

STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL 7 1909.

NO. 47.

50,000 Cattle Booked for Oklahoma

It has been often stated in the public prints that Brady is the greatest cattle shipping point in the world for range cattle and the spring season of 1909, which is just opening up, will, if present prospects mature, go far toward proving the truth of the assertion.

Mr. W. M. Hunley, the local agent of the Frisco, tells the San Angelo

Spring Movement to Pastures Begun

Standard that orders for 1,800 cars have already been placed with him. The first shipment will consist of 8,000 head, which will go to Fairfax, Okla., the first consignment of which was due to leave Brady Tuesday of this week.

Of course, the cars ordered do not represent the entire number to be

shipped during the season. It is safe to state that there will be in addition at least half this number ordered and supplied before the shipping season closes. Those already ordered, however, will be sufficient to carry out 50,000 head of cattle, which is undoubtedly "some cattle."

The winter has been exceedingly

mild in Oklahoma this year, and the consequent early spring there will cause earlier shipping from this section to that state. Many stockmen who shipped cattle to Oklahoma last year have carried them over this year. This fact will serve to detract from this spring's shipments, and it is probable that the total shipments of cattle this year will not represent as great a number of cars as have been shipped in some former years.—Brady Standard.

FEEDING FEWER CATTLE IN KANSAS.

Our Mr. James Frazier is back from a two weeks' trip to the best cattle feeding sections of Kansas. He found not over one-third of the cattle on feed as one year ago. The bulk of these have been ready for the market for the past thirty days. Three-fourths of them will be marketed in the next three weeks at the outside, with the bulk averaging 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. Mr. Frazier not only observed this himself on the trip, but it was also the opinion held by many well-informed parties he met. He found a good supply of hogs of 225 to 260 pounds average, and a liberal number of healthy 125 to 200-pound swine.

Mr. Frazier further remarked that Kansas was pretty generally covered with a blanket of snow. On March 8 the snowfall was the heaviest in years there, varying in depth from five to fourteen inches in the different localities. Fortunately it melted off slowly, thus the soil consumed practically all of it. Oats were planted two or three weeks ago. Wheat has a good stand, and promises a fine crop. Old corn is very scarce. Feeders who had not laid in a sufficient supply of the 1908 crop are paying from 62 to 63 cents per bushel laid down at station.—Clay-Robinson & Co. Report.

HOG INDUSTRY GROWING.

TROUPE, Texas.—The spring movement of cattle and fat hogs to market has about closed. It is expected there will be possibly one more car of fat hogs sent from this point to Fort Worth, and there will be perhaps four or five cars more of cattle shipped out this spring. Since last September Troupe has shipped to the packeries about twenty cars of fat hogs, for which satisfactory prices were obtained in the main. Since that date local cattle buyers have shipped forty-seven or forty-eight cars of cattle. Nearly all these cattle were bought by feeders or by men with large pastures. The cattle and hog industry in this immediate section has been the direct cause of a good many thousand dollars being dumped into local channels of trade and the future of the business in these parts is very promising.

West Texas Lamb Crop Good

Although it has not rained in this section for some time, the lambing season in Concholand is proving very successful, and the sheepmen say they have no reason to complain. One of the wealthiest and oldest sheepmen in West Texas, while in conversation with a Standard reporter this morning, stated that the 1909 lamb crop is as good as in any ordinary year and will average 75 to 85 per cent (which means that there will be 75 to 85 lambs from every hundred ewes). This year's crop, he stated, is about 15 per cent less than that of 1908, but last year the crop was far above the average, in some instances 102 per cent being realized.

Sheep Range Good.

"Despite the dry weather," continued the stockman, "sheep are doing remarkably well and are in good condition. Enough green stuff is coming forth to furnish grazing for them. You know, they are a hearty class of animals and can live on a range where horses and cattle starve. Catclaws, for instance, is fine stuff for sheep, and in fact they fatten fast on such bushes. Of course, we would all welcome a good rain, but sheepmen of the country can hold out for a long time."

Shearing Soon General.

Wool is coming into the city rather slowly, but shearing will become general about the middle of April, and wagon loads of the fleecy staple will

be seen going through the streets every day. The storing of wool here will continue until about June 15, when it will be sold in big lots to Boston parties. The wool this spring is of fancy price when the buyers come to make their bids.

This Spring's Clip.

It is conservatively estimated that the clip in Concholand this spring will amount to one and three-quarters to two million pounds. This includes the eight and twelve months' clip. Last fall a half million pounds was sold by the local commission merchants. This shows that the fall and spring clips sold in San Angelo annually aggregate about two and one-half million pounds. At 15 cents per pound, the annual revenue from the wool crop is \$375,000.

25,000 Muttons.

The mutton crop also comes in for a good part of the revenue which accrues to the sheep industry. Twenty-five thousand muttons will be shipped to Northern markets this spring, and it is safe to count on \$4 per head. Thus it will be seen that the revenue from this source amounts to approximately \$100,000. The sheepmen of this section realize about a half million dollars every year from their wool and muttons.

The shipment of the 25,000 muttons will begin in earnest the latter part of this month or the first of May. Sheep will begin changing hands rapidly at an early date.

Government Reseeding the Range

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Probably no experiments carried on by the government are of more value to the stockmen than those which look to finding some way of reseeded the overgrazed ranges within the national forests. Through overgrazing the original grasses and forage plants have been in some places almost completely exterminated, and in others, so badly reduced in numbers and powers of spreading as to keep their growth down to a very small point.

It has been a great question with the stockmen as to just what steps might be taken to reseed these portions of the ranges, and also, what grasses offered the most promising returns. On several of the Western forests experiments are now being carried out by the United States forest service in co-operation with the bureau of plant industry, with a view of determining just which of the grasses, either introduced or native, will thrive and take hold of the ranges

under the circumstances.

On two of the Colorado national forests, the San Juan and the Gunnison, small tracts of land will be fenced this season and planted with various grass seeds. These seeds will be planted in strips side by side so that it will be possible to say just which of the seeds tried will succeed best under like conditions of moisture, soil and altitude. The seed selected for these trials are red top, timothy, brome grass, blue stem, Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass. It is hardly expected that all of these seeds will grow and thrive, but it is hoped that some of them may give promise of good results. Timothy has been found to be an excellent plant for such experiments as it seems to hold its own against other less valuable grasses and spreads unusually well where given a chance.

The service also has now under consideration a plan to gather a large quantity of alfalfa seed for trial on many of the ranges, where such an early growing forage plant would be a blessing to the sheepmen for lambing grounds.

It has been found impossible to obtain in the markets any great quantity of this seed and that which was purchased last season proved to be useless because it was gathered too early.

By sending experienced men to oversee the gathering of this seed on the deserts of Arizona and California, it is believed a large quantity can be gathered which will be reliable and of good germinative quality.

In making seeding experiments last season on the Wallowa national forest in Oregon, several points were developed, one of which was contrary to the belief so general among stockmen that sheep grazing aided the natural production of grasses from seed. It has been long supposed that the use of the range by sheep assisted the increase of the grasses through the tramping into the ground of the various grass seeds by the thousands of tiny hoofs.

On the Wallowa forest an area was seeded with several kinds of seeds and on one portion of it the seeds were worked into the ground by herding a small band of sheep over it for some time. Adjoining this area another

was seeded with the same and under the same general conditions. But, instead of using the sheep to work the seeds into the ground it was harrowed with a brush harrow. The results were surprising. The line between the two plats was well defined and easily to be seen with the naked eye, and photographs of the plats show the line very distinctly. On the area over which the sheep were herded the grass was thin and weak in its stand and not especially vigorous in its growth, while on the plat harrowed in with brush the stand was much thicker and the growth excellent. On an adjacent plat no treatment whatever was given the area after the seed was sown. The resulting seedling stand on this plat, however, was considerably inferior to the plats when the seed was tramped in by sheep, and, of course, the seedling stand was much less dense than on the brushed area. The results on this particular forest indicate rather conclusively that when it is practicable, brushing an area subsequent to seeding will be the most effective means of revegetation by seeding to introduced grass; and tramping the seed into the ground is preferable in this region to no treatment whatever. Of course, the extra expense of brushing must be considered, and if it is found by further study that these particular grasses spread rapidly, it is possible that brushing will not be necessary.

Experiments will be continued during the coming season with a view of establishing beyond any question the merits of different systems of planting seed in order to find out the most practicable method under the ordinary range conditions.

BIG SHORTAGE OF CATTLE ON FEED.

Our latest reports from the cattle feeding districts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are to the effect that there will be a marked shortage of cattle to come to market from these states during the next ninety days. However, it should be remembered that the beef demand is considerably reduced, owing to so many men being out of work in Chicago and in the East. Nevertheless, we have confidence in the market. We still advise our customers that when they ship their heavy beeves to replace them with good quality steers of 900 to 1,100 pounds average, believing that these will make good selling cattle for the summer months.—Clay, Robinson & Co.

SISTER'S TRICK.

But It Came Out All Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee, but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the coffee tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee. From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed. "There's a Reason."

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

Shorthorn Men Want Dates Changed

The Shorthorn breeders are preparing to issue an ultimatum to the stock shows in the Southwest, advising them either to cut the exhibit periods shorter or else cut out the Shorthorns.

A special committee has been named by the Shorthorns to enter into negotiations with the different shows and come to some kind of an understanding.

According to the breeders, the cattle must be away from home for two months on a stretch in order to visit both the Dallas and San Antonio shows. This is due to the long exhibit periods.

The following officers for the association were recently elected: James F. Rhea, Lawn, president; Charles McFarland, Weatherford, vice president, and Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth, secretary.

The executive committee is as follows: G. E. King of Taylor, J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, Stuart Harrison of Fort Worth; Charles McFarland of Weatherford and David Harrell of Liberty Hill.

A board of directors was elected which includes David Harrell of Liberty Hill, Joseph F. Green of Gregory, W. P. Stewart of Jacksboro, G. E. King of Taylor, J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, Charles Maloney of Tarrant county; Frank Schofield of Hillsboro, C. A. Allingham of Wichita Falls, Louis B. Brown of Smithfield, Stuart Harrison of Fort Worth, John E. Brown of Granbury and J. A. Kuykendall of Boyce City.

Following an address by President V. P. Brown of the International fair at San Antonio, David Harrell, J. F. Hovenkamp and Stuart Harrison were appointed a committee to confer with various fair associations in regard to exhibits.

A special committee, G. E. King, Charles McFarland and David Harrell, was named to confer with the National Feeders and Breeders.

Resolutions of sympathy upon the death of J. C. Washington of Marietta, Okla., late president of the Shorthorn association, were ordered drawn.

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

W. A. Lowe is in receipt of a letter from his son, Guy, down in Duval county, where he and his sons have a ranch, advising him of a good rain down there. They were gathering up some calves to ship to market, but they have turned them loose. Mr. Lowe has about 1,200 big steers down on his McMullin county ranch and says that while he would like to have more rain down there, they are in good condition. If the weather bureau does not come to his rescue in plenty of time, he knows a nice grassy plot in Oklahoma which he can utilize if necessary. He has done nothing towards moving them thus far, however.

Captain H. S. Tom of Floresville spent a portion of Friday and Saturday here, returning home Saturday afternoon. He has been out of the cattle business for practically two years, but he has interests in and around Floresville that keep him pretty well occupied. "The farmers are going right along with their work," said he, "and the crop outlook is quite promising, though we need rain. The cattlemen are in good spirits, though there is little activity at present.—San Antonio Express.

Jim Callan, the new president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, in his inaugural address issued due notice to the retiring president, Ike T. Pryor, that he still has a steady job with the association when he said: "Colonel Pryor has retired from the presidency, but not from the work of this association. I cannot imitate his Chesterfieldian manners, but I trust that he will always sit on the stage and thus attract the good women to our conventions." The retiring president smiled his approval and by his silence gave his consent to contribute his mite toward having the ladies present. It was a happy thought on the part of President Callan, and will no doubt result in an increased attendance upon the part of members.

Those who attended the Fort Worth convention were somewhat surprised at the small attendance at the meeting held only in the forenoons. The membership is 2,000, but on the day of the election of officers, and in which the greatest interest was centered only 458 votes were cast. It is now with the new administration under President Callan to determine whether or not it is best to hold the convention during the Fat Stock Show or during the two or three days preceding the opening of the gates of the exposition. Surely something should be done to increase the attendance at the annual meetings, and it is up to President Callan and Secretary Crowley to take the necessary action which they will no

doubt do. The staff correspondent of the Kansas City Drovers Telegram thought he saw some handwriting on the wall after attending the convention on the first day, and wrote his paper as follows:

"If the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association isn't mindful of the trend of popular tendency it will at some not distant day find a convention unavailing to congregate its members and keep their interest. There is too much going on in town. That the thousands of visitors here this week have taken this view is unquestionable. A live stock show and a convention are not good running mates. Speeches, excellent though they were, have been made to an unfilled house, but the street car company has handled capacity crowds on its stock yards line. Some years since a session of the National Live Stock association was held in Chicago at the time of the International show. As a result, delegates to the convention attended the show instead of their duty.

The total receipts of live stock at the San Antonio Union stock yards last month were 8,509 head. Of the 5,365 head of cattle received 2,940 were sold to local butchers and 2,425 head were sold to country butchers and bought by ranchmen to go on pasture. Of the total receipts of hogs, 1,044 head were killed here, which should encourage farmers to pay more attention to this branch of their business. Of the 585 sheep and 1,090 goats received, all except sixteen head of goats were taken by country butchers or shipped to other markets. One hundred and fifty-seven head of the horses and mules received, the total being 425, were sold here and the remainder shipped out.

G. E. King, the well known stockman of Taylor, has the sympathy of his friends down this way on the death of his brother, John King, caused by a train wreck in Canada last Wednesday.

The tragic death Thursday of H. B. Woodley, the well known stockman, was almost the sole topic of conversation in local live stock circles yesterday. He was one of those congenial spirits that was always welcome where stockmen were congregated. Always a stockman, he had seen South Texas grow from a wilderness to an agricultural section, from a rendezvous of the treacherous red man and the long-horned Texas steer to the home of culture and the habitat of fine stock breeders. He not only witnessed these changes, but in his quiet, unostenta-

tious way contributed his mite to that end. He was both a philosopher and a friend and the world is better for him having lived.

Both political parties in the national campaign last year, through speakers in the stock raising and farming districts, pledged themselves to fair treatment of the stock raiser and the farmer in the tariff on his products. The Republicans claimed the tariff on wool, hides and other products as the handiwork of his party, while the Democrats with equal fervor insisted on the application of the tariff to the farmer's products as well as manufacturing. The advocates of free hides now point to the fact that previous to 1897 hides were on the free list for many years, while the producer is reminding them that from 1884 to 1887 cattle and hides brought very low prices, and asks, "Does the fact that the stock raiser was, previous to 1897, denied fair and equal treatment, furnish a reason for repeating it?"

Preston Austin of Victoria got prominently in the limelight on the Fort Worth market Thursday when he sold 209 grass steers, shipped from Alfred, at \$5.05, the average weight being 997 pounds. This was also close around the top for meal fed steers, and corn fed steers from Oklahoma only brought \$1 more per hundred. It will not be denied, perhaps, that these cattle had been shrinking some of late, but the sale demonstrates that South Texas grass makes the ideal beef at this season of the year.

Nat Parks, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, came in from the West Thursday and left again for Hondo Friday afternoon, from where W. T. Vashbinder expected to ship about sixteen loads of steers bought in that section to his pastures near Myers, Okla. He says that W. A. Glasscock has just shipped a train of the Yates Brothers' steers from Comstock, Mr. Cunningham a trainload of the Brown steers from Del Rio to H. M. Stonebreaker, two trains of Tom Jones steers from Standart, and that he will load something over twenty-five cars more before he is through. "The cattle now being shipped are in first-class shape," said he Friday, "and the growth of the native brush out there has checked the shrinking proclivities and in most cases an improvement has been noted during the last two weeks. This is fortunate for the shipper, as grass has been a little backward of late in Oklahoma on account of the cold nights. I do not anticipate any death losses among the cattle now being loaded out."

George Houston left for his Uvalde county ranch last week where he will get the polish scratched off his patent leather shoes and a good sunburn on his alabaster cheeks. He will deliver about 11,000 steers to E. E. Baldrige April 9 for shipment to Oklahoma. He stated Tuesday that he was going to do some hard work during the next few weeks, but as there are so many doubting Thomases around these parts he proposes to have the evidence when he gets back. He has not forgotten that some one a while back accused him of captivating a big corn crop out on the ranch last year or year before while sitting on the front porch of his ranch house.

H. Wood Robinson, the Chicago commission man, read an extract from a letter Tuesday which he had just received from Mrs. Robinson, dated in Chicago March 27, in which she reports a heavy rain there followed by a heavy snow. The cowmen were glad to know that it was damp somewhere, but wondered why Mr. Robinson did not accompany the information with a prediction for rain in Texas. Mr. Robinson, however, has not qualified in either class given to weather forecasts in this section.—San Antonio Express.

WOOL MEN UNITE TO BETTER MARKET

The Wool Growers' Storage company was organized in San Angelo recently, the object being the building up of the sheep industry and incidentally to aid in the matter, to have a central point and warehouse wherein samples of the various clips could be displayed for the convenience of the owners and buyers. Having such a large collection of wool from which to select, of course buyers could afford to pay an advance over the ordinary prices, and having the shipping facilities so conveniently located would also be an added inducement for better prices. The haphazard measures that have prevailed in the past in handling the wool has certainly not acted in favor of the owner, and selling as it did in small lots comparatively has given the buyer little chance, by reducing expenditures, to advance prices to any extent.

It is also believed, and not without just cause, that this central selling and warehousing plan will be of great benefit to San Angelo, making it the great wool and sheep center of the Southwest.

This organization is composed of more than 125 of the most prominent wool growers of West Texas. Every member of the board of directors is a successful and practical sheepman and also a successful business man, men who have made a success of their own affairs and are evidencing great interest in those of the association.

Mr. Robert Massie, one of the most substantial sheepmen in Crockett county, has been in the sheep business for more than a quarter of a century, and has made a success of his affairs by conservative business management, said:

"We who are interested in this movement are sanguine of the ultimate success of our efforts to bring about a change in the management of the sheepman's interests and of the placing their product on the market in the most advantageous manner. The Wool Growers' Central Selling agency has not been incorporated for any other purpose except the building up of the sheep industry in the San Angelo country, which means practically the Southwest, and it is confi-

FEED YOU MONEY.

Feed Your Brain and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back had ceased entirely.

"My nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had gradually, but none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency.

"Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." "There's a Reason."

Read the little book, "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.

West Texas Association is Perfected

It is generally expected by those in control of the movement that San Angelo will be one of the best wool markets in the United States.

"This is just such an organization as the sheepmen have been endeavoring for the last ten years to perfect. The organization is formed not for the special purpose of storing wool and holding for higher prices, but for the purpose of concentrating the wool in a central warehouse on a railroad right of way where the purchasers from the Eastern markets can be invited to call, examine the clips and make their bids, and where the wool men can sell their wool direct to the manufacturer.

"In regard to the financial end of the proposition the organization is incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas for \$100,000, but the \$100,000 was merely a basis for the establishment of a permanent credit upon which

to operate, and already three of the strongest financial institutions in the North have written soliciting the business of the association and on terms that were perfectly satisfactory to the organization. No matter what the amount of wool offered and stored in the warehouse the amount of money desired by the patrons of the organization, where the security was perfect, there would be no trouble in getting ample capital. These arrangements had already been made prior to the completion of the organization.

"All arrangements have been made for the wool to be sold by a committee selected from the board of directors and of which committee I am the chairman. This committee will be assisted in the sale of the wool by one of the most competent wool men living in the state of Texas, a man whose name is familiar in all the wool markets of the United States and whose ability as a classifier of wool and

mohair has never been questioned. In this manner the wool would be offered for sale and sold for the benefit of this organization.

"The association," continued Mr. Massie, "is composed of men who would not be classed as incompetent or unsuccessful business men, but the stockholders are among the most reliable and substantial wool and mohair men in Western Texas, and that from a list of 125 names the convention has selected thirteen men as a board of directors to conduct the business in a safe, conservative and business-like way."

The board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen, who own themselves more than 100,000 sheep and goats: Robert Massie, president; Sam H. Hill, S. E. Crouch, George W. Stephenson, R. F. Halbert, A. M. Hicks, R. C. Ferguson, Edward D. Miller, J. R. Brooks, W. L. Boerner, A. G. Anderson, A. E. Bailey and Frank Spencer.

Directors at Large—W. F. Barton, C. N. Crawford, O. C. Roberts, Alexander Mitchell.

Changes in Southern Quarantine

New regulations regarding Southern or Texas fever of cattle have been issued by the secretary of agriculture to take effect April 1. The quarantine covers the entire states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, and parts of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. There is some reduction of the quarantined area, and the restrictions on certain portions of this area have been modified, as a result of the work being done by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with state authorities in exterminating the cattle ticks which spread the disease.

As a general rule, between February 1 and October 31 cattle may be moved from the quarantined area only when shipped by rail to market centers for immediate slaughter. Special provision is made, however, for the movement of cattle for other purposes from certain districts where some of the farms and pastures have been freed of ticks, when the cattle are inspected and certified to be free from ticks.

Aside from the changes in the quarantined area itself, the principal change in the regulations is that the privilege of making interstate shipments of cattle from that area upon inspection and certification will be limited to cattle that have been only on premises known to have been free of infection for at least six months, and this provision will also apply to movements during the open season.

The changes in the quarantined area, as compared with that of last year, are as follows:

In Virginia, Pittsylvania county is released from quarantine. Warwick county, with the exception of Newport News magisterial district, is quarantined. The inspection privilege is withdrawn from Fluvanna county and is granted to Lunenburg county.

In North Carolina, Anson and Warren counties are released from quarantine.

In Georgia the inspection privilege is withdrawn from Fannin, Murray, Gilmer and Hall counties.

In Tennessee areas are released as follows: Pickett and Shelby counties, the remainders of Sequatchie, Franklin, Giles and White counties, that part of Marion county north and west of the Tennessee river, the city of Jackson, in Madison county, and a small area lying east and northeast of that city and extending almost to the northern boundary of the county.

In Arkansas Craighead county is released from quarantine, and the inspec-

tion privilege is granted to Washington county, that part of Fulton county east of Spring river, and that part of Sharp county north of Strawberry river.

In Missouri the inspection privilege is withdrawn from Ripley county.

In Oklahoma that part of Blaine county south of the Canadian river is released from quarantine. The inspection privilege is imposed upon that part of Kay county east of the Arkansas river, and is granted to that part of Jackson county west of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, to that part of Caddo county north of the Mangum branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, to that part of Canadian county south of the Canadian river, and that part of Payne county north of the line between townships 19 and 20 north.

In Texas a small area in the southwestern corner of Terrell county is granted the inspection privilege.

In California Imperial county and the eastern half of Riverside county (east of the 116th meridian) are released from quarantine. The inspection privilege is granted to San Diego and Orange counties and is imposed on Tulare county.

The new regulations are designated as order No. 158 and amendment 4 to order 143 of the bureau of animal industry. Copies may be obtained by interested persons on application to the bureau at Washington, D. C.

PURE BREEDS NEEDED IN MEXICO.

In an interview he gave the San Antonio Express, A. B. Primrose dwelt upon an urgent need of Mexico right at present—more pure bred cattle. Our sister republic on the south has made wonderful progress the past few years in general industrial and agricultural lines. However, when it comes to breeding cattle there still remains room for vast improvement. Mr. Primrose, who was in Texas a few days ago buying Shorthorns to stock a big ranch on the isthmus of Tehuantepec says:

"We think that we have one of the best possible propositions for a beef producing ranch, but we want something better than the native stock, and for that reason I am here to get Texas Shorthorns. Our cattle down there are from the old Spanish stock, which won't grow into profitable beef. We mean to grade up our herds with good bulls and also to start a breeding farm on the isthmus for fine stock.

"Mexico is just waking up to the possibilities in the production of beef

cattle, but the demand is so far ahead of the supply and will grow so fast that it will be years before the country catches up with it. You know it's almost impossible in many places in Mexico to get good beef at any price, and even in the City of Mexico fancy prices won't get good beef all the time. The president of the Mexican Packing company told me that he simply could not buy at any price all the cattle he wanted of the right kind. That's our opportunity, you see, and we are getting ready to develop it."

When Mexico produces a better grade of beef cattle her prosperity will be enhanced materially. And what is true of Mexico is also true to a degree of Arkansas, Southern Missouri, Mississippi and other middle states of our own country. In other words better bred cattle are the urgent needs of the hour.—National Live Stock Reporter.

AMARILLO WANTS IT.

Will Make Fight to Secure Panhandle Cattlemen's Convention.

AMARILLO, Texas.—The Pecos Valley railway has placed at the disposal of the Amarillo delegation a special train of sleepers in which to attend the Panhandle cattlemen's convention at Roswell, leaving this city at 10 o'clock Monday night. It is understood that fully 100 delegates will go from this city with expressed determination to secure to Amarillo the convention for next year. There will be at least two other contestants, but the fight to be made by this city will eclipse any similar contest ever offered from this part of the state.

MARKETING OKLAHOMA CATTLE FAST.

Even in Oklahoma the high price of feed is causing the feeders to let their cattle go to market as soon as conditions will possibly warrant. A. T. Zachary of Rush Springs, Okla., informs us that fully three-fourths of the cattle fed in that part have been shipped out. He also states that there will be a marked shortage of cattle to be fed meal cake or corn on grass this spring. Kansas City and East St. Louis will be the markets to feel this shortage the most, which will make the demand at those points that much stronger for fed cattle in their adjacent territory.—Clay, Robinson & Co. Report.

The New Orleans exchange announced on the first of April that choice butcher stuff of all classes continued in good demand, common grades in over supply.

Col. Goodnight Praises Fort Worth

SHERMAN, Texas, April 5.—Captain Goodnight, who is well known all over the United States as the owner of the famous Goodnight ranch, was in Sherman last week.

Speaking of his section of Texas, he said to a reporter: "The cowman's day in the West, so far as having free access to the great plains, is a thing of the past. The settler is turning the staked plains into a farming country. It has been found that the old story of no water in West Texas is a fable, and I dare say there is more pure artesian and deep well water in western Texas than in any other section of the state. However, the cowmen are adapting themselves to the changed conditions. Whereas they formerly raised long-horned cattle on free range that brought from \$10 to \$20 for a grown animal, they now raise registered Shorthorn cattle which bring anywhere from \$40 to \$500 per head. I recently sold a bunch of 2-year-olds on the Fort

Worth market which netted me \$81 per head. And, by the way, if you are going to print anything about me, just don't forget to say that Fort Worth is certainly on the map as a hog and cattle market, and if the hog men of Texas will do as much for the state in raising good hogs for this market as the cattlemen are doing to raise good cattle, we will make the Lone Star state famous. Fort Worth will do her full part."

Captain Goodnight does not seem to regret that civilization is moving his way. In fact, he helped to start civilization westward. Not having a school convenient to send his children, he built Goodnight college and hired the best teachers in the country, and today this is one of the leading institutions of learning in the West.

He has also undertaken the labor of perpetuating the buffalo, and now has about 400 full bloods, besides a great many more half breeds.

THAT FREE HIDE PROPOSITION.

A pamphlet just issued by the interests opposed to placing of hides on the free list and which has been prepared at the instance of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the American National Live Stock association, refutes many of the claims advanced by the leather and shoe men for free hides. In answering the statement that the stock raisers and farmers do not receive the benefit of the present tariff the declaration is made, the argument is wholly an assumption not backed up by the figures. The position of the manufacturers and the leather men that free hides will cheapen leather shoes and manufacturers of leather is denied, unless the duty is also taken off leather and shoes. The claim is made that shoes and leather would be sold at the same old price. The claim that free hides will enable tanners, manufacturers of shoes and other leather products to build up a large export trade, employ more men and pay better wages, is branded as a fallacy for the reason that at present the tariff on hides manufactured into leather, which is expected, is wholly refunded and 99 per cent of the duty on imported materials entering into manufactured articles like shoes in refunded when they are exported. These arguments will be difficult for the "free traders" in hides to answer. Congressman Campbell of Kansas claims that the soil is the Kansas farmer's raw materials and that his steer is a finished product that will compare splendidly with the finished product of any manufacturer in the county and in a recent interview in the New York World he said that of the farmers, the bulwark of the Republican party are to be thus ruthlessly sacrificed. "What may be expected from them in the way of party loyalty? The West will not fail to repudiate the suggestion of putting hides on the free list.

NEW MEXICO PROPECTS GOOD.

J. E. Rhea of Roswell, N. M., of the firm of Rhea Brothers, ranchmen and cattle handlers, who operate a ranch in West Texas and who graze cattle in Kansas each season, was here for a few days. Mr. Rhea was feeling good over the prospects for early grass, as that country was covered by a heavy

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the **TORPID LIVER**, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

snow recently, which furnished much needed moisture. Last year these brothers pastured near Eskridge, Kan., 3,000 head of steers. They handle a high grade of aged steers and generally hold them back until they are good. "We have a fine bunch of steers and will move them to Kansas as soon as it is safe to do so. The pasture this season will cost us an additional 50 cents a head on our steers. In looking the situation over, it seems to me that fewer steers will be taken to Kansas this season than last, or any previous seasons, for the reason that there is a shortage in that class of cattle. There will be more cows, however, so that the total number taken to the Kansas fields will be about the same, perhaps, as a year ago. We do not hear of any losses to amount to anything. There are dry spots on the range but the winter has been very mild, and then there are not as many cattle as formerly. We generally begin shipping to Kansas about the middle of April."

ALICE LIVE STOCK SALES.

ALICE, Texas.—Clegg & McGill sold to Jasper Miller ninety head of fed steers at \$53.

Preston Austin shipped eight cars of fat cattle to Fort Worth. He will ship eleven cars of fat stuff from his Shaeffer ranch to the same market.

Joe Reynolds shipped one car of fat steers to Fort Worth.

Clegg & McGill will deliver to J. T. Vick & Son four cars of fat cattle on Monday. These steers are out of a bunch of 325 sold to Vick & Son some time ago.

Tom Ragland will deliver three cars of fat steers to Vick & Son at an early date.

Frank McGill on March 25 delivered to Baker & Sons of Oklahoma 300 steers for Oklahoma pasture.

McGill & Clark (Frank of Rialetos) have received a fine Shetland stallion, purchased at the Fort Worth Horse Show.

RANGE ON THE RESERVATION.

Quarantine restrictions on the part of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary board are not to be as strict as was at first reported. It is understood that the vigilance against infected cattle will not go to such extremes as was rumored and that Texas cattle will be received in the Ponca and Otoe country on a basis that assures profitable pasturage for Texas cattle.

Grass in the reservation of the Poncas and Otoes is said by owners of the pastures to be good this season, and the demand for pasturage in Oklahoma, owing to the drouth in some sections of the Texas range country, should result in a good business for these pastures.

CALLAN BEGINS NEW DUTIES.

MENARDVILLE, Texas.—Jim Callan, who was recently elected president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, has returned home and is now discharging some of the duties appertaining to the position from his home



Elkhart Buggies
are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.
FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS
we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.
We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.
May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?
Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, - - - Indiana

office here. The cattlemen all over this section of Texas who know Jim Callan predict that he will make the association a splendid officer and that his efforts will be appreciated by every member before the close of his term.

EXHIBITS FROM PANHANDLE.

One Reason for Success—Influence of the Press.

"A wonderful revelation and inspiration to the people of the Southwest, a practical demonstration of scientific stock breeding which will result in immeasurable value to this entire section of country, is what the Fat Stock Show of Fort Worth proved to be," said E. A. (Pat) Paffrath last week.

"In my opinion," he continued, "the two things of most importance that have occurred in the Southwest in the last twelve months have been the Fat Stock Show and State Fair, because each was a living demonstration of what can be done in this country by practical, scientific, diversified farming, and practical, scientific, diversified stock breeding. These two institutions are doing more to give a practical, useful education to the people of Texas than all other things combined, to the credit and honor, be it said, of the management of the two institutions and of the citizens of the cities which gave them, as well as to the glory of the entire people, including the exhibitors and visitors, without whom the show and the fair would not have been such wonderful successes, resulting as they have in an inspiration that will be fruitful of great good to all.

"I feel that the great Cattle Raisers' convention held here last week contributed much to the phenomenal success of the Fat Stock Show. One of the greatest single attractions at the show, to my mind, was the parade of Comanche and Kiowa Indians, mounted on spotted ponies furnished by Captain S. B. Burnett, president of the Fat Stock Show, which were managed and led by Tom Burnett and Chief Quanah Parker, whose people composed the band.

"I think the things that did the most to produce success at the last State Fair were the Panhandle and Amarillo exhibits, and the dairying demonstrations, so ably set forth and described in the columns of The Stockman-Journal, which I hope the management will provide for the next fair. I hope also that The Stockman-Journal will use its influence to induce the commercial clubs throughout the state to offer premiums for the best products of the field and live stock industry of their respective localities, the commercial clubs to take the exhibits to the State Fair.

"One of the most important resolutions, in my opinion, adopted by the cattlemen's convention was that calling for experiment stations, feeding stations and dairying demonstration farms throughout the state, and I feel that the present legislature should appropriate a sufficient amount of money to establish and maintain such stations, as well as a sufficient amount to maintain the agricultural department of Texas, that it may be enabled to organize and assist farmers' institutes throughout Texas. I also believe the legislature should create the office of

pure seed commissioner, to protect the farmers of the state from fraud and imposition, and to prevent them from having old, worthless and adulterated seeds unloaded on them. It might also be made a part of the duties of this commissioner to see that no impure feed stuffs are sold to feeders and breeders of the state. These, from my viewpoint, are important matters, and I further want to say that I fully appreciate the fact that without the tireless efforts of The Stockman-Journal and other papers, the great success of the Fat Stock Show just closed could not have been attained. All thoughtful people, I believe, take the same view, and they should assist in maintaining the press, for it takes money to run a newspaper.

"I have just received a letter from J. H. Avery of Amarillo, who says the wheat is visibly growing since the snow, and that farmers everywhere are hard at work."

STERLING COUNTY.

Sterling is at last below the cattle quarantine line. The action of the sanitary board in doing this was prompted by a petition of more than 90 per cent of the voters of the county. The main object in getting below the line was to make it so the shippers of calves to market could return home with the cows without dipping and inspection. All parties can ship from points on the Texas & Pacific under the same conditions as heretofore.—Sterling City News-Record.

RANCH DEAL NEAR SAN ANGELO.

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—Messrs. Cawley and Clark sold 1,600 acres of land eighteen miles northwest of San Angelo to Harper & Son for \$14,000. Less than a month ago this tract was bought by Cawley and Clark for \$12,800 and the increased price of this tract is only another indication of West Texas prosperity.

NOLAN COUNTY.

SWEETWATER, Texas, April 5.—J. Lovelady shipped twelve cars of cattle to Kansas City last week; also six cars to Fort Worth.

Raymond Fitzgerald bought a fine thoroughbred trotting stallion at the Fort Worth Stock Show for \$500, and had the animal shipped here last week.

HIGHLY FLAVORED AROMATIC TOOTHPICKS

Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay and against germs of contagious diseases. Our patent aromatic ANTISEPTIC picks are best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.

FILL OUT COUPON BELOW and get box for cost of postage and packing. Correspondence invited with druggists, hotel men, dentists and physicians everywhere.

AROMATIC TOOTHPICK CO.
184 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Dept. C

Please send me Full box of 300 AROMATIC ANTISEPTIC TOOTHPICKS.

Flavor.....15 cts. postage enclosed.

Name.....

Druggist's Name.....

My Address.....

Over The Range

PECOS COUNTY.

H. H. Butz moved his cattle to the Leon pasture.

Cato & Mendel are contracting steer yearlings, offering \$15.

James Rooney moved about 300 cows and calves to his lower pasture.

We are informed that Fred Gibson has quit his job on the Gibson & Baldrige ranch.

Gage & Davenport moved quite a large herd of cattle to the 7-D pastures the early part of the week.

John M. Odom passed through town Sunday en route to the 7-D pastures with a herd of cattle.

Messrs. Chase & Huddleston, the well known steer buyers, passed through town Monday on their way to the Gibson & Baldrige ranch, to pass on 4,000 steers.

M. R. Kennedy had the misfortune to lose about 150 head of big steers recently. It seems the troughs went dry and they broke in the tank enclosure and piled into the tank.

Most of the Mexican tenants of the old Rooney farm have moved to the Leon farm, where Dr. Powers has put quite a large tract of additional land in cultivation, preparatory to putting in a big cotton crop.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

Yes, it rained, and it rained in quantity sufficient for all needs. Just before sundown Tuesday evening the clouds lowered and the rain came in torrents. The fall was the heaviest we have witnessed in months and lasted long enough to fill most of the water tanks and creeks. It was just what we needed, and now the farmers can go to planting their crops and tilling the soil. Prospects for a big crop are more flattering than for years, mother earth is putting on the green and everything is looking lovely.—Aspermont Star.

FRIO COUNTY.

W. V. Herring reports selling a 7-months-old colt for \$300 to a Mr. Schuelle of San Antonio. Mr. Herring, it will be remembered, sold his 2-year-old half brother to this colt some time since for \$1,050. The 2-year-old won first prize at the San Antonio fair last year, in the sweepstakes race for 2-year-olds.

J. W. Fullerton has fifteen acres planted in Kaffir corn. Others have tested this crop and find it resists the drouth better than corn and is equally as good for stock feed. Like cotton, it can be planted any time from March to July and will stand and wait for the rain.—Pearsall Leader.

KARNES COUNTY.

Sheriff Seale was the happy recipient of a nice present in the shape of a fine filly, being a coming 2-year-old, from Messrs. Edds & Thomson, off their ranch near Hebronville, Hidalgo county. She is a beautiful animal and Calloway is correspondingly proud of his present.—Karnes Citation.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

A very recent sale of ten head of horse stock for a consideration of \$1,145 was made by Clark & Cawley of San Angelo to the firm of Vore, Lackstone & Slaughter, who intend to purchase a big bunch of horses if they can be found to suit.

Bevans Brothers of Menardville sold to Ed Dozier of Paint Rock, 1,400 2 and 3-year-old steers for \$22.75 per head. Nothing cut, every one in the lot counted. The steers are in the Molloy pasture near Eden. Ranch delivery.

Tol Cawley and P. R. Clark sold to

W. A. Harper & Son 1,600 acres of land on Grape creek, in Tom Green county, eighteen miles northwest of San Angelo, for a consideration of \$14,000. The tract contains some good agricultural land. The purchasers will stock the tract with high grade cattle soon and will probably use some of it for agricultural purposes. It is part of the old Collins tract.

The cattle moving season from San Angelo to Oklahoma has begun in earnest and will continue for ninety days, during which time a very large number of stock will be shipped out, several train loads every day. J. M. Boren was the first to ship out fifty to his holdings in the Osage country. He has some two hundred cars booked for shipment from San Angelo during the month of April. He is the cattle king from Caney, Kan., and has bought several thousand steers from stockmen in the Angelo country recently. He also bought 10,000 steers from Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, which will be shipped from Brady. Forty-five hundred head bought from S. J. Blocker will be shipped from Midland. To date about 1,300 cars or say 40,000 head of cattle are booked for Oklahoma points and it is believed that the spring shipments will exceed the last by several thousand. Among the heaviest shippers may be mentioned Billy Bevans, J. S. Todd and J. M. Boren.

Sunday, March 28, was the second day of the cattle moving from San Angelo, and forty-two cars, or two trains, were loaded out to pastures in Oklahoma. Twenty-five cars went to Nelagoney, Okla., and sixteen cars to Drace. The former were cattle of Townsend & Co. of Caney, Kan., and the other were the cattle of J. Clegg.

Monday morning, March 29, Bevans & Co. began shipping 3,000 head to the Osage country, most of them being purchased from Pleas Childress of Ozona. Their next shipment will be on April 18—2,000 head.

Five cars of fat stuff was shipped out also by J. D. O'Daniel to Fort Worth.

O. H. Smith of San Angelo has just purchased a section of good agricultural land just north of Sterling City for a consideration of \$6,500. He will improve the place if he does not sell soon.—San Angelo Standard.

RANGE COUNTRY DRY.

There has been hardly any rain during the past week over that portion of the range country located below a line drawn across the state from east to west fifty miles north of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and where it has fallen it has been of a local character. From Wichita Falls north and west there has been an abundance of moisture and there is now a good season in the ground but a good rain is needed in the southern part of the region indicated to fill the water holes. The whole Panhandle and Oklahoma section has had good rains and snow and grass is coming fast and will soon be up to its usual quality at this time of the year for fattening purposes.

Down in the South and Southwest there has been only a few local showers, but nothing more than half an inch fall. The Hebronville country has had no rain, according to a stockman who was on the yards with fifteen cars of grass cattle Monday. While this is so still the condition of his stock would indicate that there is some feed stuff left down there on the ranges. Ten cars of his stuff averaged 1,000 pounds, and the other five cars 900 pounds.

East of San Antonio the country is very dry and while stock are not suffering materially still a good rain would be a Godsend at this time. Corn

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS, headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.
DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

ARTESIA FARM

Herd of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs. Oldest established herd in the Southwest. My Durocs won more premiums at Texas State fair in 1908 than any other two herds combined. Write your wants. Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas.

has been worked out once down there, but it is not plowing but just moving the dust.

The Abilene country and all west and south of it is dry; and rain is longed for.

AN 8-YEAR-OLD COWBOY.

Making a trip of eighty miles without a companion other than his pony, over a thinly settled country and a lonely road for the sole purpose of delivering two burros—this is the experience of little Jimmy Cullender, the 8-year-old son of Tom Cullender, a well known stockman and farmer of Coke county. Jimmy came to San Angelo Sunday from his father's ranch on Walnut Creek, about forty miles from San Angelo, delivered the two burros to J. I. Huffman and put up at a hotel for the night, conducting himself as if he had been a drummer for twenty years. He is as much at home in a crowded hotel as in the saddle. Monday morning he took in the sights of the city and left at 1 o'clock on his return trip. When asked if he would reach his home Monday, Jimmy casually replied: "No; I will stay all night at Carlsbad and get home to-

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,
Sparenberg, Texas.

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

morrow about dinner time."

This lad is a real cowboy at the age of eight. What will he be when he is grown? Master Cullender is already a broncho buster and isn't afraid of any horse on the ranch. He is courteous and polite to all. He considered the ride to San Angelo as if it were an every-day occurrence, and remarked that he was used to riding.—San Angelo Standard.

W. D. JORDAN RESIGNS.

Having accepted a position with the American Live Stock and Loan company of Denver, Colo., W. D. Jordan, inspector for the bureau of animal industry at Quanah, tendered his resignation, effective April 1. It is with regret that the cattlemen of the Panhandle and plains country will learn of the retirement of Mr. Jordan from the force of the bureau, he having been connected with it for the past eighteen years.

Mr. Jordan will be the Texas manager and will look after the buying interests of that concern in this state. This company is the largest purchaser of Texas cattle in the Northwest, and during the present season has bought 37,000 head of Texas cattle.

Josiah Baker of Kansas City returned from a trip to Live Oak county in the southern part of the state, where he ran into a big rain between Oakville and Beeville last Wednesday afternoon. He was in it and says there was no mistake about it being a good one, but how much territory it covered he is not prepared to say.

A Very Large Tract of Grazing Land

Located in the eastern part
of the state of Sonora, Mex-
ico, is for sale.

**WILL BE SOLD IN LUMP OR IN PARCELS. IF
INTERESTED, ADDRESS S. A. H. THIS PAPER.**

Texas Needs Cows Says Butter King

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 5.—“We have never in all our forty-one years in the business wondered what we were going to do with our product. There has always been a demand at high prices for all the Elgin butter that we could make,” said John F. Newman, president of the Springbrook Dairy company, which own fifty-two big butter factories in the Elgin district, president of the Elgin Board of Trade, which makes the price of butter for the world, and leader of other big business enterprises of the rich central Illinois city.

“Texas farmers can make just as good butter as the Illinois farmers are doing,” added Mr. Newman, “and they can make just as much money because the demand is here for more than they will make for many years, but they are not doing much toward it yet. They don't realize their opportunities in that direction.”

Mr. Newman, with his wife, who is a Texas woman, is spending several weeks here with his brother-in-law, W. A. McDuffey, of South Presa street. He learned what San Antonio is like several years ago and now he spends some time every year in what he calls “the California of the South.”

Development of Industry.

Getting back to the subject, which has been his business for over forty years, Mr. Newman told of the origin and development of the Elgin butter district.

“In 1864, I had a small department store in Elgin. We got butter then, sometimes from the Orange district in

New York, but half of the year we couldn't get it, and the stuff we had to take for butter was something no self-respecting family merchant likes to take money for. That led some of the farmers of that section to plan a butter business which would imitate as nearly as possible the Orange product from New York. In 1867, I started a small butter factory in the country a few miles from Elgin just to get butter for my own trade. That was the beginning. It was a side line then. Now I have fifty-two butter factories ranging in capacity from 3,500 to 15,000 pounds a day, located all over the Elgin district of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, and butter making and marketing has been for years my chief business.

“Shortly after the establishment of the first factories a few farmers of that community met and organized the ‘Elgin Board of Trade,’ the unique organization which has the distinction of setting the price of butter for the world. I have been president of that body for fourteen years. Every Monday the members meet, go over the situation and the price for the ensuing week is chalked up there in Elgin.

“My chain of factories is only one of the chains of factories through that country, besides many smaller detached factories, and of course, the business represents thousands of prosperous farmers who bring the milk to those factories, and who receive cash for their product. The development of the business has made a transformation in that section, it has developed farms, farm machinery,

breeds of cattle, methods of feeding, and machinery and methods of butter making. The prosperity of that section is proverbial and the butter business is at the bottom of it all.

Texas Is Interested.

“Business men several places here in Texas have asked me to put up butter factories and get the business started and if I hadn't made up my mind not to undertake any more factories I would like to do it. I have looked around the country at some of these places where they wanted butter factories, but the main trouble is that the farmers haven't enough cows. They raise steers, but they haven't begun to raise real milch cows, and butter factories would have to develop the business among the farmers before they could be thoroughly successful. But it can be done and any man who knows the business can do it.

“Here at San Antonio there are several good dairies and dairy farms which produce good butter, but most of them sell most of their product as milk and cream and there is a big demand for butter which is supplied from other places. At Alvin there is a butter factory which is doing well and in a few other places others are starting. All of them are going to be successes—if they remember one thing—never to sell as high-grade, anything but the best. There is but one grade of Elgin butter and all the trade knows it. Anything below the highest grade, even in the slightest particular, is not branded and is sold as cooking butter. A factory which makes that the rule can never be at a loss for a market at top prices for its product.”

made in this direction. At Atlanta, Ga., uniformed inspectors provided with buggies look well into every condition and see that the rigid rules incorporated in the city ordinances are respected. In Louisville, Ky., the activity of the officials has done away with the sale of milk from swill-fed dairies. This warfare has had its effect in other cities of the state against milk from cows fed on distillery slops.

Proper Feed.

In order that cows may produce the most milk and do it economically, they must have feed suitable in character and sufficient in quantity. The common practice of buying feed is extravagant, when all rough feed and at least part of the grain can be grown. Green feed is important, and this can be provided in the winter by a silo. This and the added advantage of the long pasture season are two very valuable features which are not being fully taken advantage of. The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry will furnish, free of charge, plans for the construction of silos.

Summary.

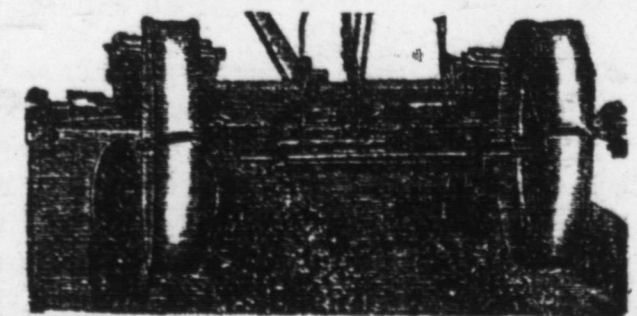
There is no branch of agriculture that is more needed in the South than dairying. As conditions now are, more is consumed than is produced. The country in general is adapted to dairying, and with better stock and improved methods the South can supply its own demand.

Southern dairymen as a rule do not practice the most economical methods. The average cow produces only about half what it should. Too many of the dairies are in the city and should be on the farm, where better milk and butter could be produced. The whole situation could be improved in the three essentials, better cows, more home grown feed, a better product.

It is the desire of the department of agriculture to have the work taken up and continued by the different states of the South so that the federal government may withdraw after the work is well started, and some states have already taken hold.

Agriculturists and dairymen who are interested can secure much valuable information from the twenty-fourth annual report of the bureau of animal industry, a volume of several hundred pages. Application should be made to a member of congress. The portion dealing with present dairy conditions in the South has been issued separately in pamphlet form as farmers' bulletin 349, “The Dairy Industry in the South,” and can be obtained on application to members of congress or to the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

John Welder shipped from Bloomington to Oklahoma over five thousand head of cattle from his ranch at that place, on the 31st of March.



The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener WILL increase the yield of corn, cane or cotton 20 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any planter. Write for circular and prices. WALKER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Texas Breeders Are Invited to Inspect Our Show Herd

and car of sale bulls at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March 13 to 20. We can supply you with herd headers or range bulls of the highest Hereford type. Our 1908 show record is proof positive of the quality of our stock.

Write us your wants and see our offering before buying.

GILTNER BROS.,
Eminence, Kentucky.

IMPROVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH.

Gratifying results are already apparent from the work of the United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with state authorities, for the development of the dairy industry in the South. This work has been in progress three years under special appropriations made by congress. The dairy division of the bureau of animal industry has paved the way to better conditions by the introduction of more practical methods in the management of dairy herds. A valuable feature of the work is the keeping of systematic records, which enable the dairyman to determine which cows are profitable and which unprofitable and to eliminate the latter from the herd. Within two months after the testing is begun with a herd the owner usually begins to cull out the poorest cows, and the next step of the progressive dairyman is to procure a pure bred bull.

The government work, under the supervision of B. H. Rawl, has been in the main a personal effort among the farmers with a view to instructing them in better methods. The Southern farmers have not been slow to adopt improved methods when the advantage is demonstrated. The idea that dairy cows do not produce well in the South is incorrect. Success there, as elsewhere, depends on the quality of the cattle and the methods of handling them. The South offers a good field for profitable dairying, and how to develop the industry is the problem on which the department of agriculture is working. A careful survey has been made to determine the conditions and needs.

Southern Butter.

The creamery butter production of the South is inadequate, due to the small number of creameries, although during the past two years several new ones have been established. The product of the Southern creamery compares favorably with the Northern and Western products, but a shortage in the milk supply necessarily limits the number of creameries, with the result

that large quantities of print butter are shipped into the South from Northern and Western points.

The farm dairy butter varies in quality. Some of the better equipped dairies produce an article almost equal to creamery butter. The country butter is of quite a different grade. Much of it soon becomes rancid, as a result of not having been properly washed when it was churned, and has to be shipped to the renovating factories.

Cheese.

Less than 2 per cent of the cheese consumed in the South is produced locally. In fifty cities in thirteen Southern states the quantity handled annually amounts to approximately 42,000,000 pounds. The per capita consumption is large, especially among the laboring classes, who largely depend for their noon-day meal on crackers and cheese; yet practically no whole-milk cheese of the cheddar type is manufactured in the South. A few small factories in South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia constitute the source of local output. It would seem, in view of this condition, that the South presents an attractive field for the manufacture of cheese. Before a cheese factory could be operated successfully, however, an adequate supply of milk would have to be assured.

Cream and Ice Cream.

The consumption of cream in the South is small, due to the scarcity of fresh cream rather than to a lack of demand. The quality is variable, some being equal only to rich milk. The result is that unsweetened condensed milk is consumed in large quantities in the cities, and to some extent on the farms. There is a large consumption of ice cream, but much of the product is made from bulk condensed or whole milk of low grade. The price varies from 70 cents to \$3 a gallon, the average being about \$1.50. The city of Memphis has the distinction of shipping the largest quantity, one of its manufacturers making as high as 3,000 gallons daily during the summer season. Ice cream manufactured in

Tennessee and Georgia is shipped as far South as Florida.

Southern Milk Supply.

The supply of milk is entirely local, none being shipped in from distant points. The conditions under which the supply is secured are not always favorable, and this fact has been given very careful attention by the dairy division in its work of improvement. Many herds are kept within the thick-settled portions of the cities where land is expensive. This quite naturally results in overcrowded stables with the accompanying evils, poor light and ventilation and contracted yards for exercise, frequently filthy and knee deep with mud after a rain. The feed is usually of a character that requires the least space for storage and is influenced to some extent by local conditions of production.

Practically all of the milk sold is supplied by the producer direct, very little being transported by rail. With the methods ordinarily in use, climatic conditions necessitate two deliveries a day, which frequently bring the production of the herd to the consumer in less than five hours. Bottles are used only to a limited extent, and the practice of dipping from the open can prevails where the milk is not drawn through faucets.

The quality of Southern milk is generally satisfactory from the standpoint of milk solids. Where Jersey blood prevails in the herd, the milk will average from 4.5 to 5 per cent of fat. When the quality is unsatisfactory from the sanitary standpoint this is due in the main to lack of knowledge and proper methods and to lack of cleanliness. Producers of limited means of the tenant class, whose conditions necessitate a struggle with a small business to produce a living, most frequently have small barns and milk houses, as well as inadequate facilities for the proper handling of milk and washing utensils.

Inspection.

The sanitary side of dairy inspection has not been given the attention due, but improvement is being

New Mexico Letter

LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 5.—A very important cattle and ranch deal has just been consummated at Carlsbad, this territory, whereby W. E. Thayer and Paul Aires become the possessors of the Andy Lockleer ranch and cattle on the Guadaloupes. The purchase price was \$24,000.

TWENTY HEAD HORSES RECOVERED.

Sheriff McGrath of Silver City, who has just returned to this territory with Lee Smith, captured in Arizona, and charged with the theft of twenty head of horses from the Lyons-Campbell Ranch and Cattle company. He has

also secured all of the twenty horses. **EL PASO CATTLEMAN OFFERS REWARD.**

J. H. Nations of El Paso, Texas, is offering \$500 reward through the territorial newspapers for the arrest and conviction of any one stealing cattle or sheep from his ranch in Socorro or Valencia counties in New Mexico. **FUND TO FIGHT MANGE.**

By the signature of Governor Curry the bill giving the cattle sanitary board authority to make a levy of 3 1-2 mills upon all live stock to secure funds to stamp out the mange and other contagious and infectious diseases is now a territorial law.

DAIRY

GROWTH OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The dairy industry is increasing annually and yet the products of the industry do not overcrowd the market. The increase of dairy cattle in 1908 totaled 526,000 head, and the dairy herds of the United States made a gain in value of \$52,288,000. The largest increase in the industry was 70,000 head in Wisconsin, while the great dairy state of New York stood still in the number of her dairy cattle at 1,789,000. Pennsylvania made a gain of 54,000, Minnesota 52,000, Illinois 36,000, and Iowa 21,000 to their dairy herds. Eight of the leading dairy commonwealths show an aggregate increase to their herds of 269,000 in 1908, while the average value of dairy cattle advanced from \$33.50 to \$34.25 per head. Milk is by far the cheapest food product on the market. One quart of milk that costs in Chicago 7 cents has a food value equivalent to eight eggs or one pound of steak that costs three times as much as a quart of milk. The 21,720,000 milch cows in the United States have an assessed valuation of \$702,945,000, which does not represent more than one-half of the capital invested in the dairy industry. Milk is a balanced diet for the general public, from the nursing infant to the gray-haired sire bowed with age. Consumptive demand for milk increases faster than the population as it food properties become better understood. At many cafes it is displacing many other kinds of liquid refreshments.

There is a growing demand for cleanliness and higher sanitation in the milk industry. Milch cows are often afflicted with tuberculosis, and the extermination of this dread disease largely depends on the segregation of diseased dairy animals. State governments do not fully appreciate the danger to consumers of milk produced by cows suffering with tuberculosis, or there would be a more thorough inspection of dairy herds and destruction at the state's expense of diseased animals producing milk for public consumption. If the milk from a tubercular cow will communicate the disease to calves and hogs that consume it, it may be that it is one of the principal sources of infection of the human family. What is needed in the industry are higher principles of sanitation and more attention to cleanliness in producing and distributing the product.—Drovers' Journal.

VALUE OF ONE COW.

DENTON, Texas.—M. G. Parkey, a well known farmer from west of the city, stated that three cows were furnishing his family of from ten to eleven persons with all the milk and butter they use and that his wife was netting something like \$300 a year from the sale of the surplus to the local creamery, which is paying now 28 cents the pound for butter fat. Mr. Parkey says he finds it much more profitable to sell the butter fat than to sell the butter.

RECOGNIZING VALUES.

Seaman A. Knapp of Louisiana is called the man who is trying to make two mules work where one worked before. This is almost as interesting and valuable a performance to the equine interests as the growing of two blades of grass where one grew is to the agriculturist and the consumer. Mr. Knapp urges that the earnings of the men of the South is, as in other parts of the country, in direct proportion to the number of mules or horses they keep employed. He says that in North Dakota each farmer has five horses, cultivates 135 acres, and earns \$755 a year; in Iowa the average man keeps four horses busy, tills eighty acres, and earns \$611 a year; in Alabama each farm laborer works three-fifths of a mule, tills fifteen acres, and earns \$143 a year. In other words, the farmer himself works only hard enough to keep his teams busy. There seems to have developed as yet no definite and general conception of the necessity of keeping the ground working to its full capacity. It is strange that a farmer should appreciate more the profit he makes on a thousand dollars' worth of horse flesh, than he does the profit on five thousand dollars' worth of land. The horses, of course, are of more concrete value than the lands; the owner knows what they can do, and what his returns from them should be. He has no very definite idea of the value of his land, nor does he know exactly what it can do, or the returns that he ought to get from it.—Drovers Telegram.

CHANGE IN INSPECTORS.

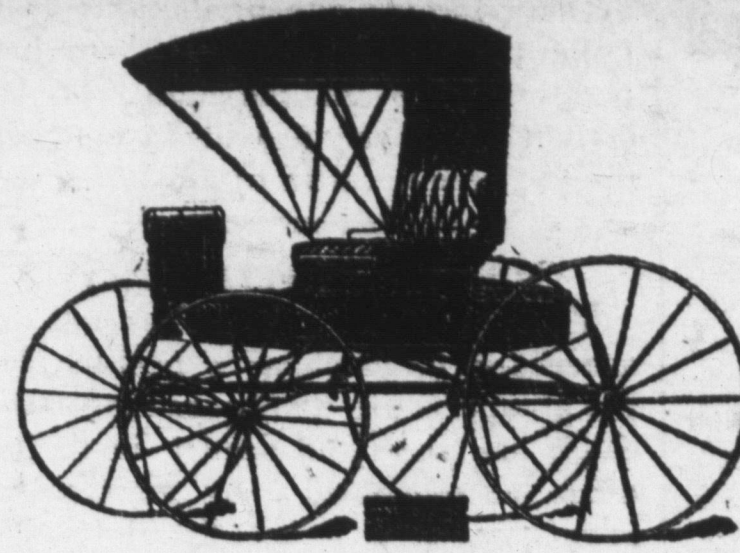
W. L. Calohan of Midland, inspector of the Cattle Raisers' Association at that point, has been temporarily moved to Fort Worth, succeeding H. C. Babb. Mr. Calohan is widely known through Texas and justly popular with a few odd thousand cowmen who know his capacity for doing a lot of work while apparently just enjoying himself. He will stay at Fort Worth until John Bannister can get the spring movement from the Coleman and Brady country started off in proper shape, after which Mr. Bannister will be transferred to Fort Worth permanently.

OFF FOR ROSWELL.

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association left Thursday for Pecos on his way to Roswell to attend the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association convention. Sam Davidson, first vice president of the association, has also gone to Roswell, but he did not get started until Sunday on account of waiting to help fight Fort Worth's big fire Saturday. After seeing that the blaze was put out Mr. Davidson started for Amarillo.

SAGINAW STEER TOP.

In last week's issue of The Stockman-Journal it was inadvertently stated that in the killing contests for single steers following the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show the same percentage of kill was shown by "Preston," a steer entered by B. C. Rhome,



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THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

Jr., of Saginaw, and "Rincon John," a coming 2-year-old Shorthorn exhibited by the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company. The killing percentage was 67.19 for "Preston," and 67.18 for "Rincon John," giving the Saginaw steer a shade the best of it and winning for Mr. Rhome the killing contest prize.

COOL IN OKLAHOMA.

Major Sam Hunt is in the city, having arrived Tuesday morning direct from Oklahoma. "There is a good season in the ground up there," said he, "but it is too cool for grass to grow much as yet. The days are pleasant enough, but the nights have been cold enough to produce ice rather too frequently in the past, but the outlook for milder weather is rather encouraging now. The farmers are busy planting corn and the high price has encouraged them to curtail the cotton acreage very materially." Hickory Camp Ground, the scene of the Indian uprising last week, is located in Major Hunt's pasture, which he has leased from the Indians, and he said that while he was on the ranch he saw no evidences of discontent nor war threats. He says that it is quite likely that he will get his fences cut in a few places while the militia are scout-

ing around in that section, but he does not anticipate any damage to his property by the Indians, as he has always been on very pleasant terms with them in his business transactions, and he leases his lands from them.—San Antonio Express.

Three hundred and seven calves sold on the Fort Worth market the past week averaging 196 pounds for \$6.25 a hundred, the top on values for the year, if not the highest price in history for that number, unassorted. The Cudahy people bought them, the S. & S. people dividing with them. These calves belonged to Lasater of Falfurias. He is reported to have said that if these calves did not bring \$5.75 he would be disappointed. He will probably donate a warm weather hat to the commission house selling the calves.

Mr. Canales, who represents a portion of the Brownsville county in the Thirty-first legislature, has engineered through the house his bill which provides that if, within thirty days after any claim for personal services rendered, for lost or damaged freight or expense or for stock killed or injured has been presented and not paid the claimants are entitled to recover attorneys' fees in bringing suit.



SEEDS SOLD ON HONOR

We thank our friends for the splendid patronage accorded us which has increased our business 60 per cent. the past year, in the face of a disastrous panic. We are not satisfied. We have enlarged our facilities so we can give better service and values than ever before.

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The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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

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

Subscription Price:

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

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF COTTON SEED.

Cotton seed meal, the exclusive product of the South, is forcing the cattle feeder of the North to recognize its value as a feed in the production of beef. While the corn production is much larger than ever before in the history of this country the demand abroad and at home has opened up many channels of trade for it and the price this year has clinched the argument advanced from time to time of late years that the days of the exclusively corn-fed steer were numbered.

There has been some desultory feeding of meal for several years in the North, but the feeders did not feel the necessity for giving it any special attention until the truth dawned upon them that it was not safe to depend on corn alone. For the past two years they have been watching the operations at experiment stations and have ascertained that meal mixed with a corn ration not only makes beef equal if not superior to the corn-fed article, but that the cost of feeding is very materially reduced. An Illinois feeder has recently announced that his experience with meal has convinced him that it can be fed profitably at present prices in competition with corn at 50 cents per bushel, and the present price of corn ranges from 60 to 70 cents.

THE DEMAND FOR PASTURE.

Rain is still needed in Texas and the surplus pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma will be brought into requisition to accommodate several thousand Texas cattle that were scheduled to go to market from Texas pastures this year. The movement to Oklahoma from the San Angelo and San Antonio districts is now under way and there is considerable activity among ranchmen, who have not sold to Oklahoma buyers, to secure pastures in the Osage or Creek sections up there so that they can get their cattle out early while they are strong and in shape to make the trip without loss. The ranchmen in North and West Texas above the quarantine line, who may need pastures in Kansas, and the tickless districts of Oklahoma are in no special rush, as there is plenty of time yet for rain to come and perhaps save them the necessity of a move. The prompt movement from South Texas, as early as possible, is to enable cattle to get fat at the earliest moment possible as speculators as well as ranchmen believe there will be "an aching void" early in July for fat grass steers at prices considerably above the opening level last year. The fact that no one can estimate the number of cattle that will be offered from the pastures during the summer and

autumn forbids any predictions as to dollars and cents, yet the outlook bodes no evil for the man who has bought judiciously provided range conditions permit cattle to get fat.

HEEL FLY STILL SHY.

The Stockman-Journal has not yet succeeded in catching a heel-fly, but the prospects are that some reader will catch one soon and send it in to this office accompanied by satisfactory proof that it is a heel-fly and not a nit or other insect.

Secretary Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association is the latest to declare himself as a believer in heel-flies, but he is not sure whether the flies lay their eggs on the surface of the skin or actually puncture the tender flesh at the heels of the cattle.

"I can remember when I was a boy," said Secretary Crowley the other day, "crawling under a school house and punching cattle standing on the shady side of the building with a sharp stick just above the heels. The cattle would throw their tails over their backs and run for water. One day a boy named Perkins and myself were at this sort of amusement when an old cow swung off with one hind foot and landed on Perkins' jaw. We were under the school house and didn't dare to yell, but things were pretty lively there for a while."

The Stockman-Journal expects to continue collecting heel-fly evidence and to try, if possible, finally solving the old problem.

Too late for publication this week an interesting letter was received from F. Rothe of D'Hanis, indicating that Mr. Rothe has given the subject considerable study. The letter will be published in next week's issue of The Stockman-Journal.

A WASHINGTON OFFICE.

Theoretically every senator and representative at Washington is working directly for the interests of the people. In practice it doesn't always work out that way. Furthermore, the people who are represented live in many different sections of the country and have many different ideas.

As a result of this condition people who want special attention at the hands of the national congress usually send somebody to Washington to look out for them.

Recently there has been considerable talk of changing the tariff. The boot and shoe manufacturers of the country have filled Washington with lobbyists for their interests. In this the leather manufacturers are no different from other corporations which know how to bring pressure at the right time on national lawmakers.

People's lobbies are not so numerous in Washington as those of corporations. It takes money to keep a Washington representative running. That is why the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has combined with the American National Live Stock association in opening a Washington office. The office is for the purpose of safeguarding interests of the live stock producers of America. It is working for all live stock producers, not merely those who happen to be members of the associations it represents.

But there are unfortunately some people left in the live stock business who are selfish enough to let the association work for them and still refuse to bear a share of the expense. The Washington office is a step forward in association work. It is additional proof that the Cattle Raisers' Association

of Texas is a live proposition, one that deserves the support and membership of every stockman.

If every stockman who ought to be a member of the Cattle Raisers' Association were in the corral, the funds which the association would have at its disposal would aid in many a fight and tremendously increase the benefits of all live stock producers.

5,000 members in 1910.

SPRING PROSPECTS GOOD.

It is about time now for everybody in the cattle trade to turn optimist. The bear of the late winter and spring time is the man who wants to buy cattle to go on grass in Kansas and Oklahoma and he has had some strong arguments on his side during the last two or three months in Texas for the weather has been dry all over the range sections. He has as a general proposition been able to buy his cattle cheaper than he did a year ago.

The buying in the quarantine district is practically over and the cattle headed for Oklahoma pastures are going through Fort Worth at the rate of ten or fifteen trains a day. Interviews with these buyers indicate that the outlook for early grass up there is very promising indeed and that they consider the statistical position as favoring good prices during the summer. That it is that we see the evolution of the man who has been bearing prices in the tick region. He has bought what he wants and is satisfied for he feels like he has bought them at a price that will justify him in taking chances on too much rain as the season advances. Much buying has been done and purchases are still being made for cattle to go to the native pastures in Oklahoma and Kansas, but the cattle will not be moved for a few weeks yet. The producer is always a bull, and while he sometimes makes a concession if the rains fail to come in time he always serves notice on the buyer that he is stealing his cattle, but they both remain friends because after the deal both of them are on the bull side of the market.

Of course the West is opposed to free hides, but if our effort to prevent this fails we must depend upon the statistics furnished us by the government to bring us safely through the ordeal. The United States itself produces about 84 per cent of the world's hides, and as the European markets are somewhat higher than ours we can only hope that they will continue to attract foreign hides. Under the present schedule 70 per cent of the foreign hides coming to this country come in free, as they are trimmed down to the 25-pound limit. We now have no fear of Canada and Argentine hides until they negotiate with us and open up the way for us to do some business with them, for if this is not done their hides will be taxed 20 per cent.

A resolution passed by the Cattle Raisers' Association on the free hide proposition knocks the props from under the superstructure of the shoe manufacturers whose chief alleged object in securing free hides is to increase the foreign trade by rushing business making more shoes and thereby furnishing more work at remunerative prices to the laboring classes. The resolution sets for that there is much buncombe in this talk from the fact that foreign hides when made up in this country and sent back across the water return to the manufacturer 99 per cent of this import duty paid. The

position of the cattle raiser is that so long as the tariff upon leather shoes and manufactured articles of leather is retained no benefit will accrue to the consumer by placing hides on the free list, and he claims that the effect would be to legislate out of the pockets of the stock raiser and the farmer into the pockets of the tanner. Shoe manufacturers and manufacturers of other leather products, whatever of benefit is now derived from the duty on hides.

The Illinois legislature is wrestling with a bill introduced by Senator Bailey which seeks to prohibit the sale of undrawn poultry. The cold storage interests, at which the measure is aimed, is laboring faithfully to convince the senate committee on live stock and dairies that an undrawn chicken in cold storage is "hermetically" sealed and that it will keep indefinitely without taint or loss of flavor. They claim that Chicago is the greatest cold storage center in the world and that the measure if passed will drive the poultry business to other states.

The will of the late J. D. Wood of Salt Lake City, the noted cattleman and sheep grower, has just been filed for probate. The estate is valued at \$3,000,000 and is left to his widow. On her death Frank J. Hagenbarth, her son by a former husband, and Hugh Wood, her other son, are to receive 40 per cent each, and Miss Catherine Wood, her daughter, is to receive 20 per cent when she is 21 years of age. Frank Hagenbarth was at one time president of the American National Live Stock association and is a wealthy man himself.

Exports of cattle on the hoof to the London market are just about 50 per cent of what they were for the corresponding period a year ago. Exporters are not buying the expensive class of cattle for the trade over there as they must furnish something that will compete with the South American refrigerated meat and are buying a medium class that costs around \$6.25 in Chicago. A higher priced steer is not salable in London for the reason that the butcher cannot sell it at a profit on the block.

There is no intimation so far as to what the spring wool clip will be worth. Most of the wool in Utah and states tributary has been sold before shearing at prices ranging from 13 to 18 cents, with some sales as high as 20 cents. These figures are 25 to 30 per cent higher than last year and should at least be encouraging to Texas flock masters.

Chief Wiley of the United States bureau of chemistry, who has been trying to put his foot down on the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative evidently has a poor opinion of some of the food experts who have given testimony at the various hearings. He will perhaps note that the public has been satisfied that it will preserve everything except the digestion.

The trade in bad eggs back in Pennsylvania must have developed wonderfully or the number of bad actors traveling through the state must have dropped off suddenly. The governor has just signed a bill which imposes a fine of \$200 to \$1,000, imprisonment from three to nine months, or both, on dealers who offer the defunct fruit for sale.

HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL.

TRIED AND TRUE TOILET RECIPES.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

Do not fail to make some cucumber material is at hand, and this is made by slicing ripe cucumbers in a bowl and covering with new milk. After standing for half a day, strain and keep in a closely corked bottle, and apply to the face with a soft cloth and let it dry in the skin.

To keep straight hair in waves, first wet it with alcohol; then apply the curling iron, and equal parts of alcohol and castor oil is the best remedy for dandruff.

A good remedy for blackheads and pimples is made by mixing well together one teaspoonful each of lard and flour of sulphur, and this should be applied just before retiring, being careful not to get it in the eye. There is nothing better for a greasy or oily skin than pure castile soap and warm borax water, and this is harmless to the tenderest skin, and the borax should be used in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, and this can be kept in a bottle and a little used in the water every time the face and hands are washed.

To prevent sunburn, wash the face before exposing to the sun with two parts of borax and one part of alum dissolved in warm water, and bathe tender, sensitive feet in this solution, and it is fine for the hands if they are inclined to be moist. If one must have the hands in soapy water, rub well with vinegar and corn meal and rub with a soft, dry towel.

A. M. H.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A small pair of pincers is of great assistance in dressing poultry, as pin feathers may be removed easily by their use.

Soak the lamp wick in vinegar twenty-four hours before placing in lamp, and you will be assured a bright, clear flame.

Old brooms make good brushes for sinks and are also good to clean mattresses. One broom ought to make three brushes.

Paint brushes can be cleaned by washing in hot soda water and soft soap.

To remove dust from silk use a piece of soft flannel, which is better than any brush you could use.

To remove white spots on oil cloth caused by heat from kitchen utensils, rub with spirits of camphor.

Spots on plush will disappear if rubbed lightly with a soft cotton cloth which has been dampened with chloroform.

Sprinkle wet tea leaves over the carpet before sweeping. This will keep the dust from rising. Be careful, however, not to use the leaves on light colored carpets, as they stain easily.

When out of cold starch, the housewife may find a good substitute in corn starch. It should be used in the same proportions as cold starch.

A sanitary and useful article for the kitchen is a pair of surgical scissors, as they are easily taken apart and cleansed.

Never put salt in soup until it has been thoroughly skimmed, as salt prevents the scum from rising.

A fire brick is one of the very best rests for hot irons, as it retains the heat and prevents the rapid cooling of irons.

A great convenience when one has to empty water twice a day from under a refrigerator is to bore a hole in the floor and insert a funnel in it under the refrigerator trap.

FAMILY CURFEWS.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

It see many good pieces on your page, and I see many good letters. I

am a farm boy and I like to work on the farm.

I see many letters asking how to keep their boys at home. I will send a piece which I think will be very good advice. It is copied from the Millsap News.

Every family should have a curfew, which should "ring tonight" and all other nights if needed. These curfews are inexpensive and can be made at home. Take a piece of siding two feet long and whittle one end to a handle. Take the child that needs the curfew and bend it over the barrel. Now take the siding and use it as a clapper. Put it on hot, dividing the strokes evenly, and see that none miss. Good for a boy up to 18, and three applications are warranted to cure the most pronounced case of street loafing that exists. The music is said to be more effective than singing "Where Is My Wandering boy tonight?"

JOE B.

WYOMING RANGE CATTLE THIN.

"We had a very snug winter in north eastern Wyoming, and the cattle are looking somewhat thinner than they were at this time last year," said J. B. Kendrick of Sheridan, Wyo., who with Mrs. Kendrick and the children, has been spending a few days in Omaha, to the Journal Stockman. "We were forced to feed pretty liberally, but as we had plenty of hay left over from former years the supply was more than sufficient to carry us through in good shape. The amount of snow that fell was rather unusual, with the weather continued cold right along, thus keeping the snow on the ground and compelling cattle and sheep on the range to hustle pretty hard for their grazing. No one in that country now thinks of trying to carry stock through the winter without providing plenty of feed for emergencies and the wisdom of this provision was amply demonstrated this winter."

CATTLE WILL BE DIPPED.

Douglas, Woy.,—All cattle in this country that range on the north side of the North Platte river are to be dipped, in accordance with an agreement reached by the owners and the State Live Stock Board. On the south side of the river only such cattle will be dipped as are known to be afflicted with mange or to have been exposed to infection.

The cattle growers of Converse county have passed resolutions protesting against the assessed valuations attached to cattle this year, taking the position that such valuations are too high and unreasonable.

FAT STEERS PROFITABLE.

SANGER, Texas.—Joe Wade, who lives seven miles northwest of Sanger, recently sold twenty head of fat beef steers to R. B. Smith of the Star Commission company of Fort Worth. They brought \$1,800, or \$90 per head. The cattle were loaded and shipped from here last week. Many persons went to the stock pens to see these cattle. This is the high water mark in the way of prices for beef cattle in this part of the state.

Jackson & Harmon of Alpine sold 2,100 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Woods, Prather & Hamilton of Kansas City, who will ship them on or about April 10 from Kent, a station on the Texas & Pacific. There are 1,700 black muleys that sold for \$30 a head, and fifty horned animals that brought \$28 and better.

SWINE

AGEMENT TO DIVERSIFICATION.

BY TOM FRAZIER.

That true success is practical farming can only be attained by growing a variety of crops or, as it has been called by the agricultural press, "Diversification," is so well established that it seems any argument along the line would be useless. In the general scheme for diversification one of the most important items is that of raising necessary supplies for use of the home and money as a secondary matter. I believe that cotton should always form a part of the scheme and one of the money crops; but there are others, one among them being the lowly porker. The first thought in growing hogs on the farm should be to supply the home with its yearly supply of bacon, hams and lard, and also a part of the fresh meat used. After having the home supplied, then a few, or as man as circumstances and inclination allow for the market. It is only a few years since the ordinary farmer, who only had a few hogs to sell, was dependent on the buyer who had to ship to St. Louis or Kansas City, and who necessarily had to have a good long margin of profit. Now all this is changed. We have unlimited market at the various packeries in Texas for all the hogs and mutton, sheep and fat cattle that can be raised. With the rural telephones now in almost in every farm house, and the rural delivery allowing every farmer to have the benefit of the daily newspaper with reliable market reports, the farmer is in position to know just what his market stuff is worth at home. Another thing now, the man with only one or two hogs has a market for the local shipper can put a few hogs in the car with his cattle and thus avoid waiting to get up a straight carload. To the farmer living near a town there is always a good market for country made sausage, backbone, spare ribs, hams and lard at good prices, netting him much more than can be made in any other way. I have in mind a man who has created such an enormous demand for his pork products that he advertises to be at a certain corner at a certain house on certain days with his products, and to see the crowd one would almost imagine it was a patent medicine vendor, or a hypnotic fakir of some other description.

Now, of course, this man or any other man who succeeds in the hog business doesn't use scrub hogs, if he did his trade would soon wane, but instead uses well bred hogs, well fed hogs and young hogs that have been grown on succulent pasture crops, possibly with peanuts, or peas, as a side dish, but finished off with that king of all feeds when it comes to the finishing or fattening period good old Indian corn.

Another man I know this year sold more than \$300 worth of hogs after supplying his family, a large one, too, and having pigs enough for another year, and this from only three sows and without buying a pound of feed, he is a small farmer, too, and does his own work, and yet finds time for his children to attend school regularly.

FEED LOTS WELL CLEARED.

Our South St. Joseph house writes us to the effect that the feed lots in the territory adjacent to that market are well cleaned up, and that that market must depend on Colorado for the bulk of supplies from now on. For this reason they are of the opinion that the market there will be a good one for this class of stock right along.—Clay, Robinson & Co. Report.

ANGELO MOVEMENT BEGINS.

Owing to the fact that J. A. Evans & Co. of Menardville decided not to ship all their cattle this week, as

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham

Remarkably durable new dress gingham of great beauty, fine fabric and absolutely fast colors. These results are obtained by our scientific new process which marks a decided advance in the making of stylish and economical dress gingham.

New Process Dress Gingham

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

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

was at first planned, the stock shipments today were rather light. Only twelve cars were loaded out. These were shipped, by Vore, Blackstone & Slaughter to Hominy, Okla.

Friday, the movement will be resumed at the rate at which it started. Ed Snyder of Fairfax, Okla., will begin the shipment of 3,000 2-year-old steers to the Osage country. Fifty cars or two train loads will leave Friday and the rest of the bunch Saturday. These are the steers bought by Mr. Snyder from M. B. Pulliam at \$25 around. It will require about one hundred cars or four train loads to move the bunch.

Mr. Snyder will remain in San Angelo two or three weeks longer in an effort to buy up more steers. He generally buys five or six thousand head in San Angelo every spring, and this season will be no exception if he finds what he wants.—San Angelo Standard.

RAISES THE BAN.

English Cattle Quarantine Greatly Modified.

LONDON.—The board of agriculture has revoked the order issued November 20 declaring a quarantine against cattle shipped from New York and New Jersey. The ban prohibiting the importation also of hay or straw, remains unchanged as do the prohibitions against the importation of cattle and hay and straw from other states.

SYNDICATE BUYS LAND.

Tract Will Be Cut Up Into Small Farms for Settlers.

DENISON, Texas.—A syndicate of Denison men have secured an option on 70,000 acres of land situated in La Salle, McMullen and Duval counties with the ultimate intention of cutting up the tract into small farms for settlers.

GOODNIGHT TO LEAVE TEXAS.

Captain Charley Goodnight of the Panhandle has thrown his 6,600-acre stock ranch near Clarendon, on the market at \$100,000, and will hunt up a new location in either Sonora or Lower California, raising Buffalo and Persian sheep along with cattle.

C. C. Young of Wichita Falls has a bunch of fourteen Persian sheep which he will put in the Goodnight pasture.

From San Antonio it is learned that E. B. Flowers, who has had the grip for the past week, thought that he could escape the doctors and fly to his ranch in Zavalla county by the last of the week.

POULTRY



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(Note This department is conducted by C. M. Nevitt, 7 Marsalis avenue, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Nevitt will answer any questions that our readers may have to ask pertaining to poultry keeping.)

Trap-nesting the hens is very important if you are breeding up a strain for heavy egg production. By the use of trap nests you can know the exact number of eggs laid by a hen in a given time and the use of trap nests with an accurate record is very important if you wish to accomplish maximum results in your poultry work, but most people are unwilling to put in the necessary time to properly use trap nests. Let me give you a trap nest plan that will at least enable you to separate the layers from the non-layers and without much trouble. Fix your nests to the side of your house and have openings at the rear leading into a yard or pen. Place before the nests a trap door which I will explain directly, and place another trap door at the back of the nest leading into the yard. If you have your hens yarded you can easily place a smaller yard within the large yard. When the hens go to the nests and lay they cannot come back out at the front and must go into the "layers' yard," thus you will be able to pick out the layers without having them confined to the nest and without having to visit the nests every hour to let the hens out. The trap door is made in this way: For the front of the nest provide a door of light material—thin plank—hinged at the top and just large enough that it will not swing out past the cross piece at the bottom of the nest which holds the nesting material and eggs in. In other words so hang it that it will swing inward and not outward. Cut a piece out of the swinging door in the form of an inverted V, with the sides of the triangle thus formed about six inches long. The hen will push the door forward when she goes into the nest and will be retained by it as it will not push back the other way. Make a similar trap door on the back of the nest, except that it swings outward into the yard and not the other way. This is a very simple arrangement and will be found of much value. If you want to use the single trap nests you can make them yourself with the doors as described. There are plans sold for making trap nests and some of them have quite complicated mechanism, but the simple contrivance which I have explained is just as efficient as any trap nest made, and anyone can make this kind.

If your hens are yarded don't forget to furnish them an abundance of green food. Also see that they have grit and that their water vessels are kept clean and filled with fresh water.

One woman wants to know if nuxvomica given to the chickens will kill the hawks. I do not see how it could have any such effect. Guns and steel traps set on posts are the best hawk exterminators.

"What causes the hens to pull out their feathers and eat them?" This is a bad habit they get it through craving for animal food. A piece of salt pork hung in the hen house where the hens can pick at it will stop teather pulling. It seems that they crave salt as well as meat. By the way, do you give your hens salt? It is not often mentioned in poultry bills of fare, but a little salt should be given in the mash once or twice a week. It is true that salt will kill chickens, but it takes an awful lot to do it, and there is no danger in salting the mash. The only cases I have ever known where salt killed chickens was where they got hold of some very coarse salt and ate a large quantity of it, thinking perhaps it was grit.

I am glad to know that many of you have built and are now using fireless brooders. They will save you a world of trouble and you will raise more chicks. C. M. NEVITT.

POULTRY SHOW TO GROW.

M. M. Offutt of Cleburne, superintendent of the poultry division of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, declares that Fort Worth offers the best opportunity to build up a great annual poultry show for Texas. Said Mr. Offutt:

"Fort Worth is the center of the commercial poultry interests in Texas. Having the packing houses, where chickens are handled in large quantities, it has the commercial supremacy. It naturally follows that it is the center, also, of the fancy poultry interests since the fancy poultry interests depend on the commercial poultry interests.

"The management of the Feeders' and Breeders' Show has shown a disposition to give the poultry raisers every opportunity to have a great show, provided the poultry raisers take a proper interest, and they are taking such an interest. The men behind the big show have the means to back the show and they will, I believe, that in a short time arrangements will be perfected to give the poultry raisers a fine, permanent building."

A writer in the Chicago Live Stock World in commenting on the fact that some of the Northern breeders braved the dangers incident to exhibiting their cattle south of the national quarantine line and suggests that it is wrong for breeders in the quarantined area of the South to be denied the privilege of exhibiting their cattle at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition and other live stock shows north of the quarantine line. The logic of the writer seems all right, but the breeder below quarantine is thoroughly familiar with the situation and will never insist on taking his cattle where there is danger of trouble to Northern breeders. The correspondent of the World suggests that as the show cattle of today from the tick area never have any ticks on them after they have been prepared for the show ring that the management of the Northern shows should allow them to go into direct competition with Northern cattle. This position is well taken and it will doubtless only be a few years until the gates to Southern cattle are opened, and that Southern breeders will be competing with those of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana for first money. Texas has a number of herds that would be a credit to any state and a close federal inspection of shipments will eliminate all chances of danger. It might be well for the Texas Short-horn and Hereford breeders to put the proposition up to the Chicago International and see what comes of it.

T. Y. Pettus of Goliad county sold to a Waco man recently twelve cows and eight high-grade Shorthorns, 3s, at \$50 per head, at his feed pens. They had been on feed for sixty-five days on corn and cotton seed. Each of these cows raised a calf last year. If any one can beat this record for mixed cows and calves better hump.

SHEEP

PAST WINTER FAVORABLE FOR SHEEPMEN.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—With the approach of the time when wool shipments will be heavy, and which is only a month away, the Utah representatives of the railroads are busying themselves in preparation of the new shipments. Shearing will begin early in April and most of the season's clip has already been contracted for by eastern buyers. Prices range from 13 to 18 cents, with occasional clips bringing about 20 cents. These prices range from 25 to 30 per cent higher than last year.

Reports have been received that shearing at points along the Salt Lake route will begin about April 5th. The big shearing corral which has been located five miles west of Lehi, in the mountains, has been moved to a point of the Fairfield branch, seven miles west of Lehi Junction. This will do away in the future with the long wagon haul of wool, as it will now be possible to load the clip on the cars directly from the corral. It is stated that from thirty to forty flocks will be clipped at this corral.

The past winter has been an exceptionally favorable one for sheep wintered on the desert ranges, according to news brought in by the flock masters. There has been plenty of snow in the mountains, which has made the winter ranges good and has given the sheep plenty of water. This will mean that the clips will be staple, well grown, extra good quality wool. The advance in prices and the favorable weather and range conditions have operated this season to make the Utah wool men well satisfied.

EARLY LAMBS IN IDAHO.

"March lambing in Idaho is on an unusually large scale this season," said a prominent sheepman. Sheds were used and the crop of early lambs will exceed 100,000. Owing to precautions against loss the percentage will be large. Early lambs are popular in sections where mountain pasture is not available, as they can be fattened on low altitude range which would not be possible later in the season. They are also ready for market before the fall rush and realize better prices. Flocks in the west have wintered well and while some sections have had severe weather, especially Wyoming and Utah, I do not believe much loss will occur. Wool contractors have been very busy and are still in circulation picking up odds and ends of the clip. Utah wools have sold at 15 @ 19 cents, mostly at 18 cents, and 20 cents has bought the bulk of the Idaho clip, with a range of 17 @ 21. Arizona wools have sold at 20 @ 21 cents, indicating that they must be in good condition. I think that we will have a good lamb crop all over the northwest and everybody interested is looking for a good market. Wool trade has been eminently satisfactory, especially when contrasted with its demoralizing condition a year ago."—Denver Record-Stockman.

MEXICAN SHEEP RANCH SOLD.

The El Oregano ranch in Old Mexico twenty-five miles south of Del Rio, Texas, contains 132,000 acres with 30,000 fine merino sheep grazing upon it, besides other live stock used for ranch purposes. These sheep are said to be the finest in Old Mexico and are bred for wool alone, no muttons ever being sold off the ranch. Mr. Goodwin is the manager of this ranch and is skilled in handling this kind of live stock, having come from the old country two years ago.

SPRING CLIP BEGUN.

The first lot of the spring clip of wool for the 1909 season reached San Angelo last week. It was sent by

the Higginbotham Land and Cattle company of Dublin, Erath county, to the Wool Growers' Central Storage company of San Angelo, and was stored away in the company's large warehouse near the Santa Fe railroad. The load consisted of 10,000 pounds, all of which was of a good quality.

HEAR LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

Kansas Railroad Board Will Take Up Grievances April 6.

TOPEKA, April 5.—The complaint of the Kansas City live stock dealers against various Kansas railroads in regard to delays in the movement of live stock from their own yards to the Kansas City stock yards will be investigated by the railroad board on April 6.

The forenoon of that day will be devoted to an inspection of the terminal facilities there and the taking of testimony will begin that afternoon in the exchange room of the Live Stock Exchange building. The board wants all shippers interested to be on hand that day to testify.

RAILROAD WILL OBEY LAW.

Promising United States District Attorney L. H. Atwell that they would be good from this time forward if allowed to enter a plea of guilty, that they would not only refrain from a conscious violation of the statute again, but would immediately discharge any employe of the road who violated it through any cause, the attorneys of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf railways last week pleaded guilty in sixteen penalty suits which were up for trial against the road in the federal district court for the violation of the twenty-eight hour law. Judge Meek imposed the minimum fine of \$100 in some of the cases, but attached the heavier penalty of \$200 in others, making the aggregate fine for the sixteen cases \$2,200.

FORT WORTH HAS A BIG FIRE.

Starting shortly after noon Saturday a fire swept over sixty acres of the residence district of the south side of Fort Worth destroying property worth probably \$2,000,000, and rendering 1,000 people homeless.

The Texas & Pacific roundhouse was destroyed, as were also the Broadway Presbyterian church, the Broadway Baptist church, both large brick buildings, and the sanitarium owned by Dr. A. C. Walker. The fire was difficult to control on account of a thirty-mile-an-hour gale blowing from the south, but was finally checked after burning over four hours. One man lost his life, J. J. Newlon, formerly of Krum, Texas, who was caught by the flames while trying to save his household effects. A number of firemen were injured, but none seriously. About 200 houses were burned. The Texas & Pacific reservation served as a barrier keeping the flames from the business district of the city, which doubtless would have burned had the flames once started there.

homa shipper of hogs has a warm spot in his heart for Fort Worth. He cashed in \$6,000,000 worth of hogs on the market during 1908, while the Texas pork raisers only marketed about \$1,500,000 worth. If the farmers of Texas do not wish him to maintain this advantage they will do well to "raise more hogs," and as the stock yards company amply suggests, "and then some."

Over a hundred fine horses and mules have died in the vicinity of Hearne, Robertson county, Texas, in the last three weeks of glanders and blind staggers. John Smith of Milam county, about twelve miles from Hearne, lost thirty-two head of mules from glanders, and at a time when he needed them most for plowing. While the glanders have about been stopped the staggers are doing much damage yet.

The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

A Romance of Love and Adventure

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

There is a possibility of war. By certain coastal fortifications at Dover, recently enlarged, a motor car breaks down, and, the night being cold and dark, the sentry accepts the offer of the chauffeur of a draught of whisky. The sentry, whose name is Collins, is thereby drugged, and a second man, taking a key from the marine's wallet, surreptitiously passes within the fortification.

Lady Mary Clyde has arranged a dance on account of her relative, the beautiful debutante, Lady Ena Carteret. Equally anxious to find a wife for her protegee, Captain, the Hon. Hugh Devigne, R. N., Lady Mary is delighted to see that they are partners in the ball room and clearly charmed by each other's company. Suddenly Lord Marlow, first lord of the admiralty, arrives, and asks, with a grave look, that Devigne, who is his secretary, may be summoned immediately.

He entrusts the young officer with the task of interviewing the unfortunate Dover sentry and tracking down the foreign spies, and Devigne mixes with him young Lechmar, an admiralty clerk, and son of Lady Lechmar. Devigne's man, Holland, occupies the rear seat in the motor, and, with two revolvers snugly stowed away in the pouch by the steering wheel, they set out, in a 28-horse power Panhard, to go by road to Dover.

In the garage at the Jolly Waterman at Dover, Devigne perceives, on a motor of foreign make, an arrangement by which a flap descends to cover both the number of the car and the tail lamp. He notices, moreover, that it can be worked from the driving seat.

Sir Henry Lester, who had danced with Lady Ena at the ball, calls in the afternoon, with a handsome pair of chestnuts, to take her in the park. He is extremely rich, and Lady Mary, after their departure, arrives at an important decision, and telephones to her lawyer, Mr. Foweraker, to call that evening on his way home.

Captain Devigne takes Collins to identify the motor car which has caught his eye, and finds that it has been removed from the garage. He learns from Holland that the caretaker, a suspicious-looking foreigner named Aaron, watched him when he examined the strange car, and called somebody's else attention to the circumstance.

Captain Devigne meets at the mess dinner Baron Brunow, a decorated consul from one of the western European states, a man to whom he takes an instinctive dislike. He inquires of the baron whether it was his motor which had lately been removed from the garage. The baron thinks not, and then, observing that his interrogator has taken in the details of the car, admits that it may have been, since he has several. Devigne draws Major Gastor's attention to the fact that the baron carries a pistol to dinner in his hip pocket. The following morning Devigne receives a registered letter from Lady Mary, the contents of which surprise him into an involuntary exclamation, to the amazement of Holland, whose experience of his self-contained master can find no parallel for such an occurrence. The young captain, returning promptly to London, passes Ena and Sir Harry Lester walking together near the park.

(Continued from last week.)

He kissed her hand and went downstairs. He had plenty to think about. But very soon the business on which he was engaged had, perforce, to occupy all his mind; it consisted of driving the motor with safety over roads but dimly seen, through an ever-changing landscape wreathed in mist.

Holland sat by his master's side and kept a wary eye to help him. It required the vigilance of both to avoid losing their way, or running into some other vehicle advancing towards them, or going in the same direction at a slower pace. Their own progress was anything but rapid, neither did it accelerate as the afternoon wore on. On several occasions they had to ask their way, and more than once went wrong, causing delay and annoyance. It was a relief when they came to well-lighted towns, but the contrast when they passed outside the area of artificial illumination made the driver's task more difficult.

Devigne kept on with a gradually lowering brow. He had come away from the sphere of duty owing to his feeling that Lady Mary Clyde's letter and the lawyer's communication, ought to be dealt with in a personal visit. He knew that in the work he had in hand the day counted for very little, the night being the time of activity on the part of those who were trying to appropriate the nation's secrets. It seemed nothing just to run up to town and back; a matter of six hours at the most. In these calculations he had reckoned without a fog. Now, as he crept along at what seemed a snail's pace, doubt beset him as to whether he could possibly reach Dover that night at all. With that doubt came an assurance that his not being present

would in some way be disastrous. Never in his life had Devigne deserted the post of duty, or been wanting when a crisis was at hand. It seemed terrible ill luck that this fog should have come now to upset all his plans and arrest his progress.

He set his mouth grimly, and drove on. He ran into a bank. The mist came and enveloped them so that he could hardly see the chassis of the car. No harm was done; he backed down again and restarted.

"I hope you had a good meal, Holland, at 1 o'clock. We must not stop on the way for tea or we shall be benighted."

"Yes, sir; I looked after myself."

Immediately after that they came into an open town. It proved to be Ashford. Here a tyre burst: Holland had to put a reserve one in its place. Devigne fretted at the delay, but it was unavoidable. As they were close to a small inn he gave instructions to the landlady to bring out some tea.

Ten minutes later they started afresh. A slight wind had got up, which every now and then drove the fog before it, causing oases of light; then, when the breeze dropped, the darkness was impregnable.

They met several vehicles on their way out of Ashford, and had hair-breadth escapes of colliding with them. Devigne kept the horn sounding almost continuously.

At some point, a few miles further on they were out of the main road—where, and how, neither master nor man could tell. They found themselves traversing a track obviously little used, deep with ruts in places, and with grass on either side.

"The deuce take it!" Devigne cried. "We have lost our way. I have never motored on a worse night."

"No, sir, neither have I; we might as well walk."

"Yes, only we couldn't very well leave the car in the middle of this wilderness."

They went on again, edging their way, slowly climbing a moderately steep hill, stopping now and again when they found themselves either up a bank on one side, or against a stone wall on the other.

A sound smote upon their ears; it was unmistakable. The dull moan of the sea, when the tide is at its height, splashing against rocks, then receding as the waves were flung back upon themselves.

"Thank goodness we have got somewhere," the captain cried. "I would give a king's ransom to know where we are."

"Shall I run on to the top," Holland inquired, "and find out if I can see the lights of the town?"

"I will go with you," Devigne answered. "We will run the motor under the hedge; no one is likely to interfere with it before the morning in such an out-of-the-way place; or we can return for it if we find the right road."

They at once carried out this maneuver, and then started to walk. A sharp ascent brought them to the crest of the hill. They gained nothing, however; if possible, the fog was thicker here than lower down in the valley. It seemed as if they could have thrust out their hands and pushed it from them, a palpable thing.

"Great Scott! what a night."

"Which direction shall we choose, sir?"

"I haven't the faintest idea. We will go to the right, and stand our chance; we must come across something, some house or cottage, surely?"

They were now on the open moorland. It was bitterly cold, and damp fog was absorbed through all their pores. Suddenly Holland slipped, calling out. Devigne stretched out his hand and seized him. He was juts in time; another step, another half-

minute, and the man would have been stepping into space over the cliff edge.

They had each brought a lamp from the car, but the lights only added to the confusion.

"That was a narrow escape, sir," Holland exclaimed, his teeth chattering.

"We really want a rope, in case either of us slip," Devigne said.

After this episode they went even more cautiously, holding out the lights so as to show up each piece of ground before they ventured upon it. After a few minutes of very slow walking they began to descend. Now the light began to be a little clearer, the fog less dense.

"That looks like a roadway, there to the right," the captain suggested. "Let us see if it is."

They moved towards it over the short, hard grass of the headland. The conjecture proved to be correct. They came upon a low wall, over which they climbed, dropping into a road on the further side.

"I have no doubt this joins the one the motor is in," Devigne said. "We must have missed the turning, and got on the hillside instead."

"I believe you're right, sir. It looks to me as if there was a house, or a hay stack right in front of us; it's more likely to be the first in a country like this."

"You're right," Devigne cried; "come on."

They hurried forward. Just now the night was clearer than it had been for several hours past. It seemed as if the fog was lifting. Between wisps of mist, as the breeze blew it across their faces, they caught glimpses of stars overhead.

It was a house, sure enough. They stopped, and raising their lamps surveyed it, looking for a door or a window. At first neither was to be seen.

"I never saw such a funny building in my life; it seems to be nothing but a blank wall."

"There must be a door or a window somewhere, unless it's a granary," Devigne answered.

He walked on, and came to a place where another wall, not quite so high, met the house at right angles. High up was a small window in the corner, beneath it an archway with a narrow door under it.

Devigne, impatient as he was for information, and anxious to reach Dover, nevertheless stopped dead in astonishment. The door, as he surveyed it, holding up the lamp, was enormously strong, although small, and studded with great nails; it suggested a mode of preventing egress, stern and strong, rather than a means of entrance. It struck him as inimical, almost threatening.

Holland joined him. "What do you

make of that?" Devigne asked.

"Looks as if they expected to stand a siege," Holland replied.

"Any way, we must make someone hear, and that quickly."

"We will soon do that, sir, if there is anyone about."

So saying, the man ricked up a stone, and clattered vigorously on one of the stout oak panels of the door. There was no knocker.

Devigne had stepped back. A glint of light in the window above made him look up. Immediately afterwards it was illuminated, and two faces appeared. One of these two people was holding a metal candlestick so as to make the flame from the candle shine on to the road. It may have failed to show Devigne to them, but the light brought out their faces distinctly enough so that he saw, and never forgot. In the window stood two women, one moderately old, the other young; fear was stamped on both their faces.

CHAPTER XV.

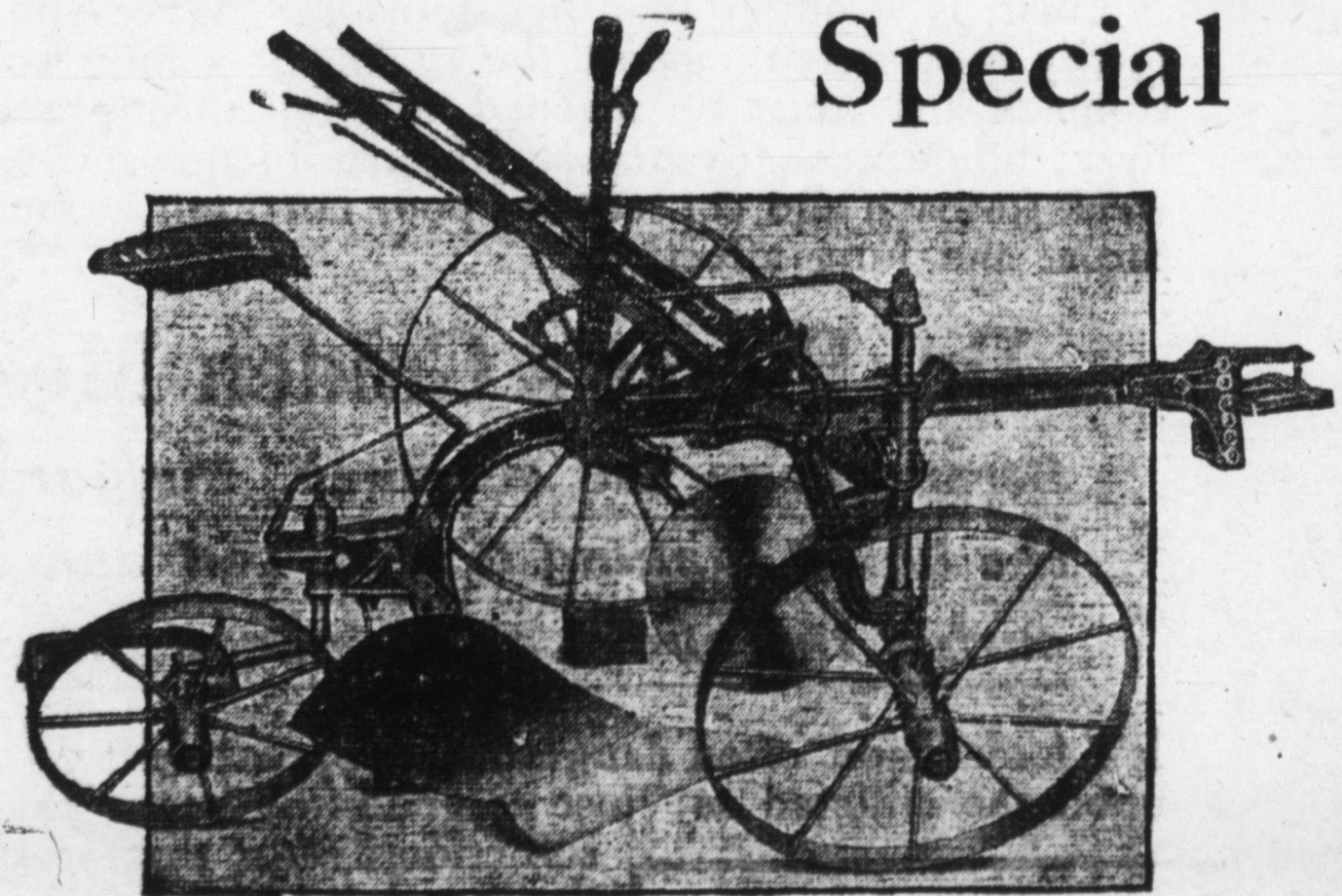
Lechmar was not by nature a hero worshiper; his admiration was not easily excited, and enthusiasm was rare in his experience. His judgments were keen, critical, inclined sometimes to be severe.

The man who impresses his peers has generally some element of greatness about him; subordinates are more easily affected, one might almost say deceived, in their estimates. Devigne always carried the men under him in a stream of winning obedience; they accorded him a whole-hearted devotion, so that when he commanded a ship its unity was remarkable, pulsing from one heart, guided by one brain. Devigne was equally successful, quite unintentionally, without design on his part, with his equals. Lechmar admired him greatly, and could hardly bring himself to criticise his decisions.

When Devigne announced that he must return to London on private business of an important nature, his companion accepted the information without a single thought that his leader's duty was to remain where he was. When, however, the day turned out as it did, when he saw the extraordinary density of the atmosphere in the afternoon, he became distinctly uncomfortable. He knew that Devigne could not have taken such circumstances into consideration when he planned his journey; they were altogether unusual, phenomenal. Lechmar was left alone at the small inn to cope with a contingency which he felt was beyond his powers. He had not Devigne's command of the various threads of the conspiracy, neither had he the same sense of authority to act in an emer-

(Continued on page 13.)

Here's the Rock Island Special



A sulky plow that is all plow—no fussy fittings to wear out or cause trouble. Axle is bolted solidly to beam and no amount of pressure can cause plow bottom to spring sidewise or wobble. Width of cut can be instantly changed without shifting the clavis or changing relative position of plow to horses. The simplest and most sensible landing device ever used on a sulky plow. Driver sits over rear wheel, where his weight assists in holding the plow to its work in hard ground and where he can see what kind of work plow is doing.

You want the best plow you can buy? Of course. Then write us today for complete information.

SOUTHERN ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY,
Dallas, Texas.

Tick War in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 5.—Oklahoma wants to make great strides this year in the eradication of the cattle tick, and to make a record in the repression of that troublesome pest.

Dr. Leslie J. Allen, inspector in charge here of the bureau of animal industry's quarantine work in Texas and Oklahoma, has expressed himself as very hopeful of the results that this season promises in tick eradication. He outlined the situation as follows:

"In Texas the method of eradication will not, in principle, be materially different than heretofore. Better results, however, are anticipated, for indications are that stockmen in the area in which we are actively engaged in eradication are around as never before to the importance of getting results. They are coming to realize that counties cannot remain indefinitely in the provisionally quarantined area, either eradication must be successful in given areas—showing counties freed from ticks—or such area must necessarily go below the quarantine line.

"Under the regulations all cattle belonging to an infested ranch in the provisionally or non-quarantined areas will in the matter of their interstate shipment, be treated identically as cattle below the quarantine line. It follows, then, that all cattle belonging to ranches to or through which cattle from infested ranches are permitted to go or pass will also be deprived of the privilege of shipment interstate as native cattle. This applies, of course, alike to all states, but perhaps will be felt more keenly in areas where large ranches obtain than in farming communities where cattle raising is but an adjunct.

"The prospect of tick eradication in Oklahoma this year is unusually bright. The attitude of the recent legislature was very favorable, as is attested by a liberal appropriation, some \$35,000 for eradication purposes, and by the enactment of a law, without opposition, which has for its whole purpose the making of tick eradication work effective in any locality, even if it is but a municipal township, where public sentiment so favors.

"Dipping of Southern cattle as a requisite for their admission to the Osage, Kaw and Otoe Indian reservations will be under the supervision of

the bureau of animal industry as heretofore, which arrangement is entirely in harmony with the wishes of the state board of agriculture. Southern cattle going to the Kaw reservation must be inspected and certified to as free from ticks after having been properly dipped. If dipped at destination this means the holding of such cattle three or four days for such inspection. If on such inspection it is found such dipping has been effective—all ticks destroyed—certification is improbable this time in the year, a second dipping becomes necessary.

"A single dipping in crude petroleum will be the requirement, until May 15, of cattle going into the Osage and to that part of the Otoe Indian reservation each of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. This to be the only requirement for that part of the Otoe mentioned for the remainder of the year.

"Under the new law the majority voters in any area of reasonable extent have it within their power to keep Southern cattle out, providing they are willing to co-operate to the extent that will be required by the state board of agriculture in the eradication of ticks in such area.

WHO ARE "PARKE, DAVIS & CO.?"

"Who are 'Parke, Davis & Co.?' 'Who own the stock?' 'Who are the officers and directors?' 'Who is vested with the management and control of the institution?'"

These and similar questions are frequently asked of our travelers, and they display a perfectly healthy and natural desire on the part of veterinarians to know the men behind the house which they have always given, and which they continue to give, their hearty support.

The officers of the company, the men actually in control of its daily conduct, are Frank G. Ryan, president; Ernest G. Swift, secretary and general manager; George Hargreaves, treasurer.

Mr. Ryan is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, a druggist of many years' experience behind a retail counter, a teacher in the Philadelphia college for fourteen years, he

connected himself with Parke, Davis & Co. in 1900 and rose rapidly through the various positions until, early in 1907, he was chosen to preside over the destinies of the house.

Mr. Swift has had an equally wide training in pharmacy. Graduating from the Montreal College of Pharmacy after taking the four-year course in that institution, he had eight years of varied experience in the drug business before he joined the staff of Parke, Davis & Co., and then rose step by step through laboratory, office and branch until he was made general manager and thus put in practical charge of the details of administration.

Mr. Hargreaves, the treasurer, is of course the financial man of the institution, and thus it happens that his experience has been commercial rather than pharmaceutical.

As for the large staff of executives, branch managers, scientific directors, veterinarians and investigators of various kinds, space is lacking to enumerate them, but this leads up to the statement that Parke, Davis & Co. is every year becoming more and more of a co-operative organization. The stock is held in increasing quantities among the employes themselves, and already the great majority of shareholders are its own people. Department chiefs, branch managers, scientific directors, and rank and file to the number of several hundred men and women own shares in varying amounts, and some of them, by thrift and brains, have become large holders.

They are no longer mere salaried employes. They are partners in the concern; they are the owners of the business; and as such they give it the benefit of their ambition, they are jealous of its reputation, they are watchful that its honorable record shall never be tarnished in the slightest degree, and they are the very mainspring of its growth, its leadership, its brilliant possibilities for the future.

The house was founded in 1866 as Duffield, Parke & Co., afterwards was known as Parke, Jennings & Co., and in 1871 became Parke, Davis & Co. In 1875 it was incorporated, and the laboratory was moved to its present location on the river front in Detroit. Here it occupies at the present time six city blocks, comprising fifteen acres. It has a laboratory directly across the river in Walkerville, Canada. It has another laboratory in

Hounslow, England, a few miles out of London. It has American branches in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans and Minneapolis, foreign branches in Walkerville, Montreal, London, Russia, Japan, India, Australia, Mexico and South America, local offices in many other American and foreign cities. It has a staff of 390 traveling salesmen, over 3,000 employes, and the capitalization of \$8,000,000.

Neither Parke, Davis & Co., nor its officers or directors, have any direct or indirect interest in any other drug or chemical business. There is no subsidiary corporation—no wheel within a wheel—no affiliation or connection of any sort or nature whatsoever with any other concern.

HEREFORD MEN ELECT.

At the annual meeting of the Texas Hereford association, held in Fort Worth recently, the following officers were elected: J. E. Boog-Scott of Coleman, president; R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth; J. B. Salyer, Jonah; Phil C. Lee, San Angelo; Tom Hoben, Nona, and M. W. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, vice presidents; B. C. Rhome, Jr., Fort Worth, secretary and treasurer.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for premiums at next year's Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, the same amount as this year. Four hundred dollars were also set aside for the fat stock prizes in Dallas and San Antonio.

The treasurer's report shows the association to be in a first-class condition.

SAN ANGELO MAN FILES SUIT.

TULSA, Okla.—Thomas J. Clegg of San Angelo, Texas, has filed a suit here against the Santa Fe Railroad company for nearly \$40,000, alleging that forty-two head of his cattle died while in transit on that road because of improper care.

It is alleged that the cattle were dipped without being watered, as required by law, and that the cattle drank petroleum.

The remainder of the 2,500 head were made sick for months. The cattle were shipped from San Angelo to Red Rock, Okla.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Health Talks

No man is stronger than his stomach. Make your stomach strong and you thereby fortify your system against the attacks of a long list of diseases which originate in the stomach and must be reached, if at all through the stomach. Thus torpid, or lazy liver, biliousness, dyspepsia, impure blood and various skin affections originate in weak stomach and consequent poor nutrition. The same is true of certain bronchial, throat and lung affections.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Strengthens the stomach, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood making it rich, red and vitalizing and thereby curing the above and kindred affections.

It's foolish and often dangerous to experiment with new or but slightly tested medicines—sometimes urged upon the afflicted as "just as good" or better than "Golden Medical Discovery." The dishonest dealer sometimes insist that he knows what the proffered substitute is made of, but you don't and it is decidedly for your interest that you should know what you are taking into your stomach and system expecting it to act as a curative. To him its only a difference of profit. Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If not promptly supplied trade elsewhere.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, cloth-bound. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Behind Dr. Pierce's Medicines stands the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, thoroughly equipped and with a Staff of Skilled Specialists to treat the more difficult cases of Chronic diseases whether requiring Medical or Surgical skill for their cure. Write for free INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.



The Unspoken Word

(Continued from page 11.)

gency. Lechmar became irritated, restless; he felt he was placed in a false position beyond his capacity to deal with. He condemned his friend for leaving him, for not anticipating he might have a difficulty about returning. That his irritation was unreasonable did not lessen its volume; action of some kind became inevitable. He borrowed a thick stick, almost a cudgel, from the landlord of the Jolly Waterman, and, buttoning his heavy frieze coat about him, sallied forth.

It was difficult to find his way walking; motoring, he realized, must be almost out of the question. He took the cliff road, the one by which they had entered Dover the previous day. As he passed the garage he saw the door was open; he had the curiosity to look in and see if the Belgian motor, which had attracted Devigne's attention, was again in the place it occupied when they first saw it. It was not there. The absence of Devigne's car also seemed emphasized, as he looked into the shed; he wondered where it was at that moment. It sometimes occurs to us to feel that we should like to have another sense, to bridge distances, and know what is going on far beyond the reach of our bodily sight. Lechmar felt this now. He would like to have known exactly how far Devigne had proceeded on his journey; there was nothing to tell him.

He crested the hill and walked along the summit. The atmosphere was so dense that at times he had to feel his way with his stick, like any blind man; a cloud of vapor swept across his face as if he had suddenly plunged into the smoke of some fire. He stood still until it had passed, and the air became clearer. All his senses seemed quickened, preternaturally acute; sounds reached him from all parts of the channel; fog horns were going continually, and the hoarse dissonance of steam whistles.

He seemed to be in a world of ominous sounds; fear was about. The vessels in the tideway were anticipating collision, perhaps destruction, at any moment; their fears were clamant, and came up to him as if expressed in actual words, as he felt his way along the cliff, or stopped to let the mist pass by. Some lights were visible where here and there the atmosphere was less dense; but even these seemed weird, unreal, like fiery eyes, dulled by pain.

Lechmar, practical, hard-headed, felt himself transformed under these new influences, rendered imaginative against his will. Never before had he passed through similar conditions. A London fog he knew; he would have discounted it. The lights of the great city would have fought with it, and to a certain extent conquered, asserted themselves; but these mist-wraiths were something quite apart, they enveloped sea and land, blending the whole in a curious, intangible, indistinct unity. He would like to have struck the fog with his stick, the cudgel he carried in his hand; it took the guise of an enemy, the enemy not merely of himself, but of all human life, luring the ships, in the tideway beneath him, to destruction. He could now understand the old Greek symbolism representing the powers of nature in human form, endowed with superhuman strength and extraordinary malevolence.

At the bottom of the cliffs the sea moaned a sad dirge—a hymn of despair.

Lechmar was listening intently, for he knew not what. The on-coming night was gathering about him; it could hardly be darker than the afternoon which preceded and led up to it. He started; then he swore at his own folly, the product of his own highly-strung nerves. A seagull shrieked overhead, and then swooped down past his face into the void beyond the edge of the cliff.

Immediately afterward the air lightened, as it had done at intervals throughout that ever-memorable fog; objects became much more distinct. Lechmar stood by a low wall, leaning his elbows upon it. He could now

see for the first time the lights of the castle, and pin-heads, as it were, of glowing embers, where the piers stretched out their tentacles into the waters of the channel. He had thought that not a soul but himself was stirring in that environment. Now, however, his quickened sensibility caught the sound of footsteps. He turned right round, and took firmer hold of his cudgel. It was absurd, of course, but his first impression, vivid and clear, was that anyone approaching him must be an enemy, out on a surreptitious errand, or he would not be stirring under these atmospheric conditions. Probably the errand on which he himself had come to Dover, and the suspicions which were rife among the naval authorities, helped to bring about his present combative frame of mind. His ear told him that not one only, but two persons were coming his way.

They were close upon him before Lechmar could distinguish even their outline; he caught a light murmur of conversation; the voices were soft and low, feminine. They came opposite to him on the further side of the way; he knew that he was not apparent to them. The wall against which he was standing had a projection close to his right elbow, much higher than the parapet on which he had been resting; it enveloped him in shadow.

Two women passed across his line of vision, walking very rapidly, with eager steps and set faces. The one nearest to him struck him at once as curiously beautiful even in the dimness of that passing vision. Her face had an appeal in it. For a moment he felt inclined to step forward and offer his services; to ask if they had lost their way. Had they shown any hesitation, any uncertainty as to the locality, such as he himself had been conscious of throughout his walk, he would have been impelled to speak to these passers-by, strangers though they were. But they showed no such thing; fear they might have—apprehension was written on their faces—but not uncertainty, neither hesitation nor doubt. It was clear they knew every inch of the way they meant to go, whether they liked the journey or not.

Lechmar stood without moving, without letting them suspect his proximity, until they had disappeared over the brow of the slope and entered the decline on the further side. The young man could not have told why, but this vision in the fog moved him strangely, filled him with a curious sense of pity. He seemed suddenly to have touched a cord of pain, mental, if not physical; to have felt it throbbing at the end of his fingers, sentient, elemental, infinitely disturbing.

Lechmar stood transfixed, trying to solve the problem of his own feelings, wondering why he was so interested, so sympathetically moved—he, who was not given to harboring sentiment. He had come out to look for Devigne, hoping that by this time his friend might be arriving by that very road; yet at this moment Devigne was entirely forgotten, his very existence obliterated in Lechmar's memory; he was obsessed by a new interest.

His mind had not had time to clear before a new happening occupied his attention, and first disturbed, then blended with the other which had just occupied him.

There was a sound of wheels on the metaled road. He had hardly realized what was coming before a car swept up the steep incline and came abreast of him. At this moment the mist had intensified once more, so that he could barely see what was outlined through it. Lechmar concluded that the car contained only the driver; no one was by his side, no heads protruded in front of the hood at the back. The car was going at top speed—at a rate, in fact, which seemed to the solitary onlooker as highly dangerous. It certainly would have been to any one who had not known every inch of the road very well. Even in that fleeting glance, when the car swept by like a phantom of the night, its general outline struck him as familiar; it suggested the carriage he had looked for that afternoon, the one

Devigne had admired.

Once more Lechmar felt an impulse to spring forward; to interfere in some way; to shout to the driver. It was absurd, of course; he had no business now, no excuse, any more than he had when the two women hastened by.

The women! The car must have reached them by now. Lechmar's blood suddenly stopped pulsing; a great apprehension seized him. Supposing that in the obscurity the women lost their nerve, and the car, traveling at break-neck speed, crashed into them? The whole terrible disaster was thrown on the sensitive plate of his imagination, like the reflection of a magic lantern. He sprang forward and began running. Of course, it was useless; he would be too late even to render assistance, if an accident had happened.

As he ran he missed the edge of the road beyond the end of the wall, where the open foreland began; his foot tripped, he fell heavily at full length, taking the breath out of his body, and stunning himself for an appreciable minute.

With some difficulty he gathered himself together, and sat down on the turf. He had dropped his stick, and fumbled for it in the murky dimness. He hardly knew what he was doing, or why he had run; the fall had shaken, confused him. Suddenly he became alert again; thoroughly aroused. Again he heard the sound of wheels. He tried to rise, but his head was still giddy; he knew he would fall once more, so he accepted the inevitable, remaining quiescent, just watching and listening.

The same car came abreast of him again, now going in the opposite direction to the one taken previously, heading towards Dover. The rate of progress was much less excessive. By the side of the driver sat the younger woman. Lechmar recognized her form; her face was buried in her hands. Was she afraid; or was she crying? The other woman might be in the tonneau, but if so she was hidden by the hood.

Involuntarily Lechmar uttered a shout, and this time succeeded in getting upon his feet. He swayed from side to side, but did not again fall. The driver of the car took no notice; either he heard nothing or he did not choose to stop. The car disappeared.

Lechmar, usually so acute, felt strangely confused. Walking through a fog, a dense atmosphere, in which real things seem unreal, and imagination conceives objects which turn out intangible, has an effect upon the sensibilities not easily appreciated by those who have not passed through it. Then, again, Lechmar had struck his head in falling, which added to the disabilities under which he already labored. His brain declined to act automatically; he exerted his will power to clear his perceptions. It took him quite an appreciable time to decide that the motor had actually passed across his line of vision; it had gone by so silently, and had no light at the back of it. Then it dawned upon him that this fact pointed to Devigne's discovery of the movable flap, in the garage at the Jolly Waterman.

As his brain cleared he came to the conclusion that the identity of the motor was fairly well established. Once more he heartily wished for Devigne's presence, and quick brain to focus the situation. He walked a few paces to assure himself that he had suffered no real damage from his accident; then he doubted what he should do. Should he follow the car in the direction of Dover, or should he walk on with a view to meeting his friend?

As he was facing these perplexities the mist cleared, the fog lifted, one of those intermissions which had marked it throughout, due possibly to some action of the variable wind.

Without coming to any final decision as to what course he would pursue, he went to the top of the steep incline over which the two women had passed, walking. It represented the highest point in the round, and would enable him to see at some distance, backwards and forwards.

He reached the summit, and looked out eagerly, hoping to see some signs of Devigne's motor. In this he was disappointed.

The air was clearer than it had been at any time previously during the evening. Lechmar could now see the

lights of the coast, and those of the vessels in the channel, transfigured into balls of flame. He stood still for a few minutes, his head still suffering from the effects of his fall; then he walked on again for some half-hour or so. The air had thickened again; he stopped, uncertain of his road. Through the dense atmosphere and profound stillness came the sound of a distant shot, the crack of a rifle, if he interpreted it aright; he wondered what it portended.

While he stood speculating he heard a motor approaching from the direction of Dover at a great rate. He jumped on one side to avoid it; the carriage swept by him without a single light being displayed, like some ominous specter. He felt himself surrounded by mystery; his brain appeared altogether incapable of finding his way through the labyrinth. Had he been deceived by some trick of imagination in thinking he heard a shot fired? It seemed so improbable. If he were right, had it any connection with this mysterious motor, which had raced by him like a thing possessed, regardless of the density of the atmosphere?

While he was revolving these doubts without moving from his place, the car came back again. This time it was fully lighted. He saw it had only one person on board—the driver; he was muffled up to the ears in a thick coat.

CHAPTER XVI.

"7 Grosvenor terrace, Nov. 20.

"Dearest Mother—I am afraid I have been dreadfully naughty for not writing the last two or three days. I have two letters from you unanswered. There seems so little time here for correspondence. One thing, I have been late in the mornings, and, I think, one wants to be fresh to write a chatty letter. I have not yet quite recovered from the effects of the delightful dance which Aunt Mary gave in my honor. I wrote to you on the morning of it, and told you all about the preparations. I can see myself at the dance now; it was delightful. Juliette told me I had never looked so well; she never flatters—me, at any rate! I certainly never enjoyed myself so much before. Aunt Mary makes such a splendid hostess; she looks after everyone without fussing. Some of the men were very nice; they danced so well, and showed they liked me—two things in their favor! You will want to know their names. One was Sir Harry Lester; he is one of the richest fellows now in society, neither married nor engaged. You will wonder what I think of him. I write to you, of course, in all confidence, as I should to no one else. I have seen Sir Harry Lester twice since the dance—yesterday, and again this morning. I went with him and his sister, Lady Montague, to a picture dealer's; he joined me when I was taking the dogs for a walk in the park this morning. He is the sort of fellow you would like; good looking, almost handsome, bright, full of high spirits, without any side. I do not think he fancies himself at all. You will be interested, but don't be alarmed, dear mother, he has shown me that he has a special liking in this quarter. Shall I own I was flattered; I am, now, only common sense has come to put a word in my ear. I think, if I had to make up my mind to live with a man altogether, I should like to be able to look up to him, to feel that he was stronger in every way than I am; I don't mean physically, but in character. Sir Harry does not convey that impression, although he can do many things well. Of course, he has not proposed to me, and I hope he will not. With a little encouragement he would have spoken this morning, but I managed to keep him at arm's length. Looking back upon it, I am now more glad that I did so than I was at the time. There, that is the end of that topic.

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any other first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. Write for special offers open for short time.

The Market for March

The month of March on the local market was featured by a record breaking run of hogs over any preceding month in the history of this market, while cattle receipts (calves included) and sheep receipts were in excess of any preceding March supplies.

The month's hog run reached a total of 108,467 head, receipts surpassing the former banner run, that of January of this year, by 16,237 head. A new hog record for one day's receipts was also made, when on March 24 a total of 8,575 hogs were yarded. For the first quarter of the year hog receipts at this market have reached a total of 275,309 head, an increase of 98,698 hogs, or nearly 50 per cent over the corresponding period last year, while the three months' total is but 5,531 head less than arrived during the entire twelve months of 1904, the first full calendar year in the history of this market.

March receipts of grown cattle total 58,254 head, a shortage of 1,045 from March last year, but an increase of 1,586 calves leaves a net increase for the month of 541 head, despite drouthy conditions in South Texas which tended to cut down the marketing from that section, which, under normal conditions, grows to large volume during that month. For the first quarter of the current year grown cattle receipts have increased 56,730 head and calf receipts decreased 2,687 head from the corresponding period last year.

Sheep receipts were considerably in excess of any preceding March movement, comparatively liberal supplies being attracted by a high level market. The supply of 14,167 head packed but 127 of being double the receipts for March, 1908. For the year to April 1, receipts of sheep at this market total 26,608, an increase of 9,725 over the like period last year.

Horse and mule receipts show an insignificant decrease of thirty-nine head from March, 1908, but for the first quarter of the year an increase of 1,513 is recorded.

These figures tend to show the continued rapid growth of Fort Worth as a live stock market center. The large increase in hog receipts is particularly gratifying as it is in hog receipts that the shortage here has always been felt most by packers, although there is demand for more good stock of all classes than have been available in the past, and this demand is constantly enlarging as local packers broaden their territory and increase their killing capacities.

Course of the Market. Cattle.

Steers have constituted a large share of the month's grown cattle receipts, with Southern grassers slightly in the majority. The market on beef grades was in good shape throughout the month, a good demand prevailing at most all times and closing prices being at the high point, or on a level around 25 cents higher on most classes than at the close of February. There was a good representation of all classes included in a sixty-eight-car steer supply yarded on the closing day of the month and the following prices paid that day well indicate the market basis on all classes: Good to prime heavy corn-fed steers, 1,200 to 1,355 pounds, \$5.85 to \$6.50, short-fed corn steers of a medium to fairly good 915 to 1,100-pound class, \$4.90 to \$5.25; good 950 to 1,110-pound meal-fed steers, \$4.90 to \$5.40; medium weight and flesh around \$4.65 to \$4.90; good 1,000 to 1,165-pound Southern grassers, \$4.90 to \$5.25; fair quality and fair fleshed 850 to 950-pound grassers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common thin to decent light killers, \$3.80 to \$4.40.

Stock and feeding steers strengthened in sympathy with the rising market on beef grades. Very few steers of fair weight and decent flesh went back to the country, packers absorbing nearly

all such at prices above the feeder limit. A few loads, however, of desirable feeder quality sold up to \$4.50 to \$4.75 to country buyers. The best 700 to 800-pound stockers sold up to \$4.00 to \$4.25, but most of the stock steers coming were an ordinary to fair light class selling from \$3.00 to \$3.65. Stocker cows closed a little lower for the month, due to packers' neglect of anything in the cow line in thin or canner flesh.

The trade on butcher cows and heifers showed a much more steady level during March than the preceding month, although prices continued uneven. Good butcher grades generally held up well and closed a little higher on the month's trading, selling at most all times to a good strong demand. On medium grades that trade was more irregular but at the close prices were on a somewhat stronger basis than at the close of February. Canner stuff was of dull sale most all month, a condition that affected to an extent the trade on thin young cows to the country outlet. Good stock cows suffered very slightly, however, although the old shelly canners closed lower. Sales near the close of the month included one load of prime corn-fed heifer calves, mates of prize winners and averaging around 620, at \$6, a large number of good spayed heifers at \$4.75, best odd fat beefy cows of heavy weight at \$5.00 to \$5.75, and bunches of heavy corn-fed cows around \$4.65 to \$4.85. Good grass cows from South Texas reached \$4.10 to \$4.15 in carload lots, while a pretty desirable class of killers sold around \$3.75. Fair to medium butcher grades sold largely from \$2.75 to \$3.10, the better grades of stock cows from \$2.65 to \$3.00, and strict canners largely from \$2.00 to \$2.50, with hard shells as low as \$1.50 to \$1.80.

Bulls opened the month at an advance, which was more than lost by the end of the third week. Later, the market reacted and closed higher on

butcher grades than at the month's opening, with good to choice heavy fed sorts making \$3.50 to \$3.75 in carlots, medium fed \$3.25 to \$3.40, fair to good stock bulls from \$2.75 to \$3.25, bolognas around \$3, and common thin and canner grades from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

A gradual advance was scored on calves, most classes closing 25c to 50c higher than at the month's opening. Late in the month outside packers paid \$6.25 for four loads of Southern vealers, but aside from this spot, \$6 bought the best lights. A desirable class of heavy fed calves closed around \$3.85 to \$4.15, this class closing about 25c lower than at the high time, but higher than a month ago. Stock calves sold relatively high all month, some going back to the country within the last week costing around \$3.50 to \$3.75, while a plain class of mixed heavy calves in light to fair flesh made \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Hogs.

The month's record breaking, hog run was sold on the highest average price basis for any month since last September. Tops sold at \$6.15 and the bulk at \$5.50 to \$6.05 on the opening day, from which level the market gradually advanced until tops closely crowded the \$7 notch on several days near the month's close. Receipts included a very large quota of piggy light stuff cashed in by reason of the high level of the market and the scarcity and high price of corn, and finished heavy packers commanded a premium throughout the month. Tops reached \$6.95 on March 30, while on the closing day, with a \$6.90 top and a \$6.20 to \$6.75 bulk, the market showed an advance of nearly 75c per hundred over the month's opening.

March proved to be a high month in

the sheep trade and a strong demand from local packers kept prices here generally on a high comparative level. Fed woolled wethers sold at high as \$5.75 to \$6.00, though \$5.50 bought an extra good class of 92-pound fall clipped grass wethers near the month's close. Two shipments of spring lambs, received at the month's end, sold at \$8.00 and \$8.50.

Receipts.

Fort Worth receipts for the month compared with the corresponding month in 1908, 1907 and 1906:

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Cattle	58,254	59,299	46,339	46,793
Calves	5,086	3,502	4,262	2,211
Hogs	108,467	74,647	72,220	66,525
Sheep	14,167	7,147	8,077	5,935
Horses and mules	1,292	1,331	1,996	1,192

Receipts from January 1:

	1909.	1908.
Cattle	193,554	136,824
Calves	19,546	22,227
Hogs	275,309	176,611
Sheep	26,608	16,883
Horses and mules	5,479	3,968

Receipts for the year by months are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Shp. H&M.
January	78,069	11,402	92,230	4,987
February	57,241	3,058	74,612	7,454
March	58,254	5,086	108,467	14,167

CONDITIONS AT TOYAH.

TOYAH, Texas.—Lee Kingston was a visitor to Toyah recently and states that the cattle on his range are showing, to a large extent, the great need of rain.

It is reported that the Phantom Lake tract, embracing 2,800 acres of fine farming land, having on it a partly developed irrigating system, and located at the head of Toyah creek, has been sold to a Fort Davis man.

The drilling of the artesian well south of town goes along without interruption so far, and the work is watched with much interest by the citizens of this community, for it is known that the water will be put to practical use.

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Weak, Nervous or Diseased, Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me



If you are suffering with diseases of the STOMACH, Liver, Skin and Blood, come and see me. I will convince you that what I say is true. I successfully treat and CURE CHRONIC DISEASES. Men and women who today are a burden to themselves and friends and who are counting the days until their sufferings shall cease, may be well and strong if they will but take advantage of my methods of treatment. Examination and Consultation FREE. Call today.

DR. A. A. BROWER TREATS AND CURES DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, SKIN AND THE BLOOD

He Cures Quickly and Permanently. Hundreds Have Given Testimony of His Ability to Cure When Others Have Failed.

I AM POSITIVELY THE MASTER OF SKIN, LIVER, STOMACH AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Eczema in its most dreaded form yields to my treatment and the results of tainted blood are eradicated from the system. I cannot perform miracles, but nearly everything is possible to those who have the ability and energy.

Special Department for Diseases of Women
Lady Attendant—Write for Literature.
Ladies, do not be operated on for your troubles until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cases cured without the knife. Moderate charges, fair dealing, faithful services and speedy cures are responsible for my immense practice.

I successfully treat all forms of Chronic and Nervous Diseases, Blood Poison, Nervo-Vital Troubles, Stomach Troubles, All Forms of Skin Diseases, Catarrh of All Forms, Eczema, Piles, Swollen Glands, Nervousness, Debility, Varicose Veins, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles and all Chronic Diseases of Men and Women. I guarantee to cure Varicocele, Piles and Fistula.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCED YOU MY TREATMENT CURES.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

Free Consultation, Examination, Advice Free

Either in person or by letter. \$10.00 X-Ray examination

Office Hours:
9 a. m. to 12 m.
and from 1 to 5:30
12 o'clock.

A. A. BROWER, M. D.

Office Over Pitman's Grocery Store, Opposite Delaware Hotel.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Gives A Fortune

She Will Spend \$50,000 In Giving Medical Treatment Absolutely FREE to Suffering Women.

Will Be Sent To Every Woman Who Is Ailing.

A Million Women Bless Her Name

Grateful Letters From All Over the World Tell of Wonderful Cures With Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment.

Over a million women have already accepted Mrs. Miller's generous offer to give free to every sufferer a regular treatment of her mild home remedy. From every civilized country come thousands upon thousands of kind, grateful letters from ladies whose hearts overflow with gratitude because this pleasant vegetable remedy has restored them to old-time health and strength.



Mrs. Francis M. Harris of Dover, La., writes: "I feel like a new woman and can do my work without having that old, tired feeling. I am happy to know that I am well again."

"It has relieved me of my constant suffering and I have not words to express my gladness. It was surely a Godsend to me, and I thank Him that there is such a wonderful medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. Carrie Bailey, Pinckneyville, Ala.

Mrs. Miller's remedy is the surest in the world. She asks no one to take her word, but only wants to prove it to any sufferer. Mail the coupon if you are a sufferer from any female complaint to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. Prove for yourself at Mrs. Miller's expense that this marvelous remedy should cure you. Do not delay; send the coupon now.

There Is Some One Near You Cured By Mrs. Miller.

There is hardly a country, city, town or village in which there does not reside some grateful lady who has been relieved after years of suffering and permanently cured by Mrs. Miller's mild home treatment, even after doctors and physicians failed. No matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women.

Only bear this in mind. Her offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send the free coupon to Mrs. Miller without another day's delay.

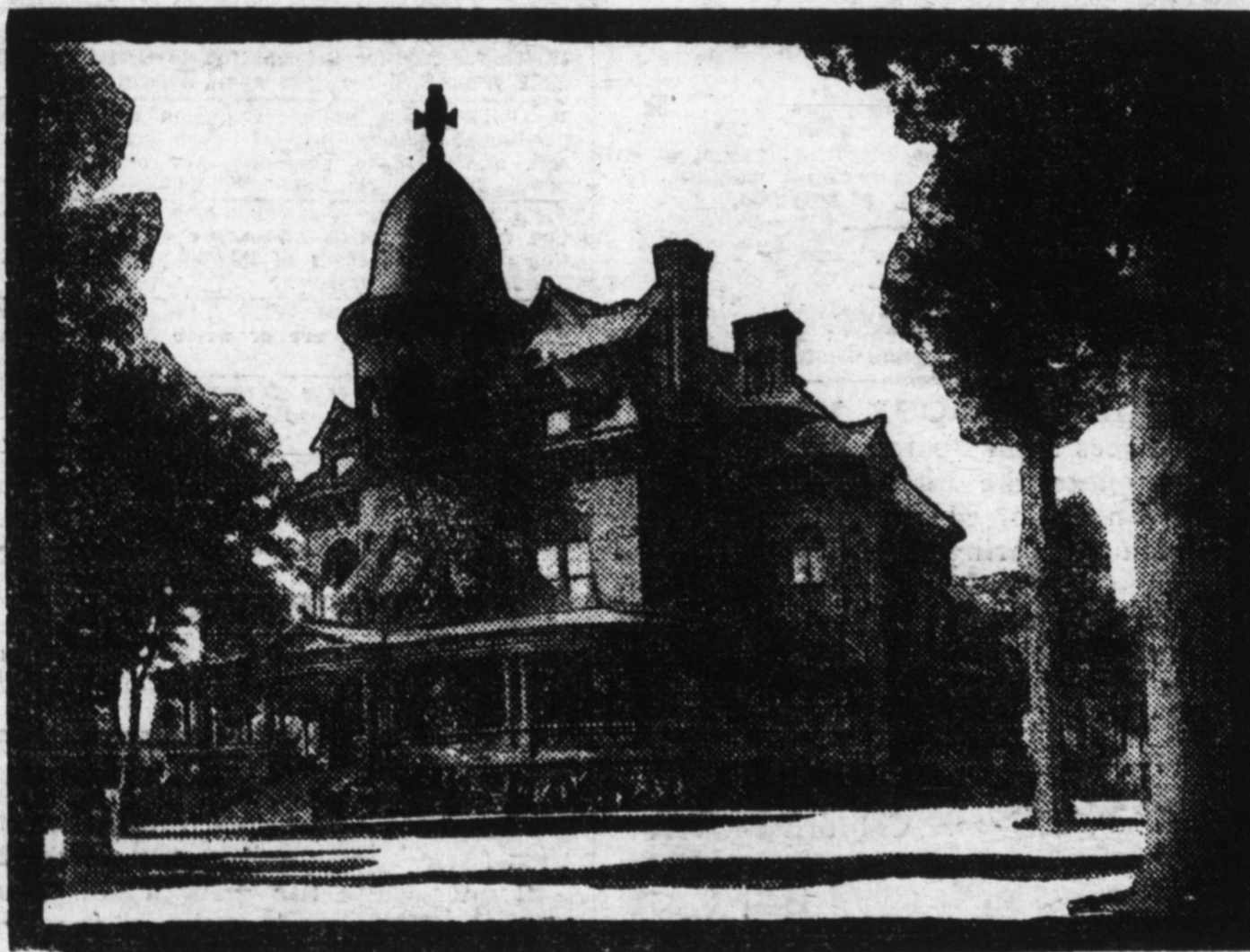
Send No Money. Just Your Name and Address, If You Are A Sufferer From Any Woman's Disease or Piles.

In the past few years Mrs. Miller has given \$125,000.00 in sending medicine to afflicted women.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and

these who are suffering and unable to find relief.

Mrs. Miller's wonderful remedy is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhoea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse,



Mrs. Miller's Home. From Here She Directs the Distribution of Her medicine to Those Who Suffer.

piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred lady clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Some time ago it was announced that she would give to women who suffered from female diseases another \$10,000.00 worth of her medicine. She has fulfilled this promise, but as she is still receiving requests from thousands upon thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used her remedy, she has decided to give away \$50,000.00 more to

scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growth; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause or no matter of how long standing.

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

All that is necessary is to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in your name and address and send it to Mrs. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. The medicine and book will be sent to you at once. Send now before the \$50,000.00 worth is all gone.

How To Cure Any Case of Piles.

I want to tell you flatly and plainly that any woman, or man either, for that matter, who suffers from any form of piles, may place their faith absolutely in my treatment. They won't be disappointed. It's intended for piles as well as diseased membrane surfaces, no matter where located, and I verily believe that this remedy has cured more bad cases of piles of all kinds than all the so-called "pilecures" and doctors in the country.

A cure with my remedy is speedy. It's safe and it's lasting. The intense torture, the burning, smarting and itching stop at once and you feel better right from the start. Send for my free treatment at once and see for yourself.

Why Men Desert Their Wives.

Eighty Per Cent of Wife Desertions and Divorce Due to Female Weakness.

I should have taken better care of myself, I suppose. I was sick and suffering. No one but a woman can ever know how I suffered. I was irritable. I couldn't be to my husband the wife that I ought to have been. He, being a man, couldn't understand. We drifted apart. He sought his pleasures elsewhere. Finally there was nothing but the divorce court that could settle our differences.

That's the sad story that eight out of every ten women who have passed through the ordeal of the divorce court, as well as the countless thousands of deserted wives who are not divorced, know deep-down in her heart was the real cause of her trouble.

A sick wife, a neglected home, and the publicity and disgrace of the court room to end it all. There wouldn't be half as much talk of the divorce evil in the world if only every wife and mother would realize her duty to preserve her health and strength.

No woman has the right to expect her husband to devote his leisure hours to his home and her when she is leading a dragged-out, hopeless, down-in-the-mouth existence that would discourage the greatest optimist on earth.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller's marvelous home remedy has done more to prevent divorce than all the messages to congress and conventions in the world. The woman who is bright and cheerful and well has a home that reflects her own good feeling and discontent finds no place therein.

Mrs. Miller's aid and advice is as free to you as God's sunshine or the air you breathe. She wants to prove to you her common sense home treatment will cure you just as surely as it cured her years ago in her humble cottage.

If you are a sufferer from any female trouble, no matter what it is, send the coupon below to Mrs. Cora B. Miller at once.

Put Your Faith in Mrs. Miller.

My word that any home treatment should unfailingly relieve you of female diseases or piles doesn't necessarily mean anything. But when my word and medicine is backed up by over a million ladies, that's evidence you cannot doubt. There is hardly a county or small village in the land that does not number some poor sufferer cured. I didn't force them to use my medicine. They took it of their own free will and it cured them. You can put your faith in that sort of a remedy every time. Just cut out the coupon, send it today and prove what this marvelous treatment will do for you.

THIS NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

"I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cora B. Miller. I most cheerfully and voluntarily testify that myself and family have been greatly benefited by the use of Mrs. Miller's home remedies and heartily recommend them to the general public."—Rev. F. G. Roscamp, D. D., Presbyterian minister. Do not delay. Send the coupon today.

Free Treatment Coupon.

This coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 7313 Miller Bldg., Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

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