comprises 25,000 acres, 18,000 acres being given to the cultivation of corn and the other 7,000 acres to pasturage. Last year his corn crop reached over 1,000,000 bushels. He has 12,000 cattle and 15,000 hogs.—National Live Stock Reporter.

The high price received by Texas stockmen for the beef cattle this year should be the means of creating a better demand for improved bulls.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

The Chicago Live Stock World says: "Delegates who attended the convention of the National Live Stock Exchange at Omaha were handed such a warm package of hospitality that they will have occasion to use it as a standard of comparison for years to come. The entertainment committee left nothing undone to make the time most pleasant for the visitors. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held by the national organization."

According to the Chicago Drovers' Telegram, the sister republic of Mexico sent a larger number of cattle than usual into the United States the last month, to get the summer grazing, not only of the southern states, but of the northern ranges, too. A total of 25,926 meat cattle came in, only three small bunches, 319 for Texas, 76 for Arizona and 52 for California, came for slaughter. The grazing cattle went to the states in the specified numbers: Colorado, 7,724; South Dakota, 5,217; Texas, 5,062; Kansas, 3,704; Montana, 2,225; Arizona, 1,172, and Wyoming, 377.

At a recent sale of branded polo ponies from Oklahoma, held at the American Horse Exchange, twenty head averaged \$225; the top price was \$500, paid by John R. Downey, for one especially well trained.—National Farmer.

A car load of 1,548 pound steers were sold on the St. Louis market Wednesday of this week at \$8.25, the highest price paid on that market since 1902. They had been on full feed about ten months and were prime. They were fed in Calloway county, Missouri.

Nickers from the Colts

Severe bits often ruin the dispositions of horses.

Vicious horses are generally made so by their training and associations.

The right kind of care will add materially to the value of any horse.

The good square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the valuable of any.

The disposition of a horse depends to a great extent upon the manner in which he is trained.

A little patience in teaching the horse to be gentle and obedient, may add many dollars to their value.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with horse stock and this situation to visit in an office, \$500 a month with advancement, steady employment, good benefits and reliable branch offices in all the principal cities of the United States. Apply at once, by mail, to The Veterinary Bureau, 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DAIRYING

BY CHARLES S. SUTTON, Lawrence, Kan.

Can the dairy bred calf be made to pay is the important question confronting the western dairyman. Milk has been very high and it has not paid to feed it and high-priced grain into the calf bred along dairy lines, for the purpose of making beef. A great many dairymen have tried feeding this class of cattle only to find at the end of two years they have not returned the cost of the grain consumed, not to mention the item of labor. This has led to the common practice of destroying practically all the male calves, even tho the owner almost hates himself when committing the cowardly act of taking an innocent life, but what can he do with the calf and make him pay a profit is the question every dairyman desires to have answered, and the experience of the gentleman mentioned in this article we believe will answer the question and transfer the dairy bred calf from an item of loss to one of satisfactory profit.

About 18 years ago our Angus bull accidentally got into the corral and bred a couple of registered Holstein heifers. The result was a surprise to us, as the calves came black as crows, hornless and of good beef form. Later we continued the cross on twenty-five or thirty head of Holsteins, putting two and three calves on a cow and graining them besides, with the result that the calves were sold and went right along with our beef calves without a question.

The above experiment has been extensively tried in other states with flattering results and is strongly recommended by the agricultural colleges. Professor Kennedy of the Iowa Agricultural College states that this cross is a decided success in England and Scotland, and recommends it to the farmers of Iowa who desire to produce steers to fatten. Professor Kennedy recently answered the following inquiry from Iowa along these lines:

"Inasmuch as the dairy industry is gaining ground very rapidly in this section of Iowa, several of us farmers are wondering what influence it will have on the beef business. Do you think that we could raise good beef cattle by using a good pure-bred Angus bull on our dairy cows? If such work were pursued, would it be best to use both male and females for beef? We would like to have Professor Kennedy answer this, as I understand he has visited sections in Scotland and England where beef is produced along somewhat similar lines."

The questions asked are full of interest for every dairyman in the west. There is indeed a strong and growing sentiment among the western farmers to go into the dairy business. High priced land, high priced feed and low priced fat cattle have caused this condition of affairs. The western farmer does not desire to abandon beef production, but he must modify his methods.

Dairying is without doubt the most profitable branch of live stock farming if the farmer has good help and good conditions. The average farmer desires to produce calves that will make good beef animals. He also wishes to own a herd of cows that will produce handsome profits from the milk production standpoint. He has tried the dual purpose cow, but she has not fulfilled his expectations. And moreover she never will.

By crossing the high class Angus bull on the dairy bred cow you solve this problem in the twinkling of an eye. The writer has seen this method of crossing the Angus bull on all grades of dairy cows practiced, both in this country and in Great Britain. He also goes on record as saying that the man who wishes to maintain a high class herd of dairy cows and at the same time produce a crop of calves capable of being developed into good beef cattle can do so successfully in this way, and no other method of cross breeding yet discovered will give any such perfect results. The method has been thoroughly tried in the best districts of England and Scotland and is a pronounced success. The writer has visited Perthshire and the Midlothian districts, where land rents for \$12.50 an acre, and there found these methods in vogue. Every farmer who pursued this line of work claimed the Angus sire to be the best because the calves all came poiled, black in color, uniform in type and were good feeders and early maturers, and produced a high quality of beef. Sires of other breeds have been tried, but all agreed that the Angus sire has no equal in this special line of work.

A. W. Trow, Freeborn county, Minnesota, has been using this cross in his dairy for many years. In answer

to an inquiry he writes as follows:

"We are asked to give the results obtained by using an Angus bull on dairy cows, as well as our observation of results obtained by others. For years we were backward about advising the use of beef bulls on dairy bred cows, but eighteen years ago such striking results of Angus cross breeding came to our attention on the farm of John Frank, where we saw a herd of over 100 cows of various colors and with them about as many calves, all of which were solid black and hornless, that we decided to try the experiment ourselves, being forced to admit the wonderful prepotency of the Angus bull.

"Upon returning home we described this herd to a neighbor, who became so infatuated with the idea that he purchased an Angus bull. His cows were a mixture of all colors carried by the bovine family and representing at least four different breeds. After several years' experience in this line of breeding he concluded that he had gained his two points, uniformity and good beefing qualities.

"Years ago we started an experiment along similar lines, our object being to produce a satisfactory steer calf from our Jersey cows (we had at the time as many dairy bred cows as we desired for several years to come and it occurred to us that by using a black polled sire with these cows for a few years we disliked to destroy the calves.) The question of what to do with the calf having come to us as it has to every man who keeps special purpose cows.

"Dairymen disliking to destroy young animals have kept these calves only to find at the end of two years that there was no possible way of getting pay for the feed consumed, and the average farmer has found that, taking one year with another, it is economy to destroy the dairy bred bull calf as soon as he is born, but this Jersey-Angus cross breeding produces a calf in every way satisfactory for feeding purposes and we believe that for the man who keeps Jersey, Guernsey or Holstein cows there is no better plan to follow than for a portion of the time to use an extreme beef type Angus sire and dispose of all the increase until he is again obliged to replenish his dairy with young cows. He can then for a time use a high class dairy sire with his old stock and continue to improve his cows, and between times he will have calves to sell that will bring him more money than the average cattle that are put on the market. The superiority in this method of cross breeding is that a special purpose cow for milk is better than a general purpose cow. This is conceded by all, and the price at which we have sold calves and steers from this Angus-Jersey cross proves that they are worth more than the average general purpose steer."

This Angus cross is also a decided success with Holsteins.

A. T. Budlong has a herd of Holstein cows that produces close to 300 pounds of butter per cow each year and by this method of cross breeding he has a bunch of calves which are with the exception of two, first class specimens of the beef type in both form and color.

G. B. Thayer has a herd of high grade and thoroughbred Jerseys. He also has produced remarkable results. In a bunch of thirty-five calves there are but two, each with a small white spot and only one showing horns.

Professor Haeckner has used an Angus bull with Ayrshire and Holstein cows and has as fine beef specimens as one would wish to see.

Superintendent Gregg of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute has Angus-Jersey calves weighing 900 pounds at 12 months of age.

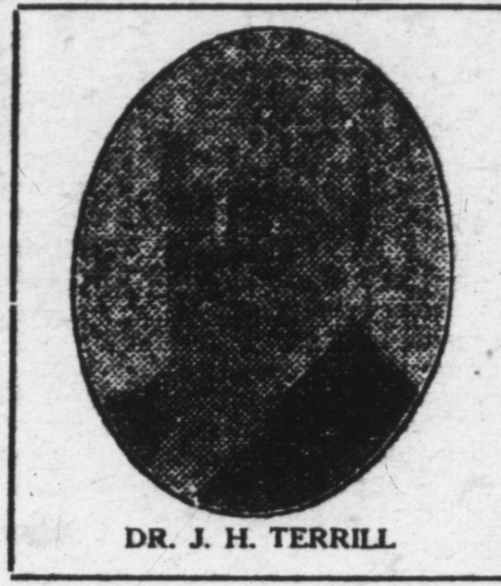
We treat the heifers the same as steers, keeping only an occasional promising one as a milker. Our object in making this cross is to be able to profitably dispose of the increase. The farmer with a conglomeration of almost every color in his herd can produce a uniform lot of calves with good beefing qualities by this method. Milkmen who sell the calves at birth can likewise get more money for them.

Professor Kennedy goes on to advise the importance of making beef of all the calves, both male and female. The calves should be liberally fed from birth so as to be ready for the market at 24 months of age, when they should weigh fully 1,200 pounds each.

The dairymen of the west will add thousands of dollars annually to their income by following the advice of Professor Kennedy. I would add this word of caution, buy a bull of extreme beef type, short legged, wide out and

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thick fleshd. The results will "show you" that the dairy bred calf is an item of profit.

Keep Up the Co-operative Creamery

A visit from Professor Haecker of the Minnesota Agricultural College last week brought out the fact that the co-operative creameries are increasing in number and influence in that state. This is encouraging. Co-operative dairying is the bedrock of the dairy industry. Only by it and thru it can we secure that degree of influence in congress and legislature that will bring the enactment of just laws. By means of the creamery the farmers were reached and induced to make their influence felt in the passage of the national oleomargarine law. One of the greatest makers of oleomargarine has already established several large centralizers in different states. It is a deep game and the farmers do not seem to see it.

When once the big packing house interests have got the farmers divided and their co-operative creameries destroyed, they can handle them then to their hearts' content. To reach the farmer then and arouse him to needful political action will be a work so expensive that it will not be undertaken and so they will have no direct influence on the lawmaking power. That is evidently what the big oleo makers are after. And how will they accomplish it? By the use of the farmer himself. They count on his being so short-sighted, so lacking in a sense of his own danger and so unwilling to unite in a co-operative way for his own protection that they can tempt him to destroy his own citadel, which is the co-operative creamery.

"Divide and Conquer" is their motto. Their estimate of a great many dairy farmers is entirely correct. They know that the average cow farmer does not read enough to keep informed as to his own rights, his own profit, his duty or his danger. They can handle such men easily and make them serve their own purpose. One of the oleo men said to us when the fight was going on in

Washington, that he didn't see how we ever got the farmers stirred up enough to unite in their demand for the law. It was a great task and the National Dairy Union could never have done it but for the local creamery.

It is all nonsense to say that the centralizer can pay a penny more in an honest way for the butter fat the farmer has to sell than the local creamery company if it is conducted with any sense and understanding.

So in this deep game we have brains, great capital and a determination to control the dairy industry on the side of the centralizer and oleo makers, and on the side of the farmer, a willingness to be made a cat's paw of to do it, if he can just now get a little more for his cream. It is like the man who set fire to his own house to warm himself by the heat.

In summing up the advantages of the co-operative creamery, E. K. Slater, dairy and food commissioner of Minnesota, where there are 700 of these institutions, says:

1. It insures every cent of profit to the farmers.
2. It encourages better quality in the output.
3. It encourages better methods on the farm.
4. It encourages the building up of home industries.
5. It teaches the farmers that they are business men.
6. It makes a better locality in which to live.

It makes a wonderful difference on a community of farmers whether these points of encouragement are carried on or whether they live in a condition or tendency to the very opposite.—Hoards Dairyman.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

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Sheep for the Farmer

I think it will pay the farmer to have 100 ewes. This is a nice little lot to take care of. He need not learn to know them all by name, but he can know them all by sight.

I am not talking to you about the winter lamb business now; I am going to talk to you of how the ordinary farmer can manage to make money on sheep in Pennsylvania.

He should begin in February or March, and first I want to talk to you a little about taking care of the ewes in pregnancy. That is the thing most people know little about. I love to talk about it, because I have had so much experience with it. I had the benefit of that when I was a young man and had a young wife, and a nice lot of sheep, and I was happy as I could be. I kept mys heep very carefully housed and protected from the weather, and led them out to water and took all the care of them that I knew how. I had read a good deal about the value of protein in the feed and bone meal, and of wheat bran and clover hay, and oats sometimes, and I never saw anything prettier than that bunch of sheep. But when the lambs came then the clouds came over my sun. Feeding so much protein had developed too much bone, and the lambs could hardly be born at all. I remember one weighing seventeen pounds, but the mother died and the lamb died. I took it into the house and nursed it and fed it, but it died. The lamb died because I did not know how to feed. Well, an old man who had raised sheep for many years said to me: "You take too good care of your sheep; let them hustle, and give them oat straw. You have wasted your feed by giving them too much." So I gave them oat straw and a little corn fodder, and they looked fine and well rounded out, but there was something not quite right. You can learn to tell that in your sheep just as a man learns to know when his wife is mad. At first he needs a diagram to show him, but after a while he learns it instinctively. Well, the lambs came, and they looked all right; there was nothing wrong to be seen, but they did not live. That ewe did not have that lamb at the psychological moment; there are forces at work in her beyond the care of man, and I learned then this wonderful thing, that if the ewe did not have milk in her

udder, she did not love her lamb, either. I have had an old ewe look at me, and then at the lamb, and say as plainly as if she could talk, "Joe, here is that lamb; I have no use for it; you had better take care of it." And I tried it many times, and have nursed those lambs and fed them, ... tried my best to raise them, but rarely with success. And I learned this then, that if a ewe does not have milk in her udder she does not have any love in her heart, either, and these ewes did not have milk in their udders because they did not have these lambs at the physiological moment.

Then I thought that if I was careful to get a good sire, my lambs would be all right; so I exercised great care to get good sires. Then, one day I had a lamb born, and the moment it was born it looked around very lively and found its dinner and enjoyed it, and I said, "That lamb has strength, and it is going to live," but it died. Its father lived, and its mother lived, and all its kindred. It would take a special story to tell how too much strength is too good—how it is almost as bad as too little.

Now, we have learned how the lambs should be born, and we will go back to our ewe. We keep that ewe carefully housed, and protected from the wet weather, and we feed her up with alfalfa and bran, and yet none of those lambs will live. Why? She gets no exercise; she stands too much and not one of those lambs will live. Keep her outdoors, and give her exercise, and feed her well, but not too well, and see if those lambs will not live. Our sheep must not be exposed to the weather, but they must not be kept too warm. You can't raise sheep in this way. I have a neighbor who has a barn worth \$3,000, and he has never raised a single sheep in it. He keeps it closed too tight, and his sheep get no air. You need the air.

Now, a man who has sheep should have a lot of little panels made, about 3½ feet long, and fitted with two little doors to keep the lambs together. You can fold the panels up and put them away when you don't want them. Never give the ewe any change in her feed, and no increase. It may cause a great many troubles, and give her indigestion to give her anything different, but gradually decrease it while seeing that she still has enough

to eat. It is a common mistake to give her some protein, and some wheat bran, and some alfalfa, thinking that will make milk.

Now, if you thing the lambs cannot suck all the milk out so as to get a fresh supply next time, it is wise to milk her for a few days until the lambs get bigger.

Now, another thing: I am pretty near getting to the winter lamb business, but I want to start you right for the spring, and then we will start on that in the same way. Make a place where the lambs can go in and the ewes can't follow, and make it so that they can get in easier than out. The lamb is the creature of opportunity. Most men are like them, and some of you men here will probably go to the legislature some day, and some will probably go to prison; it all depends upon the opportunity. So if the lamb has the opportunity to go into this place he will do so. Place in that pen a little trough, and in that trough some grain—wheat bran will do, or a little corn meal, very coarse ground, or about 10 per cent oil meal or buckwheat bran. It doesn't take long for these little fellows to get started eating the grain, and I tell you they enjoy it. Then comes the grass in the fields, and here is something I want to impress upon you: keep them off the grass when it is growing. When you turn them out of the pen, turn them into a little yard, and keep it bright and clean, and when you give them grass feed it to them on the ground. Why? There is nothing in the grass but a little coloring matter, but until he gets something to do he does not need very much of it.

Now, when you turn them out you may have some trouble about intestinal parasites. That time comes along about the middle of June. Then the ewes go out to grass with the lambs, and I tell you it is a pretty sight to see those lambs run up and down the fields and play and then run up to the ewe, and off again, as if asking her to watch them at play. Make a place in the field and spread a little corn meal there for them, and one of the best things you can give them is coarse salt that you buy, and then, of course, there is the mother's milk—the best of all for them.—Joseph E. Wing, before Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders.

Keeping the skin of the work horses cleane enables them to sweat freely and thus is essential to their health. Heavy horses are not calculated for hard driving.

While pedigree does not make the horse it has considerable weight when his value has been taken into consideration. It should not be one good heed of horses against another so much as the well bred against the scrub.

BUYS LARGE RANCH

J. S. Myers Acquires Drinkard Property Near Brady

BRADY, Texas, July 4.—The J. H. Drinkard place, one of the best ranch and farm properties in the county, has been sold to J. S. Myers of Marlin. It consists of 1,314 acres, and sold for \$13,000. The entire stock of cattle on the ranch were also sold in a separate deal, bringing about \$4,000. Mr. Myers then leased from Mr. Drinkard 3,000 acres of pasture land lying adjoining. Mr. Myers will take possession this summer, and Mr. Drinkard will move to Brady to live.

While pedigree does not make the horse it has considerable weight when his value has been taken into consideration.

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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

TEXAS PRE-EMINENT AGAIN

ONCE AGAIN has Texas come to the fore as a maker of records and leader among the states of the nation. A Texan has won the balloon race which began at Chicago Saturday and ended Sunday morning in Quebec, 800 miles from the point of starting. Dr. F. J. Fielding of San Antonio was the man whose balloon was declared winner, and the San Antonio physician, despite his 250 pounds of weight, proved a mascot rather than a handicap as a passenger in the car.

Long ago Texas cotton proved the state richest of them all on the surface of the earth. A wealth of artesian water available anywhere within its borders indicates that underneath the ground the state is better provided for than any other in America. And now Texas has shown its dominion in the air and the trio of honors is complete.

Aside from these honors Texas leads the world in production of mules, it ranks close to the top in lumber, stands high in corn production, holds the world's record for honey, leads America in asphalt production, has more railroads than any other state in the union, passes them all in cattle production, and has so many other records at its belt time and space prevent their recounting.

A SCARCITY IN HORSE FLESH

ABUYER of horses and mules, who has just made a trip thru Western Texas, declares that a famine now prevails in the horse market as a result of several reasons. Two or three years ago, he says, horses became so cheap that all breeders found their business non-paying, and many went out of business. All the big ranches cut down their number of saddle horses and many steeds were shipped East. Farmers, ranchmen and breeders in general came to a realization of the fact that the business of breeding did not pay and colts became to use his expression, "as scarce as hens' teeth." The results are now being strongly felt. Stockmen, farmers and the public in general are feeling sorely the need of horses that are not to be had in any quantity at any price. Then the Mexican government agents invaded Texas in their search for good horses, and the supply on hand was still further depleted.

At its best the horse market anywhere is full of uncertainty. Great profits were made in Texas during the Boer war, but as much money has been lost in times when there was a big falling off in values due to over-supply.

The market for draft horses remains more nearly even than that for lighter grades, but the raising of the ultra-heavy draft types is not yet extensive in Texas.

During the past few years the horse business in Texas has been greatly improved by the importation of better bred stallions. The horse and mule market established at Fort Worth has been largely responsible for this. It may be remembered that at the recent horse show, held in Fort Worth last March, Texas horses took prizes away from animals shipped in from Iowa and other states. The lighter draft horses, the coaches and roadsters can be and are successfully raised in Texas. Climate, water and grass combine for profit to the horseman.

But in the horse business, as in every other kind of live stock raising, most of the profits go to the man who raises only the best stuff possible. The money goes for the high grades, while the man who is content with scrubs must take the leavings.

OUR DAILY BREAD

IN a statement issued by the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association, June 22, the value of Texas' annual agricultural imports is placed at only \$3,500,000. Whence the figures?

Frequently The Telegram has called attention to the fact that Texas' annual bill for pork and pork products imported to the state amounts to approximately \$15,000,000. These figures were secured from a railroad official who has kept a record of shipments and knows. Perhaps these products may be called "manufactured," but they are none the less agricultural.

Roughly speaking it takes 8,000,000 bushels more wheat to feed Texans every year than the state produces, and the value of this certainly exceeds \$3,500,000.

The Telegram has frequently called attention to the state's \$1,000 a day payment for butter shipped from Kansas, Missouri and other states during the winter season. Perhaps butter is a manufactured product, but it is none the less agricultural. The butter bill estimate is based on the fact that during the winter season, Dallas alone receives 60,000 pounds a week from out of the state, and until Fort Worth creameries began to develop, this city was spending nearly as much. San Antonio is practically the only city in the state which produces as much butter as it consumes.

There are no figures obtainable on the value of canned fruits and vegetables imported to Texas annually, yet practically every restaurant and hotel in the state used no other kind of goods the year round and a trip thru the western part of the state, where tin cans line the trails for miles, is enough to convince anyone of the immense expenditures in this direction.

Eggs and honey are almost the only food products of the state of which the supply exceeds the local demand.

In the strictest sense of the term "agricultural" the Commercial Secretaries' figures may be correct, but they are misleading. Texas needs to wake up to the fact that it isn't feeding itself, and that it also has to go to New England for most of its clothes.

ANOTHER CAMPBELL FARM

MANY people in Texas have heard more or less about "Campbell farming" during the past year or two, but not many know much of the system employed by the Nebraska soil expert in conducting experimental agriculture at a profit both to himself and the community in which he works.

A contract just signed at Midland between Mr. Campbell and a citizens' committee gives a good idea of the method employed in different sections of Western and Northwest Texas.

The contract names five Midland men as trustees to hold the land for the experimental farm in trust five years. Mr. Campbell's company agrees to break 100 acres for cultivation at once and increase this amount each year. The Campbell company agrees to produce an average of 25 bushels of corn, wheat and oats and one-half bale of cotton to the acre for each of the four years of actual cultivation. Other crops such as alfalfa, maize, vegetables, etc., are to be grown, but no specific yield is required.

The Campbell company agrees to keep and publish a record of the actual cost of production and yield of crops raised. It also agrees to keep the farm open at all times for inspection of the general public. It also is to give special demonstrations from time to time, and to hold institutes for the purpose of instructing the people in the Campbell methods. If the Campbell company fulfills its contract the land becomes its property at the end of five years.

The citizens' committee has signed a contract for a section of land costing \$7,500. It lies two miles east of Midland, and along the Texas & Pacific railroad track. Model buildings will be erected on it, and the demonstration farm will be in plain view of all who pass thru Midland on the trains.

Midland's achievement is to be commended. It is largely the result of untiring efforts on the part of Judge J. W. Davidson, who has been working for a Campbell farm a long time. Work on the farm, preparing it for next season's crop, will be commenced at once.

SHEEP IN PERU

Having received inquiries from a number of sheep breeders of the United States for information regarding the acquisition of land in the valleys of the Andes of Peru, on which to establish the sheep breeding industry, the director of Fomento, of Lima, Peru, has sent me, at my request, the following letter of information, which I trust you will make known to the public thru your valued paper:

"Generally speaking, the department of Junin, which is connected with Callao on the sea coast by the Cerro de Pasco and Oroya railroad, it is certain to be the great center of sheep production in Peru.

The flora of the district varies with the latitude and elevation of the land. The valleys and pampas are covered with abundant vegetation which is well suited as food for certain species of animals, especially sheep, which can subsist on short and nourishing pasture. The land is also adapted to the raising of cattle and horses, but on account of the temperature, does not promise such a large degree of success.

The fields of the department are located in the valleys and, on plateaus at elevations of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, but on account of their proximity to the equator, the cold is not as intense as

it is in similar altitudes in the southern departments. In the sheltered ravines, the temperature does not fall lower than 5 degrees below zero, centigrade, and in the higher zones lower than 6 to 8 degrees below zero, centigrade. Sheep stand the intense cold very well. In Magellanes, the southern part of South America, the temperature often goes as low as 18 degrees and 22 degrees below zero, centigrade.

With the excellent conditions of the climate and nourishment, any kind of sheep would thrive, provided they have the necessary zootechnic conditions and provided that preference is given to breeds coming from similar latitudes, altho in the department of Junin no breeds would suffer from the effects of acclimation. Messrs. Duncan, Fox & Co., of Lima, Peru, imported from Punta Arenas a flock of sheep composed of one-half Romney Marsh and Lincoln breeds and one-half Merino. In spite of the fact that these sheep arrived at a time when pasture was least abundant and the cold most intense, out of the 5,944 sheep which arrived at Atocasico in January, there was a stock of 5,566 remaining on July 31, 378 having died in the seven months. During this same time 480 sheep had been born, which made an increase of 102. This flock of sheep is thriving. One of the varieties of sheep which is very well liked for its wool and meat is the variety of Shropshires, exhibited for the first time in the Royal show yard, of Gloucester, England, in 850. The only thing against this breed is that in dealing with a recently formed breed, comparatively speaking, descendants might tend to form a retrograde evolution, but this fear disappears when it is considered that the progeny always tend to keep the characteristics of the variety. The flocks of common sheep which are in the department of Junin are of the Rambouillet breed, and during the many years of abandonment in which they have lived have become entirely black.

In the Argentine republic, Australia and New Zealand, where breeders have been trying to adapt the production to the various zones and have given the preference to the breeds demanded by the European markets, they devoted themselves first to the breeding of Kent, Devon, Costwold, Shropshire, Hampshiredown and black-faced sheep, but lately they have given the preference to the crossed sheep Rambouillet and Lincoln. With these types it has been possible to approach the zootechnic ideal, namely, good meat and good wool.

Sheep breeding has increased in Peru and can be exploited in a much larger degree. While there are no lands owned by the government in the pampas of Junin, they can be obtained at a low cost from communities or private individuals."

From what has been said, it can be seen that the pampas of Junin offer immense facilities for the establishment of large flocks of sheep, and the attention of the American sheep breeders and capitalists is called to the fact. Any other information will be gladly furnished by the undersigned or the director of Fomento, of Lima, Peru. Yours very truly,

EDUARDO HIGGINSON,

Consul General.

June 25, 1908.

Sixteen ounces of gold would gild a wire long enough to encircle the globe.

Dots and Dashes

THE NEED

"Did you study Voltapuk or Esperanto?"
 "I did not," answered Mr. Sirus Barker. "We have plenty of language. What we need is more ideas of sufficient importance to deserve expression."

FAVORITISM

Why may frail blossoms, to delight the eye,
 Borrow rich colors from the sun on high,
 While all accorded to superior man
 Is sunburn, freckles, or unsightly tan?



Just the Thing

Mrs. Ultra-de-Swell—Coach dogs are out of style. I want a motor car dog.
 Dealer—Well, madam, here is just the one you want.

Mrs. Ultra-de-Swell—Are you sure he is a motor car dog?

Dealer—I should say so. Why he will follow the scent of gasoline for miles.

HELP YOURSELF

My claim is terse
 And far from rash.
 Who steals my verse,
 I say, steals trash.

"Is she a girl who will occasionally give one a kiss?"

"Yes, even two or three a kiss, I've been informed."

NOT GLITTERING GENERALITIES

"Don't you think our military friend indulges in glittering generalities?"

"His position requires him to be somewhat showy," replied the painfully precise person. "But his uniform is that of a colonel, not a general."



Such Is Life

"How did Jones make his fortune?"
 "Judicious speculation."
 "And how did Brown lose his fortune?"
 "Dabbling in stocks."

THE SHEEP HERDER

All day across the sagebrush flat,
 Beneath the sun of June,
 My sheep they loaf and feed and blat,
 Their never-changin' tune.
 And then, at night time, 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
 Eut sky and plain, my dreams and me
 And them infernal sheep.

I've got one book—it's poetry—
 A bunch of petty wrongs
 An Eastern lunger gave to me;
 He said 'twas "shepherd songs."
 Eut, tho that poet surè 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.

NEW USE FOR WEDDING RINGS

A handsome tabernacle of silver gilt has been erected in the chapel of the blessed sacrament in the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster. For years past, in anticipation of this event, a lady who has done much for the cathedral has been collecting gold rings on which the inner curtains might hang. She has succeeded in persuading many of her friends and relatives to leave at death their wedding rings for this service. At the present moment the curtains of silk inside the tabernacle are supported by about fourteen golden rings which she has obtained, and on each of them the name of its donor is inscribed.

YOUNG HENRY W. GRADY

Henry W. Grady, son of Georgia's lamented statesman and journalist, Henry W. Grady, has entered politics by commencing his candidacy for the legislature from Fulton county. Mr. Grady has no platform, and declares that he will make no pledges for the purpose of catching votes. Mr. Grady, who is 34 years old, is a graduate of University of Georgia and for several years was a member of the local staff of the Constitution, but several years ago he went into the manufacturing business and is meeting with marked success.

ENCIRCLES GLOBE THREE TIMES

Mrs. Jenny C. Law Hardy, formerly of Australia, but now residing with her husband, Dr. Hardy, in Tecumseh, Mich., has the distinction of having circled the globe three times. She was born in Australia, educated in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and comes of a family distinguished in art and literature. She speaks four languages.

"So you think my writing that book was a remarkable achievement?" said the gratified author.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I don't see how you managed to stay awake thru the first four chapters, let alone the whole book."

Latest Fashions



2125

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED BELL SKIRT.

Paris Pattern No. 2125

All Seams Allowed.

The old-time bell skirt is once more coming into favor, for the walking skirt. The plainness around the hips and the pretty ripple around the foot make it becoming to nearly all figures. It must be hung and pressed with great care, otherwise the style of the garment is completely lost. The pattern is in 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 9 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 3/4 yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 9 1/4 yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 8 5/8 yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2267

LADIES' SEMI-FITTING COAT.

Paris Pattern No. 2267

All Seams Allowed.

One of the most stylish and jaunty styles for the separate coat is here illustrated, developed in Oxford suiting, bound with black silk braid. The notched collar is faced with black velvet, and the sleeves and pockets are trimmed with the braid. The coat is fastened in single-breasted style, and is a suitable model for serge, Venetian cloth, hard-finished worsteds, or covert-cloth. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the coat requires 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 26 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yard 54 inches wide, 1/4 yard of velvet 20 inches wide (cut bias) to cover collar and 4 3/4 yards of braid to trim.



2269

INFANTS' UNDERGARMENT.

Paris Pattern No. 2286

All Seams Allowed.

The pinning blanket, or barrowcoat as it is called, in this dainty underwear set for an infant, is of white viyella flannel, the hem along the front and lower edge being held in place by a row of feather-stitching. The upper edge is gathered into a surplice waist of Victoria lawn which ties in the back with narrow tape. The petticoat is of fine white nainsook, the lower edge being finished with three narrow tucks, and a ruffle of English embroidery, and the waist is cut in two pieces, closing in the back with small pearl buttons. The pattern is in one size. The petticoat requires 2 yards of material 36 inches wide, and 2 1/2 yards of edging to trim. The pinning blanket will need 1 1/2 yard of flannel 27 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of material 36 inches wide for the waist. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



1974

CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 1974

All Seams Allowed.

The bretelles on the shoulders of this little one-piece dress afford an especial expression of the season's styles. Of course, if preferred, the bretelles may be omitted, but they add so much of chic to the effect, that it would be wise not to do so. Three backward-turning tucks are laid in the shoulder between the neck and army-scye, both back and front, and the epaulettes are attached under the middle one. The sleeve is full-length and is finished with a backward-turning cuff that is trimmed with the embroidery insertion. There is a stitched belt fastened with a button. The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, with 2 5/8 yards of insertion to trim.

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

Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

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

(Continued from last week.)

"Just these. You are to leave here first. Make the best of your way to Mile End Gate, where an old inn stands in the middle of the road. Go to the corner of the turning opposite this, at the south side of the road. At 11 o'clock a four-wheeler will drive up with Plummer and one of his men in it. The man is one who knows all the geography of Channel Marsh, and he also knows exactly where to find the boat I used today. You will drive to a little way beyond Bow Bridge, and then Plummer's man will lead you to the boat. You had better scull and leave the others to look out. They will know what to do. You will pull along to a place where you can watch till you see me coming on to the Marsh by the path. As soon as you see me you will slip quietly along to a place the policeman will show you, close to the ruin watch again. That's all. I don't know whether you think it worth while to take a pistol. I certainly shall; but then I'm most likely to want it. Plummer will have one."

I thought it well worth while, and I took my regulation "Webley"—a relic of my old volunteer captaincy. Then, by way of the underground railway, I gained the neighborhood of Mile End, and interested myself about its back streets till the time approached to look for Plummer's cab.

Plummer was more than punctual—indeed, he was two or three minutes before his time. The cab drew near the kerb and scarcely stopped, so quickly did I scramble in.

"Good," said Plummer; "we're well ahead of time. Mr. Hewitt quite right?"

"Yes," I said. "I left him so an hour and a half ago at his office." And we sat silent while the cab rattled and rumbled over the stony road to Bow Bridge, and the shopkeepers on the way put up their shutters and extinguished their lights.

Bow Bridge was reached and passed, and presently we stopped the cab and alighted. Here Styles, Plummer's man, took the lead, and a little way farther along the road we turned into a dark and muddy lane on the left. We floundered thru this for some hundred and fifty yards or so, and then suddenly drew in at an opening on the right. Here we stood for a few moments while our guide groped his way down toward the muddy water we could smell, rather than see, a little way before us.

There were a few broken steps and a broad black thing which was the boat. We got into it as silently as we could manage, and cast off. It was a clumsy, broad-beamed, leaky old conveyance, and that it was as dirty as Hewitt had described it I could feel as I groped for the sculls and got them out. The night was light and dark by turns—changing with the clouds. We shipped the rudder, and Styles steered, or I should probably have run ashore more than once, for the banks were not always distinct, and the channel was narrow and dark. We passed the black forms of several factories with tall chimneys, and then drew out among the marshes, flat and grey, with wisps of mist lying here and there. So we went in silence for a while, till at last we drew in against the bank on the left and laid hold by a post at a landing place.

"This is the Channel Marsh," whispered Styles, as we climbed cautiously ashore. "We can't see the house very well from here, but there's where Mr. Hewitt will come thru."

Looking over the top of the low bank we could discern a path which traversed the length of the marsh, entering it by a broken gate at a neck of land which we must have passed on our way. Here we crouched and waited. We had heard the half hour struck on some distant clock soon after entering the boat, and now we waited anxiously for the three-quarters. So long did the time seem to my excited perceptions that I had quite decided that the clock must have stopped, or, at any rate, did not chime quarters, when at last the strokes came, distant and plaintive, over the misty flats.

"A quarter of an hour," Plummer remarked. "He won't be a minute late, nor a minute too early, from what I know of him. How long will it take him from that gate to the ruin?"

"Eight or nine minutes, good," Styles answered.

"Then we shall see him in seven minutes or six minutes, as the case may be," Plummer rejoined in the same low tones.

Slowly the minutes dragged, with not a sound about us save the sucking and lapping of the muddy river and the occasional flop of a water rat. The

dark clouds were now fewer, and the moon was high and only partially obscured by the thinner clouds that traversed its face. More than once I fancied a sound from the direction of the ruin, and then I doubted my fancy; when at last there was a sound indeed, but from the opposite direction, and in a moment we saw Hewitt, muffled close about the neck, walking up the path briskly.

We regained the boat with all possible speed and silence, and I pulled my best, regardless of my stiff wrist. During our watch I had had time to perceive the wisdom of the arrangements which had been made. We had been watching from a place fairly out of sight from the ruin, yet sufficiently near it to be able to reach its neighborhood before Hewitt; and certainly it was better to approach the actual spot at the same time as Hewitt himself, for then, if he were being watched for, the attention of the watcher would be diverted from us.

Presently we reached the reed-bed that Hewitt had spoken of, and I could see a sort of little creek or inlet. Here I ceased to pull and Styles cautiously punted us into the creek with one of the sculls. The boat grounded noiselessly in the mud, and we crept ashore one at a time thru mud and sedge.

The creek was edged with a bank of rough, broken ground, grown with coarse grass and bramble, and as we peeped over this bank the ruined house stood before us—so near as to startle me by its proximity. It must have been a large house originally—if, indeed, it was ever completed. Now it stood roofless, dismantled, and windowless, and in many places whole rods of brickwork had fallen and now littered the ground about. The black gap of the front door stood plain to see, with a short flight of broken steps before it, and by the side of these a thick timber shore supported the front wall. It struck me then that the ruin was perhaps largely due to a failure of the marshy foundation.

The place seemed silent and empty. Hewitt's footsteps were now plain to hear, and presently he appeared, walking briskly as before. He could not see us, and did not look for us, but made directly for the broken steps. He mounted these, paused on the topmost, and struck a match. It seemed a rather large hall, and I caught a momentary glimpse of bare rafters and plasterless wall. Then the match went out and Hewitt stepped within.

Almost on the instant there came a loud jar, and a noise of falling bricks; and then, in the same instant of time I heard a terrific crash and saw Hewitt leap out at the front door—leap out, as it seemed, from a cloud of dust and splinters.

I sprang to my feet, but Plummer pulled me down again. "Steady!" he said. "Lie low! He isn't hurt. Wait and see before we show ourselves."

It seemed that the floor above had fallen on the spot where Hewitt had been standing. He had alighted from his leap on hands and knees, but now stood facing the house, revolver in hand, watching.

There was a moment's pause, a sound of movement from the upper part of the ruin, another quiet moment, and then a bang and a flash from high on the wall to the right. Hewitt sprang to shelter behind the heavy shore and another shot followed him, scoring a white line across the thick timber.

Plummer was up and Styles and I were after him.

"There he is!" cried Plummer, "up on the coping!" I pulled my own pistol.

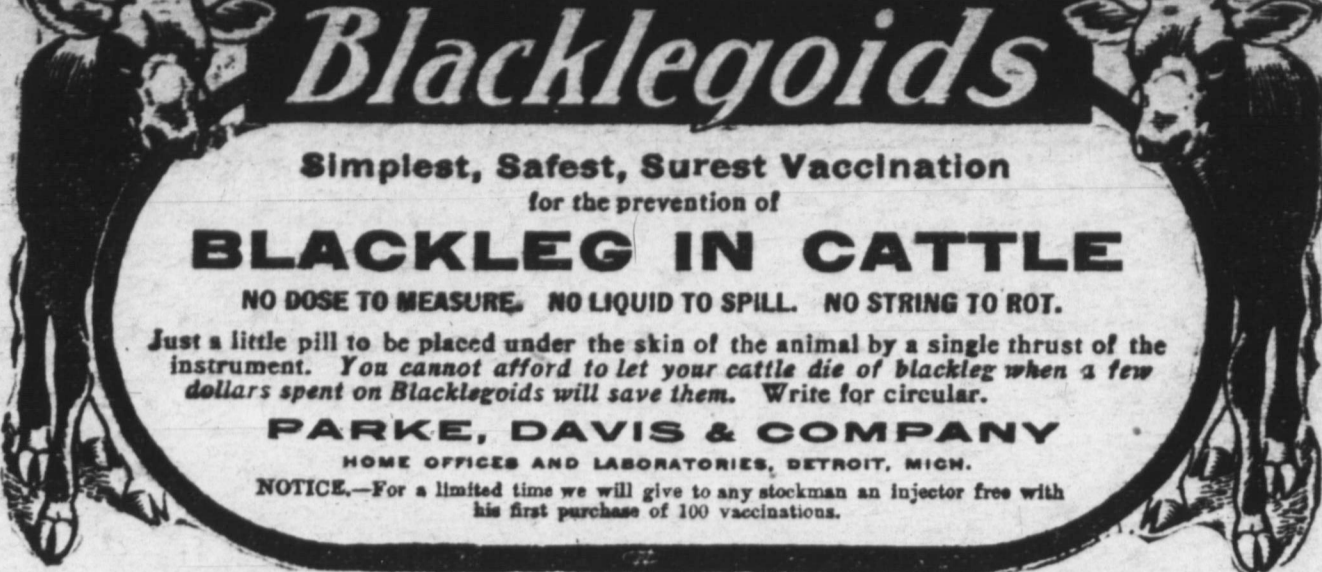
"Don't shoot," cried Hewitt. "We'll take him alive!"

Few members of the supreme court have exceeded the time Justice Harlan served—thirty years.

Far to the right, on the topmost coping of the front wall, I could see a crouching figure. I saw it rise to its knees, and once more raise an arm to take aim at Hewitt; and then, with a sudden cry, another human figure appeared from behind the coping and sprang upon the first. There was a moment of struggle, and then the rotten coping crumbled and down, down, came bricks and men together.

I sickened, I can only explain my feeling by saying that never before had I seen anything that seemed so long in falling as those two men. And then with a horrid crash they struck the broken ground, and the pistol fired again with the shock.

We reached them in a dozen strides, and turned them over, limp, oozing and lifeless. And then we saw that one was Mayes, and the other—Victor Peytral!



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.

We kept no silence now, but Plummer blew his whistle loud and long, and I fired my revolver into the air, chamber after chamber.

Styles started off at a run along the path toward the town lights, to fetch what aid he might.

But even then we had doubt if any aid would avail Mayes. He was the under man in the fall, and he had dropped across a little heap of bricks. He now lay unconscious, breathing heavily, with a terrible wound at the back of the head, and Hewitt forehead—and rightly—that when the doctor did come he would find a broken spine. Peytral, on the other hand, tho unconscious, showed no sign of injury, and just before the doctor came sighed heavily and turned on his side.

First there came policemen, and then in a little time a hastily dressed surgeon, and after him an ambulance. Myes was carried off to hospital, but with a good deal of rubbing and a little brandy, Peytral came round well enough to be helped over the Marshes to a cab.

The trap which had been laid for Hewitt was simple, but terribly effective. The floor above the hall—loose and broken everywhere—was supported on rafters, and the rafters were crossed underneath and supported at the center by a stout beam. The rafters had been sawn thru at both ends, and the rotten floor had been piled high with broken brick and stone to a weight of a ton or more. The end of a loose beam had been wedged obliquely under the end of the one timber now supporting the whole weight, so that a pull on the opposite end of this long lever would force away the bricks on which the beam rested and let the whole weight fall. It was the jar of the beam and the fall of the first few loose bricks that had so far warned Hewitt as to enable him to leap from under the floor almost as it fell.

Peytral's sudden appearance when we had time to reflect on it, gave us a suspicion as to some at least of the espionage to which Hewitt had been subjected—a suspicion confirmed, later, by Peytral himself after his recovery from the shock of the fall. For fresh news of his enemy had re-awakened all his passion, and since he alone could not find him, he was willing enough to let Hewitt do the tracking down, if only he himself might clutch Mayes' throat in the end. This explained the "business" that had called him away after the Barbican stronghold had been captured; finding both Hewitt and Plummer somewhat uncommunicative, and himself somewhat "cut of it," he had drawn off, and had followed Hewitt's every movement, confident that he would be led to his old enemy at last. What I had told him of the cypher message had led him to hunt out Channel Marsh in the afternoon, and to return at midnight. He, of course, regarded the message, as I did myself at the time, as a perfectly genuine instruction from Mayes to Sims, and he came to the rendezvous wholly in ignorance as to what Hewitt was doing, and with no better hope than that he might hear something that would lead him in the direction of Mayes. He had entered the marsh after dark from the upper end, and had lain concealed by the other channel till near midnight; then he had crept to the rear of the ruin and climbed to where an opening seemed to offer a good chance of hearing what might pass in the hall. He had heard Hewitt approach from the front, and the crash that followed. The rest we had seen.

Chapter XXIII... THE ADVENTURE OF CHANNEL MARSH (Continued)

Mayes never recovered consciousness, and was dead when we visited the hospital the day after; both skull and spine were badly fractured. And the very last we saw of the Red Triangle was the implement with which it had been impressed, which was found in his pocket.

It was a small triangular prism of what I believe is called soapstone. It was perhaps four inches long, and the face at the end corresponded with the mark that Hewitt had seen on the

forehead of Mr. Jacob Mason. It fitted closely in a leather case in the end of which was a small, square metal box full of the red, greasy pigment with which the mark had been impressed.

It was from Broady Sims that we learnt the exact use and meaning of this implement; tho he would not say a word till he had seen with his own eyes Mayes lying dead in the mortuary. Then he gasped his relief and said:

"That's the end of something worse than slavery for me! I'll turn straight after this."

Sims' story was long, and it went over ground that concerns none of Hewitt's adventures. But what we learned from it was briefly this: It had been Mayes' way to meet clever criminals as they left goal after a term of imprisonment. In this manner he had met Sims. He had made great promises, had spoken of great ideas which they could put into execution together, had lent him money, and then at last had "initiated" him, as he called it. He had put him to lie back in a chair and had directed his gaze on the Red Triangle held in the air before him; and then the Triangle had descended gently, and he felt sleepy, till at the cold touch of the thing on his forehead his sense had gone. This was done more than once, and in the end the victim found that Mayes had only to raise the Triangle before him to send him to sleep instantly. Then he found that he must do certain things, whether he wanted or not. And it ended in complete subservience; so that Mayes could set him to perpetrate a robbery and then appropriate the proceeds for himself, for by post-hypnotic suggestion he could force him to bring and hand over every penny. More, the poor wretch was held in constant terror, for he knew that his life depended on the lift of his master's hand. He could be sent into lethargy by a gesture and killed in that state. That very thing was done, in fact, as we have seen, in two cases.

Sims was but one of a gang of such criminals, brought to heel and made victims. Their minds and souls, such as they were, had passed into the miscreant's keeping, and terror reinforced the power of hypnotism. They committed crimes, and when they failed they took the punishment; when they succeeded Mayes took the gains, or at any rate the greater part of them. He went, also, among people who were not yet criminals, and by degrees made them so, to his own profit. The case of Henning, the correspondence clerk, was one that had come under Hewitt's eyes. He used his faculty also with great cunning in other ways—as we had seen in the matter of the Admiralty code. And it was even said among the gang that a man he had once hypnotized he could force by suggestion to commit suicide when he became useless or inconvenient.

Sims and the ragged fellow who had decoyed me into Mayes' den were the only members of the gang whom we could identify after his death, but many others must have shared their relief; and I sincerely hope—though I hardly expect—that they all availed themselves of their liberty to abandon their evil courses. As in fact the two I speak of did, and took honest work.

All that had remained mysterious in the earlier cases now became clear. In the first, the case of Samuel's diamonds, Denson had been put into the office where Samuel had found him, by Mayes, with the express purpose of effecting a diamond robbery. The robbery was effected, and the unhappy Denson formed a plan of making a bolt of it himself with the diamonds. He was, perhaps, what is called a difficult subject in hypnotism—amenable enough to direct influence, but not sufficiently retentive of post-hypnotic suggestion. He hid the jewels and adopted a disguise, but Mayes was watching him better than he supposed. The diamonds were lost, but Denson was found and done to death—probably not in that retreat near Barbican, but at right in some empty

(Continued on Page 11.)

HOGS

HOG RAISING IN MISSISSIPPI

Experiment on a Farmer's Basis—The Pigs from Ten Sows Raised Profitably and Sold at Ten Months

In the state of Mississippi, at the Delta experiment station, they raised a bunch of pigs on a farmer's basis. They were Berkshires and they were the produce of ten sows and a boar.

The fall pigs were farrowed from September 20 to October 10, and the spring pigs from March 18 to April 22. They were marketed at the average age of about ten months.

Thirty-two of the pigs were sold on foot and weighed 175½ pounds at 6 cents a pound. Eighty-five pigs were dressed, the net weight averaging 135¾ pounds, at 8 cents a pound; and five gilts were sold for breeding purposes at \$25 per head. The cash proceeds amounted to \$1,382.51.

The expense account charges up the pigs with the rent of 13½ acres of ground at \$6 per acre. It appears that the pigs had pasture which furnished grazing every day in the year. They were charged \$29.50 for the seed used on the pasture lots, also \$39.50 for the labor and expense in preparing and seeding the pasture lots. They were also charged up with the feed bill for the mother sows, and we presume the boar was also fed at the expense of the pigs. It appears that the feed bill includes three tons of shorts at \$25 a ton, with 260 bushels of estimated corn at 6 cents a bushel and 265 bushels of corn at 70 cents a bushel, a total expense account of \$579.50.

Deducting the expense from the receipts we find the profit to be \$803, which is \$80.30 per head for the ten sows, and all we allow the boar is his feed bill.

It appears that the estimated corn was produced on thirteen additional acres which had already produced a crop of oats. The corn was planted late and after it was worked once, peas were planted in the corn, and, both maturing together, these Mississippi pigs had a fine old time "hogging" it down.

The pasture rotation is a valuable study. The basis of all is a lot of Bermuda grass on which the sows' houses are located and which contains shade and water. Opening from this are three different lots of four and a half acres each; one of these was seeded to Dwarf Essex rape and red clover in August or early in September. The other two were seeded to wheat and red clover in September. The rape lot was plowed in April and planted in sorghum about the 1st of May. In addition to these pastures they had the corn and peas which was the second crop on the oats land.

The rape was ready to graze in thirty to forty days after seeding and furnished grazing all winter. When the sows and small pigs were turned on the rape and clover the market hogs were in the pea field. In April the hogs were turned from the rape lot into the red clover and wheat lots, which they grazed alternately until August, when they were turned into the sorghum. By this time the sorghum was maturing and was a most excellent feed.

The experimenters acknowledge that the market weights of the hogs were too light weights for their age, but it must be remembered that the sows had most of the shorts, and that the corn feeding was light. In fact, they averaged but four bushels of corn, and the pasturage can be credited with the success of the entire transaction. The corn charged up at 65 to 70 cents a bushel represents two-thirds of the cost, and it is very likely that if it had all been reserved for a finishing ration the market weights would have been a few pounds heavier.

The bulletin from which this article is extracted is No. 107, and is entitled "Pork Production at the Delta Station." A copy can be had by addressing Director Agricultural Experiment Station and the postoffice address is Agricultural College, Miss. We have purposefully omitted copying some of the important points in the experiment which are well worth writing for.

One of the concluding paragraphs is as follows: "The farm is fenced, making it possible to fatten the hogs largely on peas planted in the corn as a catch crop for fertilizing purposes. The crop gives the south a distinct advantage over other sections, and this feature of the work cannot be too strongly urged. The fact that the peas can be converted into money without any cost of harvesting should add an additional incentive to grow more corn and peas and thus improve the land, handle the farm with less labor and keep the cotton money at home. We are blessed by being able to raise cotton, the greatest staple money crop of any section. Let us make the most

of this privilege by raising our hay, corn and hogs; in order that our cotton money may be our own."

Making Cheap Pork

The man who has not provided a clover field for his sows and pigs to run in from now on thru the summer has no business raising hogs. The profit comes in making the greatest gains from the pastures and not when the hogs are put on grain feed. There should be no let-up now in crowding the pigs. If the sows have been properly handled they can stand liberal feeding while the pigs are suckling. Turn out the sows with their litters. See that they have a good water supply, but let them live in clover now for a couple of months. The best pigs I ever raised were handled in this way: Until they were about ten days old they were kept in individual pens with the sows, then sows and pigs were turned into the pastures during the daytime, but were brought up at night and kept in the individual sleeping quarters. Just as soon as the pigs began eating, slops were made of middlings. This is mixed fresh morning and night, and sows and pigs are given all they will eat. The clover pasture does the rest. No trouble with thumps or scours, and there were not a half dozen runts in a bunch of over 400. Sheaf barley was fed late in the summer and this was followed by early corn. It was no trick at all to make these pigs weigh 300 pounds at eleven months.—L. C. Brown.

Points of a Hog

The hog multiplies rapidly. This is point No. 1. The hog matures quickly. This is point No. 2. The pig requires little feed to produce a pound of meat. This is point No. 3. The market hog is worth good money, cured or fresh. This is point No. 4. The hog does not require herding. This is point No. 5. The hog can build up 80 per cent of his market weight on grass and forage crops. This is point No. 6. The hog is naturally healthy. This is point No. 7. Point No. 8 is that the hog has only one program, and that never varies.

You don't have to worry over the dual-purpose hog. You don't have to consider if it is best to raise the hog for meat or for milk, neither do you have to worry over the question whether it is meat or eggs, or meat or bristles. The hog is raised for meat alone, and when you are driving one crop to market another one ought to be well on its way to marketable condition and weight.

There may be other points in favor of the hog, but these will answer the question why it is that more hogs arrive in market than either cattle or sheep.

Forage Crops for Hogs

The results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs, are given in a bulletin prepared by H. J. Waters of the Missouri experiment station. The writer says:

"Thirty-six pigs weighing about 100 pounds each were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn until they were ready for market, accurate account being kept of the cost of gains made.

"In cheapness of gains the feeds used ranked as follows: Corn and skim milk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and red clover, third; corn and blue grass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

"A saving of about 75 cents a hundred pound in the cost of gain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh blue grass. A saving of \$1 a hundred pounds was effected by using alfalfa instead of blue grass.

"When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early and when properly clipped stays green all summer and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance as a hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than blue grass, and as shown by these experiments, has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance therefore to provide this sort of pasture for hogs rather than to require them to run on a blue grass pasture, or even worse than blue grass, a timothy pasture, or even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer time."

This bulletin recommends a succession of crops for profitable hog pasture.

Everybody Guessing

Just now every packing representative, every buyer at the yards and most of the "stock paper" editors are taking a guess at the future of the hog market. Their "guesses" are as wide apart as four and a half and six and a

THE RED TRIANGLE

(Continued from Page 10.)

street. The diamonds were not found on him, and the body, with the mark of the Triangle still on it, was taken by night to a central spot in London and there left. Mayes probably thought that a notable example like this, so boldly displayed and so conspicuously reported in the press, would impress his auxiliaries thruout London with the terror that was one of his weapons; for they would well understand the meaning of the Red Triangle, and they would receive a striking illustration of the consequences of rebellion or bad faith. The money and the watch were left in the pockets because they were trifles after the loss of fifteen thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, and their presence in the pockets made the murder less easy to understand—which was a point gained. And as to the keys—Mayes knew nothing of where the diamonds were hidden, and so had no use for them. For where could he use them? Denson had left his lodgings, and as to the office, that, he would guess, would be in the hands of the police, on Samuel's complaint. The immediate result of this affair on the only honest member of Mayes' circle I have told in the case of Mr. Jacob Mason. He was not yet thoroly in Mayes' hands, but he had "dabbled," as he remorsefully confessed, and Mayes had already found him useful. He was dangerous, and his end came quickly. Another victim who had probably begun innocently enough was Henning, the clerk to Kingsley, Bell & Dalton, and his death in the Penn's Meadow barn leaves a mystery that never can be positively cleared up. Was it murder or was it suicide by post-hypnotic suggestion? It will be

remembered that the fire burst out in the barn after Mayes had left it.

The case of Mr. Telfer was explained clearly enough by Hewitt at the time; but it is an example of the snares that lie open for the most innocent person who allows himself to be made the subject of hypnotic experiments at the hands of persons with whom, and with whose objects he is not thoroly acquainted. And it must be remembered that at this time there are persons advertising to teach the practice of hypnotism to anybody who will pay; to anybody who may use the terrible power as he pleases. More, the danger is so great that it has led two eminent men of science to issue a public protest and warning, with an urgent plea that the practice of hypnotism be restricted by law at least as closely as that of vivisection.

As to what would have happened if Plummer and I had yielded to Mayes' threats so far as to undergo the "initiation" he proposed, at the time we were helpless in his hands—of that I have little doubt. I cannot suppose that he would have wasted much time over me, once I had fallen lethargic. When Hewitt burst in he would have found me lying dead, with the Red Triangle on my forehead. It would have saved Mayes a lot of noise and struggle, at least.

But I often wonder whether or not there was anything in his reference to the place beyond the sea, where he would make me a great man if I did as he wished. Was it his design, having accumulated sufficient wealth, to return and take his natural place among the enlightened rulers of Hayti? He would not have been so much worse than some of the others.

(The End.)

half cent hogs for the balance of the summer. Packers are relying on high corn to make a June run and this aided by lack of rush in factories affecting demand. Others say hogs are scarce and a small price will not tempt owners to take them off of grass and sacrifice them.

Only one thing is certain: The demand for pork is on the increase and whatever the price may be for a short time during the summer, it will get back to six cents and better before another year. This means money in hogs for the grower and feeder, and when he makes money, the breeder of thoroughbreds gets his share. During this summer will be the best time on each to buy sows bred for fall litters. Fall pigs in nine cases out of ten are making more money for the farmer than the spring crop. Good crops mean plenty of feed and conditions look better for thoroughbred men than for many months past. Breeding stock may have to go at prices somewhat under the average of the past two or three years, but at that there is plenty of money in the business.—Duroc Bulletin.

Catarrh in Pigs

A correspondent of the Swinherd writes: We have fifty-two pigs that will weigh seventy-five to 100 pounds and there are about twelve or fifteen of them that are in bad shape. We never had anything like it. They will fill up in the nose and are compelled to breathe thru the mouth. We think it is worms, but do not know what will relieve them. They have had good care this winter, dry places to sleep and have fifty acres, part timber, for them to run in. Will you please tell us what is best to do?

The above symptoms are those of catarrh, says Dr. McIntosh in reply, altho the irritation causing the catarrh might be the result of worms. Give each pig thirty drops of turpentine in a tablespoonful of sweet oil twice a day and continue it for three or four days. Also put a piece of gum camphor about the size of a hickory nut in a teakettle of boiling water, hold this under the animal's nose near enough for it to inhale the steam, but not near enough to scald the animal, for fifteen minutes at a time, three times a day, and continue it until the animal is relieved. This is the best treatment for catarrh, and if there should be worms present it will remove them.

Provide Good Hog Pasture

Experiments show that as much pork can be made from one acre of good pasture as from one ton of shorts or corn. The Minnesota experiment station says that clover makes the best hog pasture in that state, but Professor Waters of Missouri says that it is not safe or even desirable to rely upon a single crop, excepting alfalfa where it is an assured success to furnish pasture for hogs thruout the sea-

son. He favors a succession of pastures from the beginning of the season until the hogs are ready for market, making the feed richer and more concentrated toward the close of the season as we approach the finishing or fattening period. For this purpose he recommends red clover or alfalfa, cow peas and soy beans.

It will pay the farmer who is raising hogs to provide a good pasture, even if he is feed them other feeds, for clovers, cow peas and soy beans are rich in protein and mak a good adjunct to any ration. The cheapest gains that can be made in hog raising are where the hogs are fed skimmed milk and allowed to run on a good pasture of either clover or alfalfa. Where possible to do so a pasture is to be preferred to the dry lot for feeding hogs, not only in the interest of cheapened gains, but also for the better health of the animals.

Water

All thru the summer hogs should have fresh water always before them, so that they can drink at will.

The water should be clean and pure and the hogs should not have access to a running stream or main irrigating ditch if any other hogs are kept above them on the stream.

Running streams are good carriers of disease, and sooner or later, the man who lest his hogs drink from a running stream has heavy losses from disease.

Where it is not practicable to water hogs directly from wells large barrels may be used. The barrels can be placed in the pasture near the hog shelters and have attached to them a self-feeding hog waterer.

These waterers allow just a little water to be exposed, it is kept clean and whenever a hog takes a drink a fresh supply of water flows in.

Pure Bred Pigs

Is there money in growing pure bred pigs? That depends upon what kind of pigs are grown, and how they are grown. If grown for sale as breeders, they should not only be good individuals, but should belong to fashionable strains. Keep in the swim.

An early maturing pig is generally the most profitable, but he should not be grown and matured wholly, or even largely, upon fat producing food. A pig needs bone and muscle, and to grow bone and lean meat, bone and muscle producing rations must be fed. Grow the pig first; finish it afterward.

Skim milk and grass, with a little grain in some form, makes a thrifty pig, with plenty of bone and muscle, if it is bred right.

Those who start with the kind of pigs which are in demand, and with among the best of their kind, grow them right, advertise them to the limit and sell when they have a purchaser at a fair price, finds the business profitable.

The Story of a Calf

The Bostonians have a tradition that the streets of their city were originally laid out by a wobbly-legged calf. This animated piece of veal, in its awkward way, went hither and thither in search of its mother, or after water, and in time made many zigzag paths. When man came later, with that imitative faculty and lack of initiative so characteristic of the multitude, he did not lay out his streets in regular order, but followed the worm-fence routes of the stupid calf. This story is told to account for Boston's crooked streets, but incidentally involves a satire on the dullness of the founders. Ever since that day, nearly three centuries ago, when this fool calf went for its walks thru the fields of Massachusetts by colony, old brindle and her family have been of much importance in the domestic and commercial life of America. The above mentioned legend is the cow's only recorded achievement as a street maker, but in other lines her accomplishments have been vital factors in the world's advancement. As a producer of the milk, butter and cheese supply of the nation, it would be difficult to mention any agency that surpasses this female bovine and her innumerable sisters.

The dairy industry furnishes an instructive study to those who like statistics and seek to know the causes that bring about the wealth of nations. There is much information to be gathered herein about that most crucial of all questions, the food supply, also much bearing on the employment and distribution of labor, the invention of machinery, the feeding and housing of live stock, and incidental questions, ramifying in a thousand ways.

We learn, for instance, that there are more than 21,000,000 cows milked in the United States every day, and that each gives on an average 3,650 pounds of milk a year, making the annual output of country 70,000,000,000 pounds. It is disposed of in various ways. A little over half of it is required for the making of butter, one billion pounds of it goes into condensed milk, three billion into cheese and the rest is sold as cream, fed to calves or divided among the people of the country, each of whom is entitled to seven-tenths of a pound of milk a day. This is a good-sized tumbler full and after reading this you will know whether you have received your share. Those who drink a glass or two at each meal, with perhaps half a jug as a "piece," will conclude that a lot of people are on short rations of milk.

If the cows were all told off and assigned to specific duty in this dairy products business, 6,400,000 of them would be required to furnish the milk, condensed milk and cream; 10,900,000 would confine their attention solely to butter and would each be expected to furnish 151½ pounds a year; 840,000 would be assigned to the cheese industry, and the remainder would have to raise all the calves.

As each individual in the United States is supposed to eat twenty pounds of butter each year, the brindle family cannot quite supply it, so we still import something like 45,000 pounds to make up the deficiency. One third of the nation's output of butter comes from the farms, where three and one-half million farmers and their families still churn it, pack it in firkins or tubs and deliver it to the nearest shipping point. Over 6,000 factories make the rest of the billion and a half pounds that we use annually.

Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis are the great butter distributing centers of the country. Shipped by express, freight, boat or rail, the commodity reaches these points at all seasons of the year and is immediately put in cold storage to await the demand, a continual temperature of from 20 degrees Fahrenheit to below zero being maintained. The first attempt to take butter making out of the home and handle it on a larger and more convenient scale was made in 1861 by Alanson Slaughter of Orange county, New York.

Creameries owned by individuals on a co-operative plan immediately sprang up throughout the country. From Minnesota creameries alone come over 41,000,000 pounds of butter, and Iowa sends out 140,000,000 pounds, over half of which is made in creameries. The Ohio farm product alone amounts to 80,000,000 pounds. Kansas has the largest creamery, one with a capacity of 100,000 pounds of milk a day. The average output of butter for each creamery in this country is 71,700 pounds a year, using a million and a half pounds of milk altogether. To support each creamery a herd of 450

cows in good milk is required. It costs from 18 to 20 cents to make a pound of good butter. The value of our animal dairy products is over \$600,000,000 and the cows producing this are valued at \$500,000,000. Great as the industry is it is growing all the time, finding a footing in sections heretofore supposed to be unfitted for dairying. Irrigation in the west and the spread of the alfalfa crop will eventually make that a great dairy section, as this legume is the finest of all goods for the production of milk. The business is profitable in other ways besides the value of the products turned out. A dairy is the best of agencies in building up worn-out land or maintaining the fertility of farms on which the great cereal crops are grown. The droppings from the stock and the manure from the stables are unequalled as fertilizers and thus we form a conception of the immense importance of dairying as a contributor to the national wealth.

Butter-Fats

If we were starting in the dairy business we should not confine our selection of foundation stock to cattle of any particular family or class simply because they were representative of that family or class. We would seek good individuals first, preferring those whose ancestry had "done things" in the way of dairy and showing records. We think (tho we have had no experience in the matter) that we would be better pleased if our selection turned out to be of similar breeding and type. But we should not determine on some one "family" or "class" as the "best," and expect everything from the same source to be as good as those individuals which gave it fame, says the Jersey Bulletin.

At the close of the hearing before Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission it was announced that no further testimony will be taken until September 7 relative to the proposed advance in freight rates on cream or butterfat in western territory. It was hoped by those interested that some decision could be reached sooner, but it seems that the vacation of the commission will extend thru the summer. While no formal announcement has been made it is expected the hearing will be resumed in Chicago on the date above referred to. Meantime the old rates will remain in effect under the injunction granted by Judge Kohlsaat early in the year. The big centralized creameries are putting up a stiff fight to prevent an advance, as reported last week.

What promises to be a hot fight between the dairy interests and the oleomargarine manufacturers of the country is developing at the Department of Agriculture. The oleomargarine interests are trying to keep the government mark of inspection off oleomargarine, while the dairy interests insist upon that mark. Oleomargarine is a meat food product and therefore comes under the meat inspection law. At the request of the oleomargarine manufacturers there will be a hearing at the department June 25. A statement issued at the department says that "the department is not seeking to favor dairy interests, nor to punish the oleo manufacturers." The department holds that the papers in which the pound prints of oleo are wrapped are containers of meat food products, which under the meat inspection law should bear the government mark. The oleo manufacturers maintain that there are not true containers and that the department is subjecting them to useless trouble and expense. The representatives of the dairy interests claim this shows the desire to sell oleo as butter.

"I know a man in Nebraska," said a man on the street car this morning, "who, ten years ago, started with ten high-bred white face cows on his 320-acre farm. He began raising calves, using a first class bull, and sold off enough bull calves to pay his living expenses the first two or three years. Last year he sold \$8,000 worth of cattle and still has his farm well stocked with breeding cattle. He says he can sell \$8,000 worth every year without impairing his herd. I call that going some, but it can be done by any intelligent farmer who handles only first class stock."—Drovers' Journal.

We have an idea that beef prices will continue steady and strong for the next five or six years. Some of the cattlemen up in the northwest are spaying their heifers this spring, which to us looks like the very thing not to do. We have fewer cattle per capita than for twenty years. There are no surplus cattle in the east or south and the supply is quite short here on the plains and thruout the corn belt where the feeders were unable last fall and

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

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1863. 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

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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 farrowing.

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

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Saginaw, Texas.

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

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, Sparenberg, 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.

POULTRY

PRESERVING EGGS

The time is now coming on when eggs are plentiful and the price is low, and any scheme to preserve them will add to the income of the farm. True, preserved eggs may not always be substituted for fresh ones, but they may be scrambled, used in omelets and for cooking, and when kept well they are suitable to serve fried. They cannot be boiled for the reason that the usual preservative materials close the pores of the shell and hence do not permit the escape of the air when heated and consequently the eggs burst.

An excellent and inexpensive way to preserve eggs is said to be to grease them all over with lard and pack them away in dry sawdust or other dry packing. Anything which will successfully seal the pores of the shell will preserve them, but care must be taken not to use anything of harmful effect when eaten, as some of it will penetrate thru the shell.

When eggs are to be kept for a short time only, one of the usual methods of packing is sufficient. For this purpose they are imbedded in some fine material, such as dry bran, oats, sawdust or salt. Care must be taken that the packing material is perfectly dry and free from dust. There is always danger of losing the eggs by the growth of mold on the inside of the shell, as the writer has frequently observed. A better way is said to be the use of egg shelves. These are arranged in a cool dry place and are provided with holes so that the

to get the money to carry on their usual finishing operations. The high prices of corn and hay last fall caused the farmers in the corn belt to market all their stuff until today the females are commanding almost as much money as the steers, and are hard to buy at any price. The day of cheap corn is gone forever, and our range fellows are beginning to see the necessity of putting up their own feed stuff. It is the only way out, and is simple enough when we consider the cheapness with which we can grow alfalfa, barley, peas and stock beets, to say nothing of the thousands of tons of beet pulp turned out by the sugar factories every fall. All these things indicate a mighty evolution in our live stock industry and the man who does not get into the swim will have to be rated as a hind-end.—Denver Field

eggs may be stood on end. Handled in this way eggs are said to keep better than when packed. Preserving in some chemical solution is, however, a much safer method for general use.

Two other methods have been suggested by A. E. Vinson of the University of Arizona, as follows:

The commonest and oldest preservative is limewater. A few lumps of quicklime are slacked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of the slacked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Limewater preserved eggs will keep and are serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry, the yolks not holding up well and the eggs being apt to become mushy. There is a great tendency for the white to become watery, but this does not render the egg unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with from ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept only a short time. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than limewater, but it is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers. It should be given the preference whenever available, although very fair results can be obtained with limewater. One lot preserved in 5 per cent water glass solution was still in very good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which is fully as serviceable for most purposes as high priced fresh eggs, and which will not have that peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped cold storage eggs.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE CODLING MOTH

Writing of the codling moth, a small pinkish or white caterpillar, sometimes called the apple worm, which eats into the fruit, beginning at the "eye" and mining out the interior about the core, Mr. H. Garman, Lexington, Ky., says in Southern Fruit Grower:

Few insects have had more said about them than this one. It probably occasions more loss to apple growers than any other two insects. Originally brought to this country, it was long ago distributed thruout the apple growing states, where it has been known more than 100 years.

The adult insect is a small, brown moth, not often seen, belonging to the same family as numerous other species which roll, fold and skeletonize the leaves of plants. The fore wings, as is common in the family, appear rather squarely cut off at the ends, and measure from tip to tip about three-fourths of an inch; they are marked with cross lines of gray and brown, and at the outer extremity is a dark brownish black area, marked in turn with bronzy or brassy spots.

The moths appear about the trees when these are blossoming or a little later, and place their minute eggs singly as soon as the fruit sets. The well known apple worms hatch from these eggs and gnaw their way into the heart of the apple, often utterly destroying and causing them to fall to the ground when small, but sometimes leaving no outward evidence of their presence except the mass of dejecta which they cast out of their borrows. When fully grown the larvae leaves the apples, generally coming out of the side, and pupate in the silken cocoons under loose bark near the base of the trunk of the tree, or else under loose rubbish on the ground beneath. More than one brood develops at this latitude during a season.

The insect is so well known as not to call for further description. We have no other insect attacking the fruit in precisely the same manner. The plum curculio sometimes gouges the skin and causes fruit to become knotty and distorted. This it is likely to do only when plum trees grow near apple. Still another curculio known as the apple curculio occurs in Kentucky, and bores round holes in the fruit, but has never been known to do mischief sufficient to call for treatment. It is a native insect, originally attacking the native hawthorn and crab apple fruit.

Remedial Treatment

The treatment for codling moth injury very generally adopted after much experiment is spraying the trees with Paris green or arsenate of lead mixtures immediately after the petals fall from the blossoms, so as to destroy the young worms as soon as hatched and before they reach the interior of fruit. The experiments made in Hardin county in the spring of 1907 indicate that nothing is to be gained by spraying before the petals fall, while experiments made by others have shown that the tender stigma of the blossom is likely to be damaged by sprays so as to prevent the setting of the fruit entirely. Both show, however, that spraying, to be effective, must be done immediately after the blossoms fall. If delayed the larvae get down into the fruit, where no spraying will reach them.

From my own tests I am disposed to recommend strong mixtures of arsenate of lead in preference to Paris green mixtures, tho I know from previous experimentation that the latter can be made to do very effective work.

We used last spring a mixture of arsenate of lead containing 5 pounds in fifty gallons of water, and found it very effective. A somewhat weaker mixture, say 3 pounds in fifty gallons of water, will probably do just as well, and where large orchards are to be sprayed is preferable on the score of economy. Yet it must be remembered that arsenate of lead is not effective when employed in water in the same proportions as Paris green. A mixture of the latter poison in the proportion of 1 pound in 150 gallons of water is about all the foliage will endure, because the poison in Paris green is slightly soluble and stronger mixtures are likely to burn foliage. To prevent burning when using Paris green, a few pounds of lime are commonly added.

The precise procedure in spraying an orchard depends somewhat on what pests are present in it. If only codling moth is troublesome, the early spraying with arsenate of lead or Paris green, with an additional application of the same mixture in a week or ten days after the first, will commonly be all that the trees need. It will serve also for most of the other early-appearing leaf-gnawing insects,

such as the canker worm and apple-leaf measuring worm. But if bitter rot, brown rot, or scab, is prevalent, it is advisable to use the arsenate of lead or Paris green in Bordeaux mixture, and more than two sprayings may be required, since the rots often appear after the apples are well grown.

H. GARMAN.

Lexington, Ky.

TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS

A writer has recently given his experience in the destruction of cabbage worms with common road sand. The plan is to keep fine dry sand and sprinkle the cabbage, or collards, early in the morning while the dew is on and keep this up day after day. They do not like the sand and after a few days of this treatment it is said they will disappear.

Another remedy is air slacked lime. Sprinkle the leaves early in the morning until quite white with the lime. It will kill the eggs and larvae, as well as the worms and lice and will not injure the plant or soil, neither is there any danger in eating the plant as it will wash off.

This has been a hard season on the truck growers of Texas, especially those in the eastern part of the state. Excessive rains have caused poor crops and greatly interfered with the marketing of what was made.

We want our readers who are interested in fruit and truck growing to use this department freely for the discussion of all subjects relating to this branch of agriculture. Write your experience in making a success with certain products and ask questions concerning subjects you do not understand.

After years of experimenting and the loss of thousands of dollars, canning factories are now beginning to pay in Texas. It seems that they should have been paying always, but they have not. There were several reasons for it, chief among which was the prejudice of our own people against the home canned product. It is a strange characteristic of many people that makes them think better of that which is produced or manufactured abroad. Happily, education is removing this relic of our barbarism and we are learning more and more to take advantage of our resources.

The National Fruit Grower says: A well pruned and well attended orchard more than repays any farmer for the time and work invested. Orchards are very responsive to a little care and attention.

It never pays to set out spindling and weak trees and shrubs. Set strong, healthy ones and then do a good job. If a tree gets a set-back when it is transplanted it will take two or three years to recover, if it ever does.

There is a big difference in the way orchards should be handled. During the first four or five years, after the trees are set out, the cultivators and harrow should be kept going right thru the summer or all thru the growing season. But when the trees have come to the bearing stage they should be urged to set fruit by checking the wood growth.

Who Did?

A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of a slipper, when the tears had dried somewhat, turned to his mother. "Mother," he asked, "did grandpa spank ather when he was a little boy?"

"Yes," answered his mother impressively.

"And did his father spank him?"

"Yes."

"And did his father whip him when he was little?"

A pause.

"Well, who started this thing, anyway?"—Everybody's Magazine.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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



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FOR LEASE—Seven-section pasture; close to Amarillo; plenty water, fine grass and good fence. Address Earl White, Amarillo, Texas.

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FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICES—One hundred and fifty two and three-year old mules, topped out of over 500 head, out of well-bred mares, are good size, good bone, good lookers. Also 25 head of the best bred Percheron mares and fillies in Texas, out of the celebrated Pabst herd, considered the best range bred Percheron herd in the world. Also 1,200 acres of pasture, well improved, within 2 miles of Granbury, and 3 miles of Add-Ran-Jarvis college. Will sell mules, mares or land separate or all together, with reasonable time to right party. For a real bargain, come at once. Brown & Berry, Granbury, Texas.

FOR SALE—A car of 2 and 3-year-old mules, very fine, 15½ to 16 hands when grown. Dams big boned Shire mares. Address G. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Texas.

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

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

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main, Elevator.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly. Combination rolling pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forsee Mfg. Co., D 263, Dayton, Ohio.

ROUNDING UP VOTES

Candidates in Young County Busy Filling Appointments

GRAHAM, Texas, July 4.—The candidates of Young county are now making their final round-up. They are going in a bunch and speaking at different points in the county, with appointments made to cover all the time until the primaries July 25.

Preventing Parasites in Sheep

Summer has long been recognized as the breeding or contagious season for internal parasites, and to this end we wish to direct a few suggestions. In handling this question, there cannot be anything more true than the old proverb which fits nicely in the occasion, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." We wish to add, in some cases, worth more than one hundred pounds of cure, for there are some parasitic diseases which are extremely difficult to treat when they have once gained a foothold. Yet these same disorders are easily prevented. It is while upon grass pasture that the various species of worm parasites gain a foothold within new victims.

The eggs of these parasites are developed in the older breeding sheep during the winter season, and are passed out with their voidings upon the pastures. In case the weather is favorable for their development, wet and sultry being the most suitable, these eggs soon yield tiny embryo parasites, which crawl upon tender blades of grass and wait to be taken into the system of the lambs, and, in fact, all members of the flock. It is well known that lambs suffer most from these pests, for being young and tender they cannot successfully resist them.

The time to begin treatment for these worm parasites is during the winter months. See that your breeding flock has some reliable brand of worm powders mixed in the constant supply of salt at the rate of one part powder to five parts salt. In case the ewes have already dropped their lambs the gasoline treatment may be given before turning upon pasture. The gasoline is a rank dose at best, and should not be administered to pregnant ewes, as it would be liable to cause abortion. These last two suggestions are already a thing of the past for the present season, so let us study timely methods.

The most satisfactory plan yet devised for combating the stomach, lung, tape and nodular worms is a frequent change to fresh, clean pasture and feeding ground. Change from pasture to pasture, and field to field, as often as your crop rotation will permit. Meadows after mowing, rape fields, grain stubble after harvest, and even standing corn may be pastured by lambs. In this manner, clean vegetation is provided which is free from parasitic germs.

Light and sunshine are nature's germ destroyers, and, therefore, pasture your flock during daytime only. At night, see that they are safely yarded in bare lots adjoining their folds. Parasites and "hobo" dogs run amuck at night, therefore, keep your flock safely yarded while the weary shepherd sleeps. Under cover of your sheepshed, keep a constant supply of

salt in a clean box, and into this salt mix worm powders and tobacco dust as follows: Salt, five parts; worm powders, one part, and powdered tobacco, two parts. Give free access to this mixture, and allow no clear salt not so treated.

The liver fluke is more to be feared, in sections where it abounds, than the worm parasites. The fluke is a marsh-snail, which the sheep pick up with their feed upon low, swampy land, or by drinking ditch or slough water. In sections where this fluke snail is found never allow your sheep upon low land pasture, and also provide pure well or spring water for drinking purposes. The liver fluke causes liver rot, a dire disease indeed.

The brain tapeworm, causing "gid" or "staggers," generally originates in the dog family, and to prevent this disorder, keep strange dogs out of your pastures, and give your own shepherd dog some worm cure from time to time, and keep him healthy.

During the mid-summer months, the sheep-gad, or bot-fly deposits its larvae upon the nostrils of the sheep. These larvae later develop into the nasal grub. The working of the fly can be detected by uneasiness of the flock, holding their noses close to the earth, and pawing up dust with their feet. They also bunch up and cease to graze. For preventing and hindering the work of the fly, provide darkened sheds wherein the flock may take refuge from attack; also daub pine tar upon the noses of the sheep, which repels the fly, and sticks the tiny grub. Open, breezy pasture is most suitable in gad-fly time.

As a general repeller of parasitic evils powdered tobacco is being experimented with by many of the leading sheep men and promises, so far as tested, to prove a great boon to shepherding. The most suitable means of administering this tobacco is to mix it with the salt supply of the flock. Sheep naturally like it, and in a short time acquire a taste for and relish for it. In limited quantity it proves a benefit, but "tobacco chewing" sheep should not be allowed to overindulge, as it will cause nerve trouble and hinder breeding. I strongly advise giving tobacco a fair trial in dealing with the parasite question. In fact, I am using it in my own flock, and hope in the near future to give some interesting reports.

At a recent sheep men's meeting, the assistant secretary made the following amusing remark: "I am teaching my lambs to 'chew,' but strictly forbid them the smoking of cigarettes, for the cigarette habit might set the barn on fire."—Harry H. Wheeler in Wool and Cotton Reporter.

It rarely pays to attempt to make a fast trotter out of a poorly bred horse.

The Importance of Grass

Ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas said in a recent address: In 1892 I made my first trip abroad that I had ever had the opportunity to take, and in traveling over that wonderful little island of Great Britain there was absolutely nothing that struck me with such profound astonishment, such great admiration for good qualities, as the intelligence and the patriotism—put it even upon the high ground—of the English farmer. I have walked over lands there that had been practically cultivated and farmed for thousands of years, and they were still as fertile, apparently, as they had ever been. I saw thruout England and Scotland more grass in proportion to the area inclosed and used as farm land than I have ever seen anywhere. Even Kansas, new state as she is, doesn't show the proportion of grass that you see everywhere. It is live stock that you see everywhere. You are never out of sight of a flock of sheep; you are never out of sight of cattle, and as for the numbers and breeds they have produced by their intelligence, you all know it is unexampled in the world. Mr. Ingalls uttered not only a beautiful poetic expression but a profound economic truth when he said, "Grass is the forgiveness of nature." It has preserved the soil of Great Britain more than all the best fertilization that could be maintained. It is the idol of the English farm (I understand it to be invariably the case), you find a severe penalty to be paid by the tenant if he breaks up a piece of sod land. Now agriculture cannot exist unless the soil is preserved. To that end grass is absolutely essential, and to the farmer we can reverse the Scriptural idea that all flesh is as grass. What the farmer means when he speaks of grass, is that he has something that he proposes to convert into flesh. Live stock is the only industry, like the turtle in Hindoo mythology, that is capable of going on indefinitely without deterioration.

I want, if I can, to call your attention to the importance of putting more and more of our land into grass, and when I say grass I mean scientifically and properly put in, of course. At one time—it was a good many years ago—I used to boast that I had sowed annually more blue grass seed than anybody in Kansas. I came out to Kansas an enthusiast on blue grass and I have been an enthusiast ever since. I believe that experiments that are being made show that this which we recognize in this latitude as the most valuable of all grazing grasses can be grown clear out to the middle of the state. When I came to Kansas we thought it could be grown only in the border counties of the state. We have got to carefully cultivate it. Prairie grass is a very nu-

tritious grass, but it is easily grazed out. Now, I happened to see a bulletin the other day from the department of agriculture speaking of the necessity for carefully putting in grass on conditions that had simply been worn out. It recommended the disk harrow and it recommended other methods. I regard as a thing that ought to be thoroly discussed and understood all over this state, the importance of putting land into grass, and the production of meat of all sorts.

FERTILIZING ORCHARDS

Many people have an idea that orchards do not need enriching, but this is a mistake, says Green's Fruit Grower. How can you expect to take off from the orchard large and numerous crops of apples, peaches, pears, plums and other fruits and not reduce the fertility of the soil? You cannot use barnyard manure to better advantage than by spreading it broadcast over the orchard. Wood ashes are a special fertilizer for all kinds of fruit, but especially for the apple and peach. A two horse wagon load of ashes to an acre of orchard is not an excessive amount.

I do not favor sending the orchard to grass, but there is one gain in so doing, and that is, you provide a sod which, when when turned under, enriches the land. But if sod is allowed to accumulate in the orchard it should not remain there long, but should be turned under at the earliest possible moment. Usually orchardists sow rye or buckwheat in the orchards to plow under in place of sod, and these green crops are preferable since they grow quicker, thus the orchard is sooner under cultivation again.

FLUVANNA GETS HOTEL

Rescoe Citizen Erecting Fine Structure in New Town

FLUVANNA, Texas, July 4.—The splendid modern hotel for Fluvanna was begun Wednesday morning, Contractor Frank Morris of Snyder and his men coming in Tuesday night, and were on the ground early.

It will take four weeks or more to finish this structure.

Mr. Miller, who is at present proprietor of the Miller house at Roscoe, will be the proprietor of the hotel here.

Livestock

A permanently prosperous agriculture is impossible without the large use of domestic animals. The greatest single factor in agriculture as a profitable occupation is the productiveness of the soil. The profitable production of any crop continually on the same area is impossible. At the great Rothamstead experiment in England the continuous production of wheat on the same land for a half century resulted in an average yield of 33.1 bushels per acre. The yield was too small to pay the cost of production and fixed charges on land and leave a profit. On the same kind of land the application of farm yard manure resulted in an average yield of 35.7 bushels of wheat per acre for a period of fifty-one years. The above statements regarding the profitable production of crops applies only to those systems of farming which are commonly known as general farming, or grain farming. It is not intended that the facts presented in this discussion shall apply to that limited class of agricultural occupations such as truck farming, floriculture, etc.

The importance of a high degree of soil productiveness in our farm operations cannot readily be over-estimated. In all farming operations there are certain fixed charges which must be met whether the yield is twenty bushels of corn per acre or sixty bushels on the same acre. The cost of plowing, harrowing, planting and cultivation are practically the same, no matter what the yield. The cost of harvesting is less per bushel if the yield be large. We may say that it requires a certain minimum yield of grain to pay the expense of production. This minimum cost will be about the same whether the yield is large or small. The excess above this amount, which may be called the maintenance requirement, will represent profit. It is possible for a man to farm land which is so poor that 1,600 acres of it may be required to net him a profit of \$1,000. It is equally true that a farm of 160 acres may be so productive as to net the owner \$1,000. It is, therefore, not an idle statement that fertility of the land is the greatest single factor in agriculture.

WIFE WON

Husband Finally Convinced

Some men are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience.

A very "conservative" Ills. man, however, let his good wife find out for herself what a blessing Postum is to those who are distressed in many ways, by drinking coffee. The wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

"Common sense, reason and my better judgment told me that coffee drinking was the trouble. At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.'

"He knew he was right and he knew I knew it, too. I capitulated. Prior to this our family had tried Postum, but disliked it, because, as we learned later, it was not made right.

"Determined this time to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg.—that is, boiled it 15 minutes after boiling commenced, obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavour similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

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

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

In the important investigations which have been conducted in recent years on practical methods of maintaining and improving soil fertility one of the most significant results has been the increasing importance which has been given to the use of farm yard manure. The investigations of Hopkins of Illinois, Thorne of Ohio and Miller of Missouri all agree in the conclusion that farm yard manure must now and hereafter be the main reliance of the American farmer in keeping up and improving the productiveness of his soil. Dr. Hopkins says "farm manure always has been and without doubt always will be the principal material used in maintaining the fertility of the soil." Director Thorne, as a result of twenty years of careful experimentation with commercial fertilizers and farm manure, concludes that "it is possible to bring up the rate of production of a run-down soil to a point exceeding that of its virgin condition by the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers, but the same result may be obtained more certainly and at a very much smaller cost by the production and well informed use of animal manure."

A wise farm economy requires that every bushel of grain and every pound of hay shall be fed to animals. The resulting manure under good methods of farm management will return 70 to 80 per cent of the original fertilizer value of the foods fed to the soil. The farm manure thus returned to the land with possibly a small application of mineral fertilizers combined with the natural process of soil disintegration and a rational system of crop rotation will unquestionably increase the productiveness of 10 per cent of the farms of the middle west. There is, therefore, ample justification for the feeding of all the crops grown on the farm to some kind of farm animals from the standpoint of soil fertility alone.

Another very interesting fact in connection with the animal husbandry industry in America in the last half century is that while animals have increased only about three times in numbers, they have increased six times in value. This increase in value is partly due to the remarkable improvement of the specialized characters which have added to the efficiency of the animals reared. The average production of wool in 1850 was 2.4 pounds. In 1900 the average was 6.9 pounds. If it were possible to secure the statistics for dairy cattle we should find equally startling results. Official records of the dairy cow of the present day show that a cow may produce 30,000 pounds of milk and over 1,600 pounds in 365 days. Entire herds of dairy cows are maintained that produce an average of more than 400 pounds of butter in a year. The first trotting race in America, about eighty years ago, was won by a horse that covered the distance in three minutes. The first American fat stock show gave prizes to 4-year-old steers. No fat stock show in America offers prizes for such animals at the present time.

Yearling and 2-year-old beef cattle of the present day are placed on the market weighing almost as much as the ancient 4-year-olds of those comparatively recent years.

These significant evidences of marked improvement indicate that the produce on one acre devoted to improved live stock is intrinsically of greater value now than ever before. You will, however, agree with me that there is as much opportunity for improvement of the average animal during the next twenty-five years as has been accomplished during the last three decades. When we consider the very small number of pure-bred sires in use on the farms in the middle west and the relatively low grade of cattle, horses and sheep produced in many sections of the middle west today, I am sure that all will be confirmed in the belief that there is a great field for the earnest work of every man interested in the breeding and handling of improved live stock. —Professor F. B. Mumford.

Live Stock Notes from Abroad

Irish grass-fed cattle will probably be forward in Scottish markets within two or three weeks.

Cattle are steadily increasing in numbers in Queensland, but prices are still too high for profitable export.

According to a cablegram from Pietermaritzburg special intercessions were being offered in the churches owing to a disastrous loss of cattle from fever.

With the improvement in the condition of the pastures the demand for store stock has increased and prices

all round have risen above the high spring levels.

Shipments of chilled and frozen beef from North and South America were comparatively light last week. There can be no doubt that beef exporters from these countries this season are regulating the output in a much better way for their own interests than has hitherto been the case, and decidedly to the advantage of the feeder of stock in this country.

The high price ruling for store sheep is a good thing for breeders, but it means a poor outlook for the grazer, who, unless mutton rises to a corresponding degree in the autumn, can scarcely hope to do more than recover the buying-in prices and the cost of fattening the animals. Cattle are equally difficult to procure, and the scarcity becomes more noticeable as the season advances.

Argentina imported during 1907 for breeding purposes 1,219 Shorthorn cattle, 46 Herefords, 48 Aberdeen-Angus, 1 Red Polled, 16 Jerseys, 1 Holstein, and 10 various. Of sheep there were 3,551 Lincoln, 98 Merinos, 114 Hampshire Downs, 244 Shropshires, 36 Oxford Downs, 271 Kentish, 3 Leicesters and 5 various. The pigs included 598 Berkshires, 203 Yorkshires and 140 various.

"We don't accuse the co-operative stores of direct and deliberate fraud, but what we do accuse the leaders of the co-operative movement of is trying to gull the public into the belief that the dividend they offer represents the traders' profit. It is nothing of the kind. The dividend is a surcharge on goods purchased. The dividend is nothing more nor less than a bribe, and where a bribe comes in there must be some sort of corruption."—Councilor Prosser at Leith.—London Meat Trades Journal, June 4.

Passing of Sheep Husbandry in Idaho

Advices from Lewiston are that while the sheepmen are invading the ranges in the Salmon river district, southeast of Spokane, and driving the cattle from the country, the story of the passing of the sheep industry in Idaho is told by the estimates of wool buyers, which show the wool clip to have depreciated more than 80 per cent. Not many years ago the central Idaho clip was one of the important purchases in the northwest territory and buyers flocked there to bid for the 1,000,000 pounds annually placed on the market.

The estimates of buyers now at Lewiston show the clip this year will not exceed 150,000 pounds. The two-mile limit law was the first advance against the sheepmen by the settlers and, following closely were the advocates of diversified farming, who have cut into small farms the broad plateaus formerly held by the wheat farmer and sheepman, but all devoted to pasture during the winter season, when sustenance must be furnished away from the mountain sections. The advance of settlement has driven the stockmen to the untilled sections re-

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moved from transportation and the last stand in central Idaho is now being made in the Salmon river district. Already the traffic sheets of the railroad companies show trainloads of stock cattle and sheep shipped to Wyoming and Montana and within a few years the frontier stock ranch, in central Idaho, with its cordial hospitality and good cheer to all, will become a matter of history.

If a horse's neck is tired by tight reining he is a tired horse and he has been tired without accomplishing anything.



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