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This Man has Hatched Heel-Flies

Slowly but surely The Stockman-Journal is running the elusive heel-fly into a corner. When it started out after the pesky bug (or is it only an insect) several weeks ago, this paper had somewhat hazy views on the subject. We knew, of course, that there was something called a heel-fly, but never did we anticipate the eloquent contributions on the subject which succeeded that original innocent inquiry.

To date the discussion stands as follows:

President Callan of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas declares that heel-flies hatch from the grubs found in the backs of cattle and called "wolves" or "warbles." F. Rothe of D'Hanis says maybe they do and maybe they don't, his effort to hatch anything from the aforesaid grubs having proven a failure. S. Arthur Johnson of Colorado declares the heel-flies lay their eggs on the hair of cattle near the heels and that the eggs are licked off, are hatched in the mouth, and from there the grubs work their way into the cattle's backs. H. A. Halbert of Coleman, Texas, says the flies lay their eggs under the skin at the heel and from there the grubs crawl up the animal's hind legs to the point in the back where the warbles usually appear.

Secretary Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association says the flies lay their eggs on the heels and he doesn't know whether under the skin or outside of it, but he does know that when a boy he used to tickle old cows' heels with a stick in order to see them (the cow, not the flies) stampede.

At the time he thought the heel-flies laid their eggs under the skin, but now he inclines to the belief that this wouldn't be necessary, as the cows could feel the flies at work in their hair and stampede from fright. He doesn't understand, nor does The Stockman-Journal, why cattle should stampede at flies laying eggs merely on their hair, which could do not harm until they are licked off. The Stockman-Journal inclines to the opinion that if this were the case the old cows at least, if not the calves, would exercise some self-control and keep from licking the eggs off.

Nor does The Stockman-Journal understand why the grubs go to the trouble of climbing up to the tops of the cattle's backs instead of being content to stay somewhere else unless it is because the most sunshine falls on the backs of the cattle and therefore helps them mature there more quickly than anywhere else.

Here's a Man Who's Hatched Them.

But—
This week The Stockman-Journal prints the most interesting letter it has thus far received in the heel-fly controversy. It is from a man who

New Light on Discussion

says he has actually hatched real heel-flies from the grubs found in the backs of cattle. Furthermore, he says he was the first man to do it.

His name is George Wolf Holstein, his postoffice Hamby, and his ranch is in Shackelford county. Mr. Holstein is a breeder of saddle horses and Herefords and his interesting letter follows:

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Apropos to the discussion in late numbers of The Stockman-Journal in regard to the "heel-fly," it may be of interest to your readers to learn of the first, so far as I am aware, successful attempt to prove that the

grubs found in the backs of cattle were the larvae of the heel fly, was made in Texas.

The winter of 1888 was the first I had spent in Texas and naturally the loss of condition, to say nothing of life, caused by the attacks of some insect which was, I was told, called the heel-fly attracted my attention, and I attempted to learn something of its character and habits with a view of protecting the cattle from its attacks.

Talking with neighboring cattlemen I soon found a great diversity of opinion, some holding that no such thing as a heel-fly existed, whilst others were equally certain that it did, and that

it was the cause of all the mischief. After a lapse of more than twenty years I do not now remember, all my memoranda having been destroyed by fire, what led me to think that possibly the grubs or "wolves" found in the backs of cattle were the larvae of the heel-fly, but I did and at once proceeded to attempt to verify the conjecture. At that time all who believed in the existence of the fly supposed that it actually deposited its eggs under the skin and that it was the pain caused by the puncturing of the skin to effect this which caused the animal to make such desperate efforts to escape its attacks.

The question then arose, where did the metamorphosis take place; was it in the backs of the cattle, and did the perfect insect emerge through the opening in the skin?

Observation soon convinced me that it must occur on or in the ground and I proceeded to put it to the test, taking a glass jar which I partially filled with moist earth, I secured several of the "wolves" by pressing them from the sack under the skin and placing them on the earth in the jar, covered the top with thin muslin and awaited results. In a short time it became evident that my attempt was a failure, and I then concluded that probably the larvae had not reached maturity. I therefore proceeded to search the cow lot for one which, having escaped naturally, would undoubtedly be mature, but without success until I was fortunate enough to see one just as it emerged and rolled off a cow's back. Placing it in the jar I watched it bury itself in the moist earth, tied on the muslin cover and again awaited results.

In due time I was rewarded by the appearance of a fly unlike any I had seen. Transferring it to my cyanide bottle I drove into town, where it was at once pronounced by all cattlemen who had ever seen one, a veritable heel-fly. I sent the specimen to the bureau of entomology, bureau of agriculture, where it was referred to Professor Cooper Curtice, who was at the time investigating the matter.

This led to a very interesting correspondence with Professor Curtice, who wrote me that just after my specimen, which he identified as hypoderma lineata, reached him he had himself obtained a perfect specimen from larvae secured at the abattoir at Washington, where he was pursuing his investigations. Thus two persons, hundreds of miles distant from each other, reached the same result at practically the same time.

Professor Curtice made an exhaustive study of the life history of the heel-fly, which was published by the department in a bulletin and can, I presume, be obtained by any one in-

Lynch Four at Ada, Okla.,

Four men, well known in Fort Worth, were lynched by a mob at Ada, Okla., early Monday morning. J. B. Miller, often called "Kid" and known as "Jim" Miller, and B. B. Burrell were both arrested in Fort Worth a short time ago and taken to Ada for trial, charged with complicity in the murder from ambush of A. A. Bobbit on Feb. 27.

No one saw the killing, but it is claimed Bobbit before death stated that Miller shot him. The four men are:

J. B. Miller, former ranger and deputy United States marshal, Fort Worth.

B. B. Burrell, real estate dealer, Fort Worth.

Jesse West, cattleman, Canadian, Texas.

Joe Allen, cattleman, Canadian, Texas.

The examining trial of the four men was held Thursday and the men were held to await the action of the grand jury. About 3 o'clock Monday morning a mob of about sixty-five men formed at Ada and marched to the jail. Very few of them wore masks and there was little noise or disorder. It is said the mob was composed of some of the best known citizens of the town.

Only one man was on guard at the jail and he was easily overpowered. In fact, no resistance was offered the mob. The four prisoners were dragged from their cells and taken directly across the street, where ropes were waiting, tied to the rafters of an empty barn. These were tied around the necks of the men and temporary platforms kicked out from under them.

At daylight the bodies of the four were still hanging in the empty barn where the mob left them. Miller leaves a wife and three children in Fort Worth. His widow runs a rooming house on East Weatherford street, between Main and Rusk, and just opposite the court house.

Two of the children made orphans by the lynching are regular attendants at the First Methodist church Sunday school. The three children are Claude B., aged 17; Clement, aged 14; and Mary Wesley Miller, aged 11 years. A telegram to the mother told her of the lynching about 8 o'clock in the morning.

She wired to have the body brought to Fort Worth at once for burial. B. B. Burrell, the other Fort Worth victim of the lynching, was well known here, and when taken to Oklahoma for complicity in the affair waived extra-

dition, saying that there could be no way of connecting him with the killing and treating the whole thing as a joke.

He has lived here for some time. Formerly he was cashier in a bank at Muskogee and recently has been identified with the real estate business here. He has lived more or less in Duncan, Ok.

Miller and Burrell

Both Arrested Here.

Miller was arrested in a house seventeen miles northwest of Fort Worth

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(Continued on page 15.)

How They Killed Beef in the Old Days

The methods of slaughtering and dressing animals for market vary in different countries, says S. M. Lesene, in the Dallas News. In some countries the regulations by law are quite rigid, and practically protect consumers against the danger of contracting disease by the eating of impure meats. On the other hand, in some countries the butcher is not hampered to any considerable extent by the restraints of the law, but is left pretty much to himself to pursue his own methods in getting, slaughtering and dressing the animals with which he supplies his customers with their daily rations of fresh meat.

In this connection it may be interesting to some of the readers of this paper to refer to some of the Texas methods which obtained in the "good old days" which made up the years of "long ago," and even if we should come on down to the present time, perhaps we would find that some of our methods will not now compare favorably with those of some Asiatic and other countries in regard to protection against unclean and unwholesome meats.

Many old Texans can recall the time when a large per cent of the beef which was found in the markets in those "halcyon days of the eternal past," was butchered and dressed upon the range. Nor was the butcher always over-scrupulous in the quality of the beef selected for his customers. In the years gone by it was frequently the case, and possibly the same practice is still pursued in some localities today, that when the town butcher needed to supply his market with fresh meat, he and his assistant equipped themselves with rifle, ax and butcher knives, hopped into the market wagon, which perhaps was never washed out twice a year, except by the rains, and drove out among the cattle grazing upon the range.

Killed on the Spot.

When an animal was found that would pass for beef it was then and here shot down, skinned and quartered, thrown into the wagon and conveyed to the market, where it was sold to customers. Perhaps in many instances water never touched the meat until it reached the cook, especially in cases where the animal was found and slaughtered some distance from water.

It may also be remarked that in those days it was seldom the case that a grown cow killed for market was ever found with a sound liver. Their livers were all more or less covered or punctured with liverflukes, or in the Texas cowboy vernacular of those days, "liver leeches."

The young cattle were more or less exempted from this malady, the disease being generally attributed to the impure water that the cattle in those days were compelled to drink. It was not uncommon for hundreds of cattle, horses and sheep to be driven by thirst to drink from the same impure mud hole which reeked with filth. This was in the days which preceded the advent of the barbed wire pastures and windmills. Again, it may be stated, that in the winter time, when the butcher went upon the range to kill an animal to supply his market with beef, he could not be choicer in his selection, but was compelled to kill such as he could make pass by a scratch, as beef.

How They Got Bacon.

The manner by which many used to catch and save their bacon is also a matter that is not altogether devoid of interest. Those who lived near the bottoms usually had their herds of hogs running upon the range. They were usually left to fatten upon the mast. As soon as the acorns and pecans began to fall the hogs would run after them, and would sometimes wan-

der miles from their accustomed range never to return again.

When winter came they were usually in fine condition for making bacon. At this season when a cold norther came each head of a family, with his wagon and team, grub, axes, scalding pots, packing barrels, salt, rifles, "hog dogs," and two or three men would repair to the bottoms. The man with the wagon, who was usually the cook, was directed to some available spot on or near the creek bank where he should go and pitch camp. The mounted men with the guns and dogs then struck out for the bottoms and jungles.

The hogs having been left to themselves upon a good range, where the acorns and pecans were plentiful, generally became wild as they grew fat. When the dogs struck a trail and routed a "bunch," a lively time then ensued until the object of pursuit was brought to bay and slain. This invariably occurred in the thickest parts of the jungle—among vines, briars, underbrush and fallen timber. Sometimes when they were unusually wild they would run almost equal to a deer, and in such instances the men and dogs were put to a test of skill and endurance if they captured their "bacon."

During such cases the bottoms resounded and reverberated with the yelping of dogs, the rattling of the horses' feet and the discharging of firearms. Whenever a fat hog showed himself he thereby presented himself as a worthy target for his pursuers. No one ever thought of examining marks. Often when the bunch was brought to bay they put up a

fight as though they knew it meant life or death to them, and frequently it was such a battle that made it dangerous to men and dogs.

Feasts at Midnight.

These "drives" and chases were often accompanied with much fun, excitement and thrilling adventure, but this all passed away when the last hog was slain, and then came the real labor of the day. The hogs which had been slain and left at various places in the bottoms while the chase was on had to be packed to camp, cleaned, salted and packed down before there was any camp that night. Sometimes long after night had enveloped the dismal camp in its folds of darkness and forest gloom, some member of the party would come riding into camp, packing one hog on his horse, and maybe dragging another with a rope tied to the horn of his saddle or his horse's tail.

It mattered not how late the hour or hard the labor, every hog brought into camp had to be dressed and salted down before there was any retiring to rest for the night. But while this work is progressing a large log heap is burning and blazing and throwing its weird light upon the trees of the forest, savory fumes from choice bits of liver, welts and spare ribs roasting upon the coals are rising upon the humid air. When these tempting morsels, accompanied by corn bread and black coffee are spread before the men, who are worn and fatigued from the day's labor and exertion, they were esteemed an ideal meal while only those who have had the privilege of enjoying such a repast under such circumstances can duly appreciate.

Colonel Poole's Letter

Editor Stockman-Journal:

I boarded the train at Aledo on Sunday, April 4, headed for Roswell, N. M., to see the sights and take in the stockmen's convention of the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico. I found the country dry and needing rain badly all along the line.

I arrived in Roswell on the morning of the 6th and found the little city crowded with stockmen and sight-seers. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by George Slaughtering, who was elected president of this association one year ago. George makes a splendid presiding officer.

Everything went off smoothly in the convention, which was largely attended by its members.

Roswell deserves great credit for taking care of such a large assembly. This is one among the best towns or cities in New Mexico, and is rapidly improving. I interviewed quite a number of stockmen from all over West Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. All reported stock having gone through the winter in good shape and with very little loss, yet they report it is extremely dry and all their cries are "give us rain." There is quite a good deal of trading going on in this Western country in steer cattle. The buyers from Kansas and other Northern grassing portions of the country are taking everything in sight at stiff prices.

The Littlefield Cattle company has just closed a deal selling to a Northern buyer 3,000 3 and 4-year-old steers, prices private.

Rube Clayton of Lubbock, Texas, has just closed a deal selling 2,000 3 and 4-year old steers to a Kansas buyer at \$40 per head for 4-year-olds, and \$38 per head for 3-year-olds,

which are being shipped out now from Plainview. This is an exceptionally fine bunch of steers, as I saw them one year ago, when Clayton was receiving them.

It would string this letter out too long to make mention of all my old friends whom I met here. Uncle Josh Morrison and Joe Long of Portales, N. M., two prominent officials of that county, were on hand, and as usual were behaving very nicely. I have a grudge against Uncle Josh for selling me out here two years ago when the convention met here, but he and I have buried the hatchet now and are going to be good.

J. O. Watson, H. L. Fuqua, N. Hunter and several others of Claude, Texas, were here also, and extended me the right hand of fellowship; also W. A. Davis. Davis says he wants to buy two good jacks. Any one of the readers of The Stockman-Journal having such animals for sale, write him at Claude, Texas. He has the money to plank down for the same.

I am sorry to report my old-time friend, Colonel Clabe W. Merchant, is seriously ill at Carlsbad, N. M. I had the pleasure of spending one night at Pecos City with Dr. Vinsant and his good wife. They are both elegant people and I want to thank them for so many nice attentions.

I will have something else to say about this Western country next week. Now I shall say good-night.

C. C. POOLE.

MONEY IN SHORT-FED COWS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—N. E. McPherson of St. Marys, Kan., marketed last week two carloads of short-fed cows that made him a profit. Mr. McPherson has been feeding cattle a

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams

The most stylish dresses are possible at moderate cost, with these fine Zephyrette Dress Ginghams made by our scientific new process. Their beautiful designs in fast colors, and their fine, durable fabric add greatly to their economy.

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Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.

good many years, and this winter switched off to cows for a change, and finds that it was a very safe move on his part. These cows were bought on this market about seventy days ago at \$3.30. While on fed they put on a gain of three pounds a day, a very good gain, everything considered. They sold at \$4.65, a gain over the buying price of \$1.35. "I feed a ration of ground corn, cotton seed meal and alfalfa," said Mr. McPherson to the Drovers' Telegram. "I fed them about four pounds each a day, and they seemed to put on fat very fast from the very start. I am inclined to believe that cows of the right kind are more profitable than steers. I think I made a mistake, however, when I bought these cows, that I did not invest in a little better grade. But when I bought them they were about the only kind I could get. In recent years there seems to have sprung up a great demand for cows and heifers. They seem to be about the best sellers on the yards. Often when good steers are slow sellers cows and heifers of the good class will sell readily. To invest in high priced feeding steers, and then feed them on high priced corn is becoming a little too risky for the ordinary cattle feeder. We must seek the cheaper cattle, and use the mixed feeds, and put them on the fat with the least possible cost. The feeding proposition is becoming more of a science all the time."

WILD CATTLE TROUBLE.

Much has been written lately about wild horses infesting certain mountain ranges of the West and menacing the interests of stockmen. Now comes a report from a district in the Shasta national forest of California that wild cattle have become a nuisance.

These animals are the descendants of domestic cattle, but having run without restraint for several generations have become as wild as deer. Stockmen will not apply for ranges infested by these cattle since tame cattle soon adopt the habits of their wild relatives and become equally as unmanageable. It is impossible to gather young stock in the fall which have run with these animals even for a season.

The majority of the stockmen desire to shoot them, but certain mountain dwellers claim them and shoot an occasional one for winter beef. The forest officers will in conjunction with the stockmen interested, investigate the matter this summer and decide upon some plan of ridding ranges of this pest.

OSAGE CONTROVERSY IS UNSETTLED

Katy Gets Injunction

A clash between the railroads and state authorities of Oklahoma regarding the quarantine line of Osage county has, during the past week, been almost the sole topic of discussion by cattlemen of Fort Worth.

Starting with the serious prospect of stopping shipments from Texas to the Osage pastures and causing heavy losses to cattlemen who had contracted for cars and to the railroads, which had made preparations for the movement, the controversy got to the bloodshed stage Saturday when a company of farmers met a party of cowboys near Bartlesville and exchanged shots in a brief but spirited battle. The cowboys were attempting to drive a herd of cattle across the state quarantine line when the farmers appeared and endeavored to force them back.

When the cowboys refused to obey the orders of the farmers to turn the herd a sharp skirmish followed, both sides shooting from protection. The cattle were stampeded, but the cowboys won the fight, driving off the farmers. One cowboy, named Pugh, was dangerously wounded. The cattle which caused the fight are the property of William Little of Ramona, Texas, and were being taken into the lands of the Osage nation for grazing.

The trouble is the direct outgrowth of the difference between state and federal authorities in placing the quarantine line. The government places Osage county south of the quarantine line, while the state places it north of the line. According to the federal regulation cattle can be taken into Osage county without restriction from interstate points.

Two injunctions have been asked, one by each of the contending sides. The county attorney of Osage county has asked for an injunction restraining the railroads from shipping in cattle from below the "tick line" and the Katy railroad has asked a counter injunction restraining the county attorney from getting his injunction restraining shipments.

The fight between the Oklahoma farmers and the cowmen was fierce, while it lasted, and the only reason that there were not more fatalities is that the farmers beat a hasty retreat when it was seen that the Texas cowboys meant business and were determined to move the cattle into the forbidden territory.

It is feared that the farmers who are much wrought up over the matter, will seek reinforcements and will return and give the cowmen further battle. The cattle causing the trouble are now safely within the county and the cattlemen are determined to keep them there. It is believed attempts will be made to drive more herds in later and more trouble is feared.

Held Government Territory.

It will be recalled that announcement was made a short time ago to the effect that federal authorities had held the federal quarantine restrictions alone applicable to Osage county and Texas cattlemen accordingly rejoiced at the prospect of moving their cattle to pasturage.

State Files Injunction.

Last Wednesday came the sudden announcement that the state of Oklahoma had filed injunction proceedings against the Katy, Santa Fe and Midland Valley railroads to prevent their unloading Southern cattle in the Osage nation.

Katy Takes a Hand.

On receipt of this news Warren V. Galbreath of Fort Worth, general live stock agent for the Katy, left promptly for the territory, where he succeeded Thursday in getting an injunction against L. F. Roberts, county attorney of Osage county, restraining him from interfering with cattle shipment of

his (Galbreath's) road. This injunction was issued temporarily and a hearing was set for Tuesday, April 20.

About 30,000 cattle have already been moved from Texas to the Osage nation and it is estimated the full movement would be 100,000 head if it is not interfered with.

Situation Tang'ed.

Warren V. Galbreath, who has just returned from Oklahoma, said: "It was indeed a grave situation. Had we not succeeded in stopping the injunction, it would have resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to the railroads and much more to the cattlemen of Texas. Thousands of head of cattle had been received by the railroads and thousands more were under contract. As common carriers, we were forced to deliver the goods, and in consequence of this it is easy to see where our losses would come in.

"Many cattlemen had secured their leases, some have cattle on the Osage county ranges, with others following and still thousands of others being

gathered and driven from shipment. It was up to us to do something, and do it now. A number of attorneys said we could not get an injunction in the federal court, but I contended that we could, and went about doing it.

"There were many sides to the question, especially with regard to the quarantine lines. The state of Oklahoma controverted the action of the federal bureau of animal industry by placing Osage county above the quarantine line, while the federal government places it below. The law provides that where national and state quarantine regulations conflict the state must give way. This was the first horn of the dilemma to be seized, and it proved a very effective hold. In the framing of the constitution of Oklahoma it seems that the establishment of the quarantine line of the Osage country had been left to the federal government, while the state legislature tacked on a little clause placing it above the line.

"Another point in the controversy is

in the fact that not more than 5 per cent of the residents of Osage county are farmers in the strict sense of the term, and as the citizens are principally Osage Indians, they prefer renting their lands at from 50 cents to \$1 per acre to opening it up into farms; so, as a result of this, out of sixty witnesses summoned, there were but three who were opposed to the admission of Texas cattle. This is just a little insight into the situation, which leads us to believe that when the case is tried on its merits the federal government will sustain us."

Later—

A telegram was received by the local office of the Katy Monday morning stating that the hearing of the temporary injunction secured against the county attorney of Osage county by the Katy, had been postponed until May 5. The move was made at the request of the Osage county attorney and amounts practically to an admission of defeat as until the hearing is held cattle can be moved to the Osage nation, and it is believed that by May 5 all the Texas cattle scheduled for the Osage nation will have been taken care of.

S. & S. May Come South

The annual report of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company, officially issued last week, shows that the company did a gross business in the year ended December 31, 1908, of about \$100,000,000, which is estimated to have been about 25 per cent of the total of all the big western concerns combined.

In order to make the financial and calendar year coincide in the future the statement covers only eleven months, to December 31, 1908. For this period the net earnings were \$1,645,129, or at the rate of \$1,794,686 for a full year the latter figure at the rate of slightly more than 41 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, which amounts to \$4,373,400.

No dividends were declared, the earnings being applied to extending and strengthening the business. The surplus is \$8,505,335, as compared with \$7,478,966 on February 1, 1908, an increase of \$1,026,372 in the eleven months. The total assets are \$26,790,253, an increase of \$462,301.

In the past year the company incor-

porated new branch houses in Europe to handle part of its foreign trade. Ferdinand Sulzberger, president of the company, who is now abroad, has superintended the formation of these concerns. A Hamburg corporation, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks, will take care of Germany and Holland, and the British American Products company will cover Great Britain. The management of the American business while Mr. Sulzberger is away is in the hands of his sons.

The company's new plant in Portland, Ore., has been put into permanent operation, and is expected to bring about a large increase in the Pacific coast business. An ordinance was passed to prevent the operation of the Portland plant, but the Oregon supreme court recently declared the ordinance unconstitutional.

Fort Worth, Texas, among other cities in the Southwest, has offered inducements to the company to establish a plant there. It may be decided at any time to take advantage of the offers made by one or more of these cities

ARGENTINE PUSHING MEAT.

Lively competition for American beef may hereafter be expected from South America if the activities of the Rural society of Argentine are any indication. From the London Meat Trades' Journal we quote:

"The question of the export of live stock from this country to United Kingdom ports is again to the front, the Sociedad Rural, Argentina (which occupies here the position held by the Royal Agricultural society in England) having approached the government, asking that steps be taken through the Argentine minister in London to obtain the reopening of British ports to live cattle and sheep from this country. The rural society explain in their note that they consider the present a propitious moment for opening up negotiations with this object in view of the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the states and the closing of British ports to American live stock, and taking into account the fact that the disease has practically disappeared from the Argentine stock, as neither in the various slaughter yards nor at the different cattle shows, organized periodically throughout the country, have cases of the disease been found. It is also pointed out by the society that

it is becoming very necessary to find an outlet for our rapidly increasing live stock production other than in the form of frozen meat, and the reopening of British ports would provide this outlet, and insure at all times a healthy competition which would make almost impossible the formation of a trust among the 'freezers' to the detriment of the breeders and of the country generally. According to the recently published live stock census the number of cattle in the republic has increased by about 4,000,000 head during the last thirteen years, and it is well known that our production could easily be very much larger if the demand should require it.

Refrigerating Establishments.

"Another of our refrigerating establishments has been bought over lock, stock and barrel by the Swift company of Chicago. This is 'La Blanca,' and the purchase price is announced as \$7,800,000 gold, which, including the profits of last year's working, should allow for a distribution to shareholders of \$140 per \$100 share. This is the second of the Argentine 'freezers' to be taken over by the Chicago firm of Swift, for this concern acquired the La Plata Cold Storage company about eighteen months ago. The former manager of the La

Plata company is now down at Sandy Point (Chili) studying the possibility of setting up a 'freezer' in the far south, also on account of the Swift company. In connection with this the minister of Argentine has advised the diplomatic and consular agents of the Argentine government in Europe to make it known that the government here is disposed to concede special facilities and assistance to any individual or association willing to erect refrigerating establishments in Patagonia, and there is no doubt that the setting up of 'freezers' in the vicinity of seaports in the far south would materially assist in the development of these regions and should prove a profitable business. Already it is announced that a syndicate of German capitalists has been formed with the object of floating a company for erecting a 'freezer' in Patagonia with the intention of shipping meat by direct steamer from there to German ports.

Exports of Frozen Meat.

"Exports of frozen and chilled meat for the year 1908 show a very notable increase over 1907, and are a proof of the improvement which has taken place in the trade lately. The figures are as follows:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Beef (qrs.)	2,000,221	1,894,082	2,445,353
Mutton (carcasses)	3,274,639	2,908,191	3,334,828
Lambs (carcasses)	74,719	90,890	359,290

"Similarly exports of skins and hides show a corresponding increase during the past twelve months, the totals in round numbers being as follows: Ox and horse hides, 1908, 4,380,000; 1907, 3,940,000; 1906, 4,700,000. Sheep skins during the past year were exported to the extent of 76,000 bales, compared with 59,000 bales in 1907, and 60,000 bales in 1906."

PROSPECTS GOOD.

Wool Growers in South Dakota Enthusiastic Over Outlook.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wool growers in this part of the state are enthusiastic over the outlook this spring. Last year the best price they could get was about 18 cents, but this spring they are being offered an advance of about 23 cents before shearing time, and while some are contracting at that price most of the wool men are holding on, with the expectation that they will get 25 cents or better by the time the buyers for different firms get upon the ground. Shearing is reported to have commenced in the extreme western part of the state, but nothing in that line will be attempted here until the weather is more settled.

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.

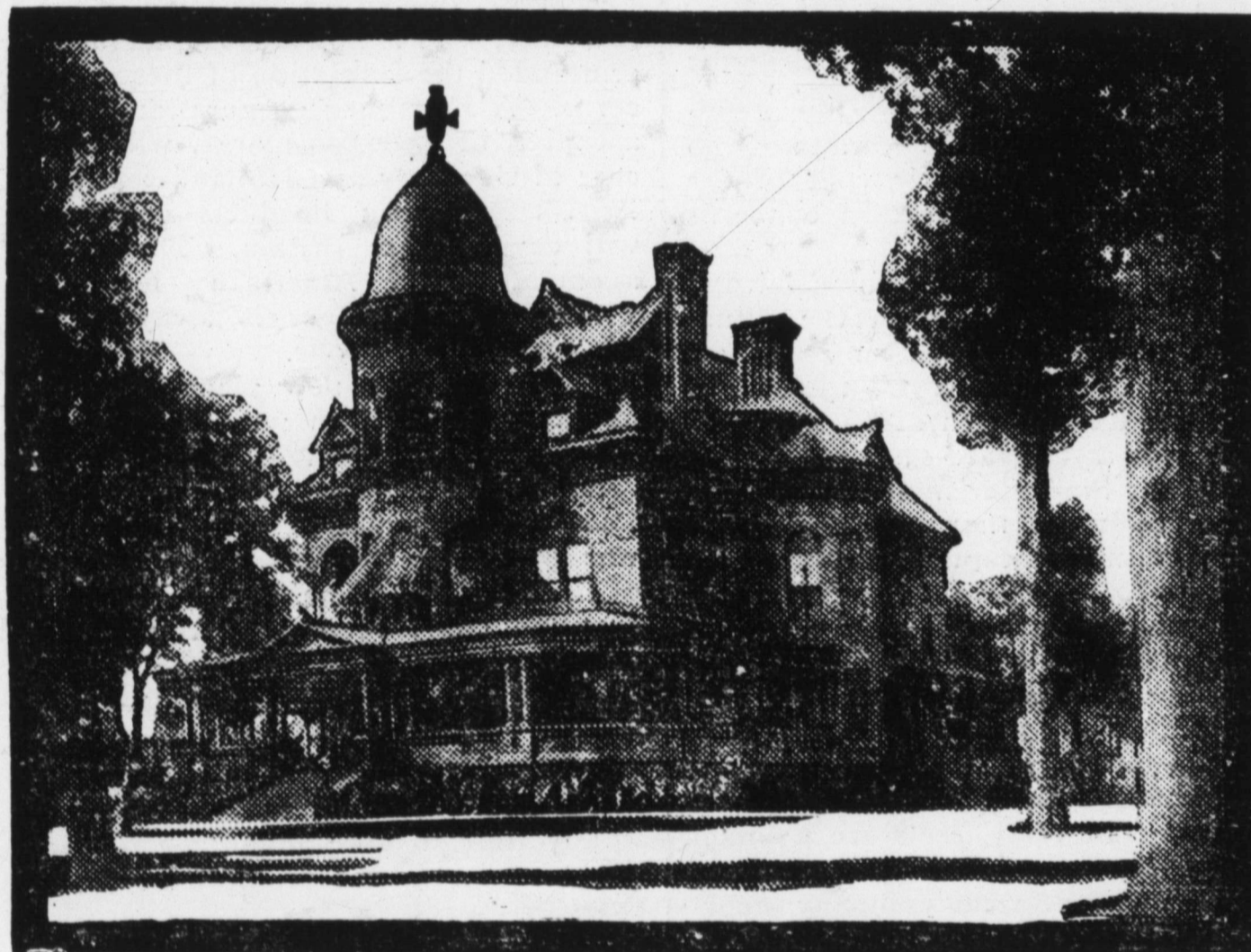
Send No-Money. Just Your Name and Address, If You Are A Sufferer From Any Woman's Disease or Piles.

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

those 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 "pile cures" 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 unflinchingly 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 his 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. P. G. Rosecamp, 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, 7332 Miller bldg, Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

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Northwestern Stock News

SUOKANE, Wash.—Ranchers in Columbia county, Washington, southwest of Spokane, are rounding up their herds on the winter ranges and during the next thirty days thousands of cattle will be sent to the Wenaha reservation. John Church of Dayton, who has just returned from the reserve, says the grass is doing well on the foothills and there is every indication that the season will be the best in years. The cattle are in good condition, having wintered well. The cattlemen attribute this minimum loss to the dry weather.

Numerous large cattle deals are reported in Harney and Malheur counties, Oregon. The Pacific Live Stock company has men in the district buying all kinds of animals. Parsons & Hanley have bought a large number and several outside buyers are active. It is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 head have changed hands in three weeks. Several buyers will ship to ranges that were depleted by sales during the winter.

John Taylor of Montesano, Wash., has six high grade Jersey cows which have earned an average of \$142.95 each during the last twelve months. He sold 2,262 pounds of butter fat at \$602.20, or \$115.36 a cow; for home use, butter and cream, 246 pounds of butter fat, which makes a total of 2,508, or 418 pounds butter fat for each cow. In addition to this, the cows have to their credit 45,050 pounds of skim milk, which at 20 cents a 100 pounds, or \$90, would add \$15 to the earning of each cow, making a grand total of \$142.95 for each animal. Five heifers were also raised. The cattle were fed from feed raised on the farm with the exception of a small amount of mill feed. The average of the herd is 450 pounds of butter fat. Mr. Stevens' herd at Ellensburg, Wash., averaged 477 pounds of butter fat last season.

Cattle raisers in Washington believe that the increase in bounties for the extermination of predatory animals will result in saving much stock. Be-

"COFFEE DOESN'T HURT ME."

Tales That Are Told.

"I was one of the kind who wouldn't believe that coffee was hurting me," says a New York woman. "You just couldn't convince me its use was connected with the heart and stomach trouble I suffered from most of the time."

"My trouble finally got so bad I had to live on milk and toast almost entirely for three or four years. Still I loved the coffee and wouldn't believe it could do such damage."

"What I needed was to quit coffee and take nourishment in such form as my stomach could digest."

"I had read much about Postum, but never thought it would fit my case until one day I decided to quit coffee and give it a trial and make sure about it. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions."

"Soon I began to get better and was able to eat carefully selected foods without the aid of pepsin or other digestants and it was not long before I was really a new woman physically."

"Now I am healthy and sound. I can eat anything and everything that comes along and I know this wonderful change is all due to my having quit coffee and got the nourishment I needed through this delicious Postum."

"My wonder is why everyone don't give up the old coffee and the troubles that go with it and build themselves up as I have done, with Postum."

Easy to prove by ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee. The reward is big.

"There's a Reason."

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

ginning June 11 the bounty for cougar will be \$20, for a lynx or wildcat, \$5, and for timber wolf \$15. Under the present law \$5 is paid for a cougar scalp, \$2.50 for a lynx or wildcat, and the bound for a timber wolf is \$1. The coyote bounty under the new law remains \$1, the same as last year. The new act requires that the entire skin be presented and to the skin must be attached the right foreleg to the knee. Under the present system the scalps of the animals, including the ears and the skin of the face, are taken as sufficient proof.

Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, has reversed the ruling of his predecessor, James R. Garfield, by restoring to the public domain, 170,000 acres of timber and grazing lands in the Salmon river country and Whitebird region of Idaho county, Idaho. Secretary Ballinger acted upon protests by Senators Heyburn and Borah of Idaho who set up the contention that no law existed warranting such withdrawals and that these must be under the specific authority of some particular statute. The lands will become subject to settlement and entry.

FEEDERS AT HIGH COST.

It requires a considerable initial investment in putting cattle on feed these days, says the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal. Of late the buyers who have come into the market for fleshy steers to fatten for summer markets have paid \$5.15@5.50 for most of such kinds, while sales of 1,100 and 1,150 pound steers have been up to \$5.60@5.75. Even the light stockers, where they were of strictly good to choice quality, have been bought at \$5.00@5.25 and the class of stockers which could be had below \$4.50 was such that many buyers have decided that paying a little more money for a better kind would prove a more judicious investment.

As spring pastures improve the call for light stockers broadens and the market for that kind strengthens materially. This is also true with regard to good to choice heavy steers. Many feeders want a class of cattle which can be fed liberally until June or the first weeks of July and returned to market in good flesh, and the feeders who of late have paid \$5.25@5.50 for steers to fatten for June and July markets have done so with little fear of losing money on their ventures.

Even though corn is selling high the feeder generally feels that an era of high beef prices is about to prevail. With the tariff question once settled and the Eastern industrial situation more stable—a probability after the tariff bill is finally passed—the fact that feeders put in good quality fleshy steers at \$5.00@5.50 should not prevent fair returns for the feed consumed.

LOOKS FROM PROFIT IN GRASSES.

L. M. Newbury of Madison, Kan., who is in the pasture district, said to the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram that cattle owners stand a better show to make money on grass cattle this season than ever.

Mr. Newbury owns a pasture of 2,400 acres, which will be filled. He is in the market now for several hundred steers to graze this season, and is at the yards looking the cattle situation over. "Never in the history of Kansas grazing have we had any such a demand for pasture as we have had since the first of January," said Mr. Newbury. "Every pasture is taken, and we could have rented as much more land if we had it. The price is higher than any previous season, some paying as high as \$5. I had offers of that price for some of my pastures, and I know of others who

leased at that price. But while these prices are high, the cattlemen who graze this season will make good money if everything goes well. There is no doubt but what very little summer feeding will be done, so that good grass steers are bound to be in demand. The price of corn is bound to hold up all summer, and perhaps longer, which will put a stop to summer feeding. After the regular spring feeding season is over there will be a shortage of corn-fed cattle. Then the good grass cattle will come in for higher prices. And cows and heifers, that class of cattle that we call butcher stuff, will hold up in price also. This class of cattle have sold at very high prices for two years, and have become scarce. If we get good grass, and the cattle start off well, they will put on fat fast. As a rule cattle have wintered well, and will come to our pastures in very good condition, which will give them a fine start."

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

Now Declared That 10 Per Cent Duty Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Aldrich has picked out the hide schedule upon which to drive some bargains necessary in the trade to secure votes for the passage of his bill through the senate. While raw hides are carried on the free list in the bill he has presented to the finance committee to the senate, he has announced that this schedule is left open to debate.

Members of the Massachusetts delegation, who have worked most diligently for free hides, were startled today by the rumor that Senator Aldrich was in favor of a 10 per cent duty on raw hides.

It is reported that Senators Aldrich and Lodge have locked horns over this schedule. While Senator Lodge was able to hold the free schedule, he could not prevent Senator Aldrich from throwing the schedule open to the senate with the intimation that a duty on hides might be desirable, both from a revenue standpoint and to satisfy the Western farmers who have fought free hides.

FEEDER TRADE STILL.

Any existing impression that the country has abandoned cattle feeding owing to the high price of feed is erroneous, says the Breeders' Gazette. Kansas City's shipments of stockers and feeders to the country afford an infallible barometer of the prospective beef crop. During the first three months of 1909 Kansas City shipped 4,187 carloads of stock cattle against 3,901 in 1908. This was 417 cars less than in 1907, but the movement to the country is heavy enough to suggest that faith in the future of the fat cattle market is not wholly lacking. The present movement from central markets to feed lots is normal for this season and would be heavier if killers were not such keen competitors with feeders for the kind of cattle the latter prefer. Omaha is shipping considerable stuff to Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, while Ohio has been a free buyer at Chicago. Cattle now going into feeders' hands are being acquired at a stiff price and must be finished before the run of grassers begins, otherwise handlers will experience trouble in getting their money back.

It is getting to be a difficult proposition to buy feeders on the high market just before the rise of grass and compete with grazers in the Southwest and Northwest, who are able to flesh their stock under conditions fully as favorable as those existing in the blue grass country and where grazing land is worth considerably less. The movement of stock sheep to the country has been much lighter than last year because most of the lambs have not been suited to the shearers' purpose and sheep of any kind are scarce in the market.

SHIPMENTS FROM EDWARDS COUNTY.

ROCK SPRINGS, Texas.—About five thousand steers have been moved out of this county in the last week. They were all big steers, 3s and up, and are going to Oklahoma. Among the shippers were M. C. Bozarth, L. L. Wheat and C. B. Shurley.

Gains 30 Pounds

In 30 Days

Remarkable Result of the New Tissue Builder Protone, In Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women.

Prove It Yourself by Sending Coupon Below for a 50c Package, Free.

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Protone, for the building up of weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer and almost everything else you could



Any Man or Woman Who is Thin Can Recover Normal Weight by the Remarkable New Treatment, Protone.

think of, but without result. I had been thin for years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable processes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just thirty pounds during the last month and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

Protone is a powerful inducer of nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, increases the number of blood corpuscles, and as a necessary result builds up muscles and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure.

For women who can never appear stylish in anything they wear because of their thinness, this remarkable treatment may prove a revelation. It is a beauty maker as well as a form builder and nerve strengthener.

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. It is absolutely non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protone company, 1422 Protone building, Detroit, Mich., will send to anyone who sends name and address, a free 50c package of Protone, with full instructions, to prove that it does the work. They will also send you their book on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you. Send coupon below today with your name and address.

FREE PROTONE COUPON.

This coupon is good for a free 50c package (all charges prepaid), of Protone, the remarkable scientific discovery for building up thin people, together with our free book telling why you are thin, if sent with ten cents in silver or stamps to help cover postage and packing, as an evidence of good faith, to

The Protone Co., 1422 Protone Bldg. Detroit, Mich.
 Name
 Street
 City State

Extending Our Foreign Markets

(Continued from Last Week.)

Commerce is an exchange of commodities; no nation can continue long to buy of another unless it has reciprocity. These sound like elemental truths, yet it is so hard for us to give, so easy to accept the general idea, but I think it is going to come. It concerns cattlemen, particularly. As the chairman said, we want a square deal; we want the other fellow to do some giving up. As a matter of course, the advantage which we have derived, especially agriculturally, has been a good deal of a farce. I do not think that there has ever been a man in this country who derived any benefit from a duty of 25 cents on wheat, because we absolutely import no wheat except a little for seed now and then, and the same way with many other things. This association started the movement which resulted in enormously educating public sentiment. Four years ago, at Denver, at the annual convention, the National Live Stock association passed a resolution indorsing the idea of reciprocal tariff legislation, indorsing the maximum and minimum tariff schedule, indorsing the idea of a tariff commission. In fact, it was the idea of taking the tariff question out of politics and carrying out the idea suggested in the Dingley law itself—in sections 3 and 4 you will remember the president was authorized to make, in the first "commercial agreements with other nations and reduce duties to the extent of 20 per cent.," on some half dozen articles. In section 4 he was authorized to make reciprocal tariff treaties with all nations or with any nation reducing the duty upon all articles 20 per cent., if he could obtain in return reciprocal concessions. That is where we started, and I know Mr. McKinley thought that was a wonderful opportunity and he proceeded immediately to negotiate treaties under section 4. But, unfortunately, there crept into section 4, somewhere between the house and the senate—it was not in the bill when it left the house and it was not introduced in the bill in the senate, but somewhere in between there crept in just one single sentence—"Provided such treaties shall be negotiated within two years after the passage of this act."

The result was that the treaties went to the committee on foreign affairs and were held up for two years and never permitted to get into the senate for ratification, and then the whole law was dead so far as reciprocity was concerned.

Now Germany has been sensitive for a long time. She took offense at the peculiar clause that crept into the Cuban reciprocity treaty. That treaty was held up for a whole session of congress. They could not get it through. The next session it came up a little bit modified; there was a line or two written in there "providing no reduction of duties on sugar shall be made with any other country during the life of this treaty."

Certain great industries interested in controlling sugar desired to prevent so far as they possibly could the introduction of German beet sugar into this country, although we produce only one ton of sugar to every four we consume. We gave German reason for considering us mortal foes because we

refused her beet sugar. She began, at that time, the formulation of a new tariff schedule. She placed higher duties upon every line of trade. She invited trade with all other nations with which she was likely to be brought in contact upon these lines. It was not forced upon her parliament for discussion, but it was prepared with scientific accuracy. It took her five years to complete it and then she announced to us and to the rest of the world that she had a new schedule. It was read and discussed by ministers and ambassadors and by every nation desirous of having access to her markets. Now, by that maximum rate we are as absolutely shut out from Germany as though there were a sea of fire between us and them. That is the condition that confronted us. We demanded something in that direction. A committee was appointed and we went to work; we had a convention; we secured the cooperation of those interested in exports, and we had a convention in Chicago which attracted the attention of the whole country. From that time on we have been bringing pressure to bear. Our great secretary of state, Mr. Root, was in almost constant conference with the German ambassador. A commission went over to investigate matters in Germany. The modifications bear the impress of the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury as far as they could go, and under section 3 Germany has agreed to wait. All these years she has stood patiently waiting to impose the maximum duties and has given us all that time to adjust ourselves and deal fairly. As a matter of course, the relations between nations must be necessarily intensely selfish, but there is such a thing as an intelligent selfishness.

As Bismarck once said, "We give that we may get, in commercial affairs between nations," and that is but fair. Germany says to us, if you will modify your duties so that we can trade with you and do business, we will take your commercial products, we will take your meats. You know how rapidly our trade has fallen off with Germany.

I have here a condensed statement of the restrictions imposed by foreign nations upon our meat products, and, as they say in congress, I beg leave to print and file with the secretary, but I want to call your attention to one or two cases. Of course, with the United Kingdom we have very little restraint on the introduction of our meat products, except that our cattle have to be slaughtered within ten days at the port of entry, but in regard to Germany, Germany next to Great Britain is the most important customer for our packing house products at the present time.

"United Kingdom—In the United Kingdom we were accorded, until recently, practically free and unrestricted markets, free from duty, but during the present year new food law regulations were passed which will prevent the importation of certain classes of meats after January 1, 1909.

"Fresh pork meats, except in the entire carcass, will not be permitted to enter unless accompanied by a certificate from the government of this country to the effect that the animals from which they were cut were not subject to tuberculosis in any degree. Further, fresh meats which have lost their identity as a certain portion of the carcass will not be admitted.

"Inasmuch as the sanitary laws of Great Britain do not prevent the consumption of home killed meat affected in some degree with the disease, it would be a safe and equitable arrangement which would permit the importation of cut fresh meats from this country when accompanied by a certificate from the government that they



This Style is No. 71.

Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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

were cut from healthy animals, and prepared under hygienic conditions, under the supervision of the United States Government inspectors. This, whether the meats were susceptible to identification as certain portions of the carcass or otherwise.

"The laws of Great Britain covering the importation of cure and prepared meats and of live animals are favorable to this country, and there are no customs duties imposed upon any of these products.

"Any amelioration of the regulations before mentioned could, of course, only be the outcome of friendly representations from this country, as we have no occasion to indulge in tariff reprisals or discrimination against Great Britain.

"Germany—Germany, next to Great Britain, is the most important customer for our packing house products, but the business is at the present time far from the dimensions it would assume were the agricultural and industrial conditions of Germany given free play. Millions of workmen would readily absorb large quantities of our beef and pork, if freely admitted under reasonable duties.

"Meats from this country, however, are effectively debarred by high duties, onerous inspection fees and restrictive 'so-called' sanitary regulations.

"The importation of live cattle is prohibited. Fresh beef from the United States is also prohibited. Even if this prohibition were removed, the importation permitted of carcasses with viscera attached; this stipulation would prevent business on account of the difficulty in retarding decomposition of the organs.

"Our fresh beef, accompanied by a government health certificate, should be admitted, as it is by Great Britain; also our fresh pork.

"Germany demands that even cured pork meats from the United States shall have been microscopically inspected for trichina by the United States government before it will be permitted to enter; nevertheless, such United States inspection is ignored, and every piece must be subjected to a further microscopic inspection in Germany at considerable expense to the importer, also to a chemical and sanitary inspection; three distinct and expensive inspections. The demand for microscopic inspection in America should be withdrawn, and all the inspection fees modified.

Since 1900 the importation of canned meats and sausages from all countries has been prohibited. The German army and navy have, however, continued to use United States canned meats from time to time, and these ought to be admitted to general consumption in Germany, subject to a reasonable duty.

So, also, ought sausages from the United States to be admitted when accompanied by a government certificate. It is anomalous that sausages from Germany should be permitted to enter the United States, despite its unknown constituents, while sausages of unquestionable origin and wholesomeness from this country are debarred from Germany.

With the exception of hams and

shoulders pieces of meat weighing less than nine pounds American are not permitted to enter Germany. This prohibition ought to be withdrawn.

Austria-Hungary—Austria-Hungary is not an important customer for our meat products.

The importation of animals and meat from countries outside of Europe is generally prohibited. Swine, pork and bacon from the United States, however, is admitted, when accompanied by a certificate of microscopic inspection from the United States government.

The Austrian government should be induced to admit our fresh beef and pork, also cured and canned beef and pork meats, when accompanied by our regular health and sanitary certificate. The duty on lard and canned meats should also be reduced.

France—France has a dual tariff, and while, by special arrangement, some of our packing house products are admitted at the conventional or lower duty, others take the general or higher duty.

Sausage, canned meats, beef extract and lard all take the lower duty, which, however, is too high to encourage development of trade between the two countries in those articles.

Fresh and salted beef, and fresh and salted pork, including hams, bacon, fat backs, etc., all take the higher duty.

Hams, bacon and fat backs, for instance, from the United States, pay a duty of 50 francs per 100 kilos, compared with 30 francs per 100 kilos, accorded to nations having a commercial treaty with France.

This difference of 20 francs, equal to 13-4 cents per pound, badly handicaps American commerce. Servian fat backs have entirely replaced those from the United States during the present year.

We ought to enjoy the minimum tariff on packing house products, and, if possible to obtain it, a reduction even from that.

Our pork meats have for nearly a year been admitted to France, when accompanied by the ordinary export certificate of our government, but we believe the French demand for certificate of microscopic inspection, temporarily suspended, ought to be permanently withdrawn.

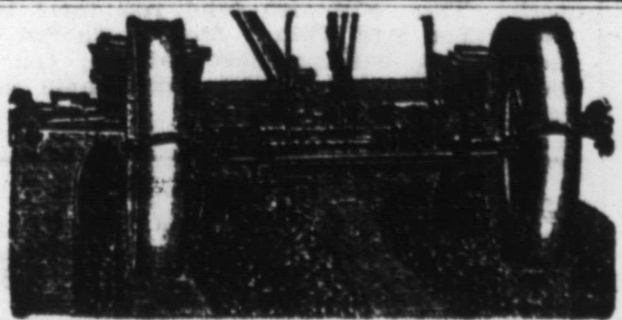
The duty on compound of 35 francs per 100 kilos prevents business in this article, and it is quite out of line with that of cotton seed oil, its chief ingredient. It ought to be modified.

Meats of French production or manufacture only are acceptable for supplies to the French army and navy. An effort ought to be made to have meats, especially canned meats, from the United States accepted for that purpose.

Fresh beef and pork will be admitted only in the entire carcass, with perfectly sound viscera attached. Carcasses prepared as for the English market, when accompanied by a government certificate of health, ought to be admitted.

There is an inspection fee imposed on cured pork meats from the United States alone. This should be withdrawn or extended to cover importations from all countries.

(To Be Continued.)



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.

Horse Supply Increasing

During the discussion in the senate the other day over an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill which provided \$12,000 for automobiles for the use of President Taft Mr. Bailey of Texas made a speech in defense of the horse. He said, with other things, that electric and steam motors are driving horses out of existence.

Such remarks are often made by persons who are not aware of the facts. During the bicycle craze we were frequently warned that horses would soon become useless except for plowing and heavy hauling. When electricity was applied to street car service we heard the same prediction, and a great deal of regret was expressed that the noblest and most intelligent of animals should be condemned to pass into oblivion.

But the contrary has been the case, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald.

There are more horses in the United States today than there ever were before; they are worth more money than they ever were before; they are increasing in numbers and value notwithstanding the electric street cars, the motor wagons and omnibuses, the bicycle, the automobiles and the adoption of steam and electricity as a motor power in farming and in every business and trade that requires locomotion.

The number of horses in the United States January 1, 1908, was 19,992,000 and they were worth a total of \$1,867,530,000, or an average of \$93.41 each. During the succeeding year, ended January 1, 1909, the number of horses had increased to 20,640,000; their value had increased more than \$100,000,000 to the sum of \$1,974,052,000, and the average price was \$95.64, or \$2.23 more than the previous year.

The average price of horses throughout the United States for the ten years previous to 1908 was \$60.25 per head, which shows that they are worth an average of \$35.40 more, notwithstanding the circumstances which senators and others have so mournfully deplored.

Automobiles came into general use more rapidly during the year 1908 than at any previous period, but notwithstanding that fact the number and the value of our horses increased more rapidly during that period than ever before. During the calendar year 1907 the horses increased 245,000 in number and \$20,952,000 in value. During the calendar year 1908 they increased 48,000 in number and \$106,522,000 in value.

The same can be said of mules, which should also be taken into consideration, because thousands of mules have lost their jobs because of the introduction of electricity as a motive power. There are now in this country 4,053,000 mules, which are valued at \$437,082,000, or an average of \$107.84 per head; that is about \$12.25 more per head than horses are worth. This is an increase of 184,000 mules during the year 1908, \$20,143,000 in value and 1 cent per head.

The increase in 1907 was 52,000 mules, but in 1906 there was a de-

crease in the total value of \$11,125,000, or an average falling off of \$4.40 per head.

The number of milch cows in the United States January 1, 1909, was 21,720,000, and they were valued at \$702,945,000—an average of \$32.36 per head. This is an increase of 526,000 during the previous year in numbers and \$52,888,000 in total value, or \$1.69 per head. Ranch cattle show a decrease of 694,000 in numbers, but an increase in value of \$17,816,000, which may be a partial explanation of the present size of your butcher's bills.

BREEDING UP THE MUSTANG.

A wealthy ranchman of California has imported a bunch of pure blooded Arabian horses, with a view to establishing an Arabian breeding industry. The Arabians are valuable especially for saddle horses, but the breed has been neglected in this country during the last half century.

It is not generally known that the mustang of California and the West, which has played a part in Western development second only to the mule, is an Arab by descent, and his best qualities are Arabian. The strain has been allowed almost to die out through mistreatment, neglect, and in-breeding; but today the Western horse, with his tremendous endurance, staying qualities, elasticity, and power of self-sustenance under trying conditions, has still some marks of his aristocratic origin.

The Spaniards brought the first horses to America, and the horses they brought into Mexico from Spain were the descendants of the animals which were taken by the Arabians to Asia Minor, thence after the Moslem conquest into the countries of the African north coast, and from there by the Moors to Spain. Introduced into Mexico the Spanish horses spread through the West as far to the northward as Wyoming and Oregon.

Since pioneering days breeders have failed to maintain or improve the qualities of the Spanish-Arabian horses. Breeders have always recognized the value of the Arabian strain in trotters and runners, but by a process of selection they have developed speed at the cost of endurance. Fests made on a California breeding farm after crossing the pure blooded Arabs with California mustangs and so-called thoroughbreds of similar ancestry, have proved that the Arab blood infuses the qualities of speed and endurance in proper balance and produces a saddle horse of all around virtues unsurpassed by any other breed.

In a recent trial of two animals without any special training, seasoning, or urging, the beasts traveled sixty-five miles at the rate of twelve miles per hour with only one brief stop. Neither of the horses was fatigued in the least and they were so eager, responsive, fresh and springy that their owner believed that they would have made the return trip without distress.

How much more praiseworthy and worth while is effort of the sort these breeders are putting forth, than that fostered and kept alive by those who regard a horse merely as a means of getting other people's money dishonestly and without working for it or rendering an equivalent. The so-called thoroughbred running horse is one of the least useful of all domestic beasts, and the skill and money devoted to perfecting his breed might more profitably and more commendably be devoted to producing animals that would be a service to mankind.—El Paso Herald.

PERCHERON HORSES.

The modern Percheron horse is the achievement of over a thousand years of methodical selections and breeding, says the *Drovers' Journal*. But few nations possess the perseverance and

continuity of purpose exhibited by French breeders in evolving their national draft horse.

As far back as the invasion of France in the eighth century by the Saracens the history of the Percheron horse extends. The defeat of the invaders left many fine eastern-bred horses in France that were utilized to improve the domestic breed. At intervals there were infusions of Arabian crosses to refine the Percheron crosses, and no draft breed carries a greater percentage of the hot, enduring blood of eastern strains than the Percheron.

The French breeder exploits the horse industry for commercial profit and breeds successively to not only maintain but to improve the standard of breeding. To achieve the improvement displayed by the modern Percheron there was a continuity of purpose inherited by the son to surpass the accomplishments of the father as a breeder. There is a stability and permanency in French agriculture admirably adapted to singleness of purpose in animal industry. French breeders today are as vigilant in maintaining the high standard of excellence of the Percheron horse as were their ancestors. Nowhere is progressive breeding more signally emphasized than in the national horse of France.

The commercial value of the Percheron horse has enlisted government supervision in his breeding and every stallion in service has passed a veterinary inspection and is either approved, authorized or subsidized by the department of agriculture. The breeder is assisted by a corps of government experts in breeding, and with the co-operation and large premiums paid by the government to owners of the best Percheron stallions there is no danger of the breed deteriorating. No breed of horses has been evolved on more methodical principles of breeding and whose perfection is the subject of greater national effort than the Percheron.

The Percheron stands as the achievement of a thousand years of intelligent, methodical breeding. His leading characteristics were established through successive generations of careful selections and matings, the principle change in his individuality being increased weight, which has been accomplished by feeding, climate and soil, without modifying his well-balanced conformation. His inheritance of pure breeding and established characteristics make him a preponderant sire to cross on the mixed breeding of the American horse or to commingle with other draft breeds to produce commercial draft horses for industrial use.

HORSE OWNERS COMPLAIN.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 19.—Captain Fred Farnoff of the territorial mounted police has just received an urgent telegram from Clovis, Curry county, N. M., complaining that the inspectors of the cattle sanitary board are killing horses of settlers in their warfare to stamp out the glanders, although the settlers claim their horses are not suffering from the disease. Many valuable horses are said to have been destroyed.

CUDAHY COMPANY INDICTED.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 19.—Charged with an attempt to defraud the government out of internal revenue, an indictment was returned against the Cudahy Packing company of Kansas City in the United States district court here last week. The company is indicted on sixty-five counts. The officers of the company will be summoned to appear in court and defend the charges outlined in the indictment.

The grand jury was dismissed following the return of the indictment.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—E. A. Cudahy, vice president and general manager of the Cudahy Packing company, gave the following statement

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure triple-refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

to the Associated Press:

"The dispute between the government and ourselves is simply a question of analysis. For some time past we have been aware that the government officials have been taking samples of our butterine all over the country, wherever the goods have been on sale. These samples, they claim, show the infinitesimal use of artificial coloring matter. We have had similar samples submitted to the leading chemical analysts of the United States and they have assured us that the butterine was not colored. Every man in our employ in our Kansas City butterine factory—the only place where we make butterine—has a knowledge of the manufacture of the goods, has made affidavit that no coloring matter has been used.

"As the goods were sold by us as uncolored goods, and by our customers to the trade as such, there has been no attempt on our part to defraud the government of revenues."

FLEMING RANCH SOLD.

DALLAS, April 19.—A controlling interest in the Fleming Ranch and Cattle company was sold last week by Walter Walne, as trustee. Under an order entered March 12 by Referee in Bankruptcy Eugene Marshall the sale was made, the bidders being J. E. Cockrell, T. T. Holloway and T. S. Miller, as trustees for the creditors of the ranch corporation. The price paid was \$83,670, the number of shares sold being 2,789. This represents a price of about 30 cents on the \$1, as the original capitalization of the corporation was \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

According to Mr. Walne the sale does not affect the debts of the ranch and cattle company. "It owes about \$150,000," he said, "and still owes it. It is presumed that the purchasers will take immediate steps to finance the proposition and put the property on a basis whereby these debts can be paid off."

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, -Publisher.

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

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

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PACKERS BEARING MARKET.

The cattle movement from Texas to Oklahoma is practically over and the pasture men will be more or less in suspense until they know more about market conditions for the summer. The Stockman-Journal last week mentioned the fact that possibly the prices on grass stuff would not meet the expenditures of buyers as a result of the high prices they might have to pay for fed stuff between now and the middle of July.

A new phase of the situation has loomed up during the past week, however. With the passing of Lent prices were lower than they should have been in the face of the light receipts at all the markets. It has been suggested that the packers have a deep-laid plan to bear the market for a time, so that the grass cattlemen will not build their hopes too high for the summer. It will be recalled that the Chicago packers have been creeping into print occasionally of late with reference to the unsatisfactory conditions of trade, the slack demand, etc., but there really seems no just cause for this lack of interest by the packers. There is one thing that stands out quite prominently, and that is that the packer is a very difficult man to interview, and when he does consent to comment on the situation he generally says the demand is not up to expectations.

With no intention of being an alarmist the suggestion is made to the shipper that he try to solve for himself whether there is a just cause for a slump in prices.

The Philippine government will try crossing the caribou, the native cattle of the islands, with the beef breeds of the United States, and has commissioned Professor W. C. Wellborn, assistant director and agriculturist at the Texas experiment station to make the purchases. The caribou is the result of crossing the Chinese cattle with the Sacred cattle of India, but has not been as great a success as crossing the Texas cattle with the cattle of India as the caribou retains the light weight of the Chinese cattle and too much of the deformities of the Indian cattle. Professor Wellborn received his commission to purchase the bulls through the war department in Washington, and is instructed to buy them in the tick-infested area of Texas and have them in Seattle by July 1. Texas should keep tab on this experiment in the Far East, and the breeders especially should contribute of their time and experience in seeing that the animals are given the opportunity for effective service after landing. There is a possibility of an extensive trade being built up if the experiment is a success.

Professor Wellborn predicts that it will be entirely satisfactory.

ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE.

Fresh color to rumors of another packing house for Fort Worth has been given by the announcement that Schwarzhild and Sulzberger are planning to invade the Texas field. A hint of this nature was dropped out in the annual report of the S. & S. corporation made public last week, but so far nothing definite has been announced.

A few weeks ago rumors concerned themselves with the prospects of Jacob Dold & Co. coming to Texas, but it seems nothing definite has come from that direction either.

One thing is certain, Fort Worth has been established as the real live stock market center of the Southwest. Its rate of growth has been rapid, its prices have been satisfactory and it has uniformly tried to take care of the business offered it in such a manner as to steadily each year win more and more shippers away from the larger markets of the North.

And another thing is sure, Fort Worth would have grown as a market at a rate much faster than that it has shown if it could only get more hogs than have come to it since the market was established here.

Texas needs more hogs—it has been said a hundred times—but it has never occurred to the producers of cattle that their interests would be greatly benefited, as well as those of the hog producers, if the swine census of Texas could be raised 1,000,000 annually. Such, however, is the case.

It is a fact that independent packers are being held away from Fort Worth because not enough hogs come to this market to justify their moving here. A packing house in these days can't run on beef alone. It must have hogs as well, and where the hogs are not there will be no packing houses. Let this fact once seep into the heads of those who look with contempt on the humble porker and we may get a real hog revival, for which the press of Texas has so long been preaching.

And after that the packing houses will come, and with them more competition in the beef trade.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN DRESSED BEEF TRADE.

Elsewhere The Stockman-Journal prints an article from the London Meat Trades Journal noting the activity of Argentine in the meat trade. It will be noted that the South American republic was very quick to seize the opportunity of a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the eastern part of the United States to push its own claims for meat sales. Even more significant than this is the manner in which Swift & Co. are increasing their packing establishments in South America. The Chicago packers would not go so far south if they did not see future dollars in it.

At the present time there is no particular occasion for alarm in the prospect of foreign competition for American beef, if one is to judge from the steady upward tendency in prices of late years, and this in spite of the fact that many foreign markets are closed to us. In this connection the address of Senator Harris of Kansas, now appearing in The Stockman-Journal, is of especial interests to the beef producer, because it shows how much missionary work there is yet to be done in the cause of American meats.

There is no question but that Texas'

production of cattle has been decreasing of late, and it will continue to show losses until the adjustment is made between the open range era and the agricultural era that has succeeded. Eventually Texas will produce more cattle than it ever did, and they will be better cattle, too, and perhaps by that time enough foreign markets will be opened to us to make it possible for the Texas cattleman to continue wearing the happy smile that has been his portion the last year.

There has been a disposition on the part of yellow journalists to convince the people that a packing house business run independent of what is commonly referred to as the "Big Four" could never succeed. The financial statement of the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger company for last year is a complete refutation of such allegations. The statement shows that the net profit last year was, in round numbers, \$1,800,000, on a capitalization of \$4,373,400, or over 41 per cent. The S. & S. corporation is not struggling for an existence, but on the contrary its by-laws provide that the present stockholders must always control at least 51 per cent of the stock. Repeated efforts have been made by the other packers to secure control of the company but without avail, though it would not surprise the well informed to know that they owned as much stock in the company as they could buy. Stock that will pay 41 per cent per annum is good property and no one realizes quicker than the packer himself. He is a business man not affected by "local shrivelism" and a 41 per cent dividend is just as welcome from a competitor as though he owned it himself.

The marketing of calves on the Fort Worth market is about equal to the corresponding period a year ago, while the receipts of cattle other than calves exceeds the receipts of last year approximately 60,000 head, made up to a large extent of cows. There is danger ahead for if the market is to be supplied with beef, cows are necessary in breeding them. There has already been some intimation that cattlemen may be forced to go to Mexico for cows, but the cattleman below the quarantine line will not be able to avail himself of this privilege, for the bureau of animal industry regards a cow from Mexico with ticks on her as diseased and will not let her come in. A San Angelo man has recently bought 1,000 steers in Louisiana with which to stock his pastures. The man who has pasture that will enable him to do so should quit selling cows except on account of old age, and save as many of his heifer calves as he can, for they will be worth some money in two or three years from now.

The "guesstimate" of the department of agriculture is that 2,500,000 cattle, 2,761,000 hogs and 3,081,000 sheep died last year from disease and exposure in the United States. Texas, which has the mildest climate and the least disease, however, lost three times as many cattle as the next most unfortunate state, the number being given as 404,524. She also lost 115,640 hogs and 96,356 sheep. The man who makes this guess, however, does not consider conditions, but simply takes a map of the United States, and because Texas is the largest state in the Union he goes to killing off her live stock by the wholesale. The Stockman-Journal would feel safe in saying

that not a single animal, either cattle, sheep or hogs, died in Texas last year from exposure to bad weather, and that the loss from disease, including anthrax and blackleg in cattle, mange in sheep and cholera in hogs would not exceed 500 head.

The Texas stockmen will not get a wolf scalp bounty law this season, but they should not get discouraged for rabbits can wreck a mans' fortune quicker than predatory animals. The stockmen of Australia have just placed an order with a Norwich, England, firm for 1,100 miles of wire netting to keep the little pests from eating up their range. Texas coyotes multiply almost as rapidly as the Australian rabbit, and perhaps that government might take a few hundred thousand head of them if properly approached. They have eaten up the rabbit crop in Texas.

On the question of hides, cattlemen now in Washington predict the senate will put 10 per cent ad valorem duty on this product. While being a decrease from the Dingley bill it will be at least better than nothing. Secretary Wilson stated the other day to the committee of cattle growers that the ration of hide production was as five to seven, packers producing five-twelfths and farmers or "independents" seven-twelfths of the hide output in the United States. With this showing before the senate it is believed that instead of hides going on the free list, a compromise will be effected of 10 per cent ad valorem duty.

A Pittsburg magnate has just given his daughter a million dollar residence as a wedding present, but the Texas cattlemen will not adopt the practice until they see how the books balance up after the run to market this year.

HEN VERSUS THE INCUBATOR.

Barnyard Fowl Hatches More Eggs and Chicks Worth More.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Uncle Sam has vindicated the hen. In a bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture, as a result of a careful investigation of the problem of "hens versus incubators," the hen comes off with flying colors. Not only does the hen hatch more eggs out of a given setting, but the resulting chicks are worth more.

Among the details and figures which the department issued as a result of the experiment station test are the following:

"From 879 eggs set, incubators hatched 533 chicks, or 60.6 per cent.

"From 279 eggs set, hens hatched 219 chicks, or 78.8 per cent.

"Chicks hatched under hens weighed heavier than chicks hatched in incubators.

"The mortality of hen hatched chicks brooded under hens was 2.2 per cent, and of incubator chicks 49.2 per cent.

"Hen hatched chicks made greater gain in weight than incubator chicks."

The bulletin also indulges in the following conclusion:

"It may be true in practice that the incubator will hatch as many chicks on the average as the setting hen, because the hen sometimes breaks eggs in the nest and sometimes quits her job, two things the incubator is not guilty of, though occasionally the lamp will go out, the temperature will go wrong and all the eggs will be spoiled."

For The Dairyman's Eyes

TYPES IN DAIRY COWS.

In the typical Ayrshire cow we will find that the glands of the udder are flattened and held firmly to the belly by a fibrous elastic tissue.

The teats are small, rather inclined to be short, set well apart one at each corner of the udder.

The teats are a prolongation of the gland structure, in order to form an outlet for secretion.

As the gland is flattened the affinity seemingly inclined by structure is that the teat should be rather short and flattened—that is, cylindrical rather than cone shaped.

This shape of teat, one of the features of an Ayrshire cow, is dependent upon the udder glands, and therefore when we find fault with the Ayrshire teats and try to modify them by breeding we are trying a remedy that impairs the usefulness of the cow.

However, though the flattened gland is to be desired, we should not wish the teats to be too small, but far smaller than is admissible in the type of some of the other breeds.

It is the proportion between the teat and gland that is sought, and the perfect gland is furnished with the teat short, to be sure, but of sufficient length to allow the milker to do his work in a thorough and rapid manner.

In the Jerseys the glands of the udder are pointed and the teats are cone shaped. They partake in form of the elongation of the udder glands.

The glands are not held as close to the body as in the Ayrshire, but are more pendent. The glands are seldom of equal size and the teats are more closely set together.

The Holsteins have a somewhat elongated udder and there seems to be a somewhat hereditary want of tone in the tissues and it is usually quite pendent.

The glands are elongated and the teats are elongated cones.

Such are a few variations in the form of milk glands consequent upon breed.

In a like manner changes have been produced in the milk of the various breeds which make it better suited for some particular purpose than the milk of some other breed.

As there is a breed difference in the product from the udder, and this is marked for the typical cow as the type of the udder, it is certainly a practical consideration that we should recognize types, and if they are good types not breed away from them.

The Ayrshire breeder who seeks to put the large, cone-shaped teats on his heifers is breeding away from the type of the breed and would never receive commendation in the Scotch show yard, for there the connection between the shapes of the udder and the yield receives unbounded consideration.

The Jersey breeder who seeks the cylindrical and widely set apart teat is breeding outside the type of the breed.—J. Milton Kelly, New York.

DAIRY NOTES.

The Shelby county, Ky., Jersey club has a complete organization, and a large membership. The strange feature about this club is that the members are anxious to trade Jersey cows for Western grown alfalfa and make this announcement through the official organ of their club. They can raise blue grass down there, but no alfalfa, which costs them \$20 a ton shipped in.

Iowa is a leading dairy state. Not many years ago there was a small creamery in almost every community in that state, but in recent years they have been decreasing gradually, and giving way to the larger concerns. The annual report of the state dairy com-

missioners of that state shows that there was a decrease last year in the number from 594 to 562. This falling off of thirty-two creameries in a year gives the larger concerns a lead that is bound to continue to make inroads on the smaller creameries. The output of creamery butter in that state last year amounted to 100,000,000 lbs. This at a conservative estimate represented a value to the farmers of \$25,000,000. It required 800,000 cows to produce the dairy products of the state for the year mentioned.

Twenty years ago Kansas had no dairy interests. In the year 1908 the value of Kansas dairy products amounted to \$10,504,435. State Dairy Commissioner Wilson, in his report just issued, says: "The ability of some cows to produce more milk than others on the same feed, is a matter for which we require no proof. A cow, to be profitable, should produce at least one pound of butter fat per day during the lactation period. The cow which will produce this amount of butter fat, at the average selling price of butter fat paid by the Kansas creameries, would result in each cow yielding a cash income from the sale of butter fat alone of more than \$60 or \$70. This would leave the calf and the skimmed milk not taken into consideration, and these will easily pay the cost of feed, labor and interest on investment in keeping the cow a year. In Kansas the sale of butter fat results in net profit to the farmer."

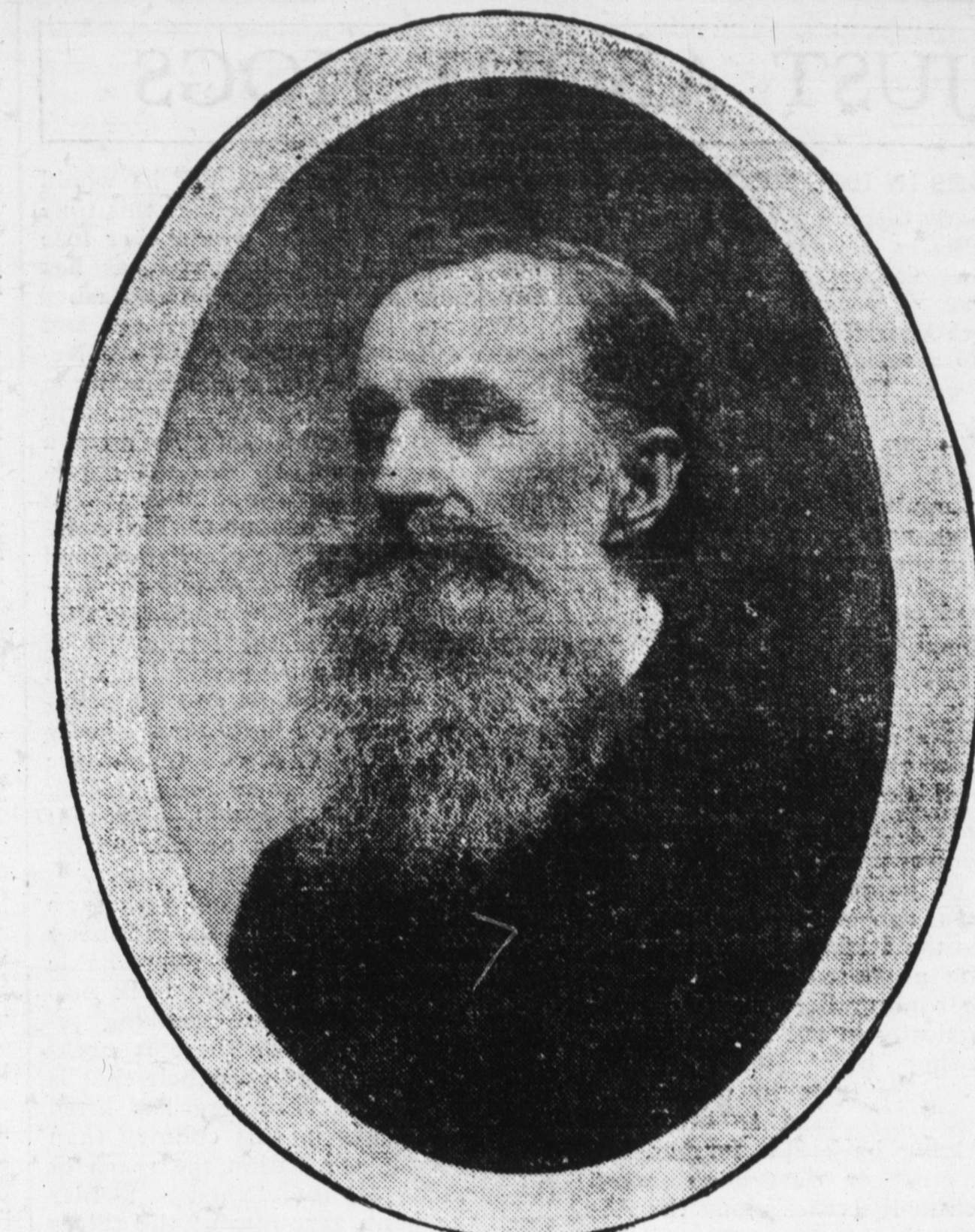
The creamery and condensed milk company at Waterloo, Neb., deals with 1,200 farmers in that vicinity. Last year the condensed milk product of the plant amounted to over \$350,000. And the business is gradually expanding by enlargement of territory and output. At Omaha there are now seven of these establishments, which gather milk and cream from a large territory in both Nebraska and Iowa. The total number of pounds of milk and cream handled last year in these seven plants was 11,000,000. More than 30,000 farmers receive cream checks from these establishments each month. When it is remembered that but a few years ago there was not a single plant of this kind in the whole Missouri valley, the growth and importance of the farm dairying can be better understood and appreciated.

WORLD'S RECORD COW DEAD.

The Missouri Agricultural college at Columbia sustained a severe loss as a week ago in the death of Pedro's Estella 197245, the world's record Jersey cow. This cow, which was variously estimated to be worth from \$4,000 to \$6,000, was found dead in a ditch on the state farm, where she had fallen a few hours before. She was due to calve soon and this fact, which may have had something to do with her death, adds to the loss.

On the 21st day of last June Pedro's Estella completed a dairy test which made a new record for the breed in the 3½-year-old class. During the year she produced 11,063 pounds of milk, containing 605,854 pounds of fat. The average per cent of fat for the entire year was 5.476. Computing the yield of butter on a basis of 85 per cent, according to the rule of the Jersey Cattle club, Pedro's Estella produced 712.12 pounds of butter in twelve months. She was three years and eight months old at the beginning of the test.

Figuring 712 pounds of butter at 33 cents per pound, the actual average price received, there was an income of \$234.96 for butter alone. In addition, there was sold 8,850 pounds of skim milk at 25 cents per 100 pounds, which brought \$22.10, or a total income for the year of \$257.06. Had the 5,530



E. S. STROH.

Cured of Consumption

At 63 He Was A Consumptive Given Up To Die Weighing Only 137 Lbs. The Above Is His Picture As He is Today Hale and Harty Weighing 166 Lbs.

He Wants to Tell Readers of This Paper How He Was Cured.

"I think I owe it to all sufferers of lung and throat trouble and consumption to tell them some mighty good news, a sure way to cure themselves right at home with little trouble," said E. S. Stroh of Angola, Ind., yesterday, as he passed through.

"Coming from me, probably, some people might doubt this, but let me tell you," he said, as his 66-year-old face flushed with a resurrected, youthful smile, "over two years ago I was a weakened-up wreck, a consumptive at 63. Three lung specialists passed me up. Every day I would cough up about a pint. I had chills and fever every afternoon. I could hardly eat, even the plainest food, coughed nearly all night, and was down to 137 pounds when I hit on the cure. Well, you see me now. I weigh 166 pounds, frisky as a boy at 66, can do a big day's work, and eat like a prince.

"Now I am not trying to boost anybody, but I must give credit where credit is due. Dr. J. Lawrence Hill, 335 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich., the well known lung specialist of America and probably so far the only successful one, cured me. That was two years ago. I have just had my lungs examined again and there is no trace of consumption nor danger of its returning. Dr. Hill makes a specialty of treating throat and lung sufferers at a distance who have not the means of visiting his office personally. That's the way he cured me and I know of many others who had one foot in the grave—almost brought back to life by

what he calls his Rational Treatment. It certainly is a wonder.

"I wish every reader of your paper who has weak lungs, catarrh of the bronchial tubes or catarrh in any form, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic hacking cough, loss of flesh, night sweats, hemorrhages, soreness or pain in the chest or under the shoulder blades or any other deadly symptom of consumption to send to Dr. Hill for his free package. This treatment checks at once further progress of the disease, develops atrophied cell tissues and brings on new resisting power, appetite, flesh and good health." Fill out the free coupon below and mail today.

Free Package Treatment Coupon

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
335 Hill Building, Jackson, Mich.
I am suffering from throat and lung trouble, so please send me your large free package in plain, sealed wrapper, that I may try it—and see for myself if it will do what you claim it will. I enclose 20 cents to help pay for packing, etc., and as an evidence that I am not sending for the free package out of idle curiosity.

NAME

ADDRESS

quarts of milk produced been sold at the current local price—7 cents per quart—it would have brought \$377.10.

Pedro's Estella was bred by the Missouri Agricultural college, as were her female ancestors for three generations. Her dam was Estella Thomas 134731. The sire of Pedro's Estella was Minnette's Pedro 50031, bred by T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., and was double grandson of Pedro.

FAIR WARNING.

The country is putting up with high meat and bread prices and never says a word of condemnation for the farmer. They will stand for a lot from

him, but we desire to serve warning. Mr. Farmer, that while you can ride over us and laugh at us as you go, we are going to quit eating your blooming wheat and beef and pork the minute you begin to use affectation in your speech. We will stand on the sidewalk and watch you whizz by in your "car," shade our eyes from the dazzle of your diamonds, and maintain a calm equipoise as you dilate on the beauties of the higher life, but darn our cats if we will listen to you pronounce it cawf and lawf like they do down East without boycotting your farm produce.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

JUST ABOUT HOGS

CHANGES IN HOG PRODUCTION

The study of pork production in the United States reveals the fact that some very important changes have taken place in recent years, says the Live Stock World. Hogs and corn are so closely associated, and one so correlated with the other, that expensive hog raising is not seriously attempted outside of the belt where corn is produced. While it is possible to grow fat hogs without corn, those who make a business of preparing swine for the general market have found corn not only an essential, but an indispensable product for pork development. Therefore it is natural that pork production should be greatest where the corn is the thickest and the price the most reasonable. That is the reason that Iowa is turning out the greatest annual crop of hogs.

It is interesting to note how hog production has traveled westward with the tide of population. Less than forty years ago Cincinnati was renowned as the Porkopolis of America. It was the greatest hog killing center of the country because it was located practically in the middle of the hog growing belt. Now Chicago slaughters more hogs in three days than Cincinnati used to kill in a month. Going back still further, we find that most of the hogs were slaughtered in the cities along the Atlantic coast, but that was during a period when the major portion of the country's population was on the east side of the Alleghenies. As the West was settled up, Ohio became the big hog raising state, and for a good many years enjoyed the distinction of being in the lead. Rapidly the big prairies of the West were becoming populated, and Indiana and Illinois came in for a share of the hog raising honors.

About this time a dramatic change took place in hog history. Armour, Swift and Morris opened their great abattoirs in Chicago and Cincinnati, like Babylon and Tyre, became forgotten in the march of progress. Ever after Chicago has monopolized the hog killing business because here was the center of the corn growing belt and here was the logical center of meat distribution. No one knows what the

future will bring forth, but he would be rash indeed who would at this time predict that Chicago would ever lose her grasp on hog slaughter, as has Cincinnati and the other cities East.

We are living in another era and under different conditions. While Nebraska and Kansas are producing a wonderful crop of corn, the semi-arid belt on the West practically puts a check to the further western movement of corn growing, and at the same time hog production. The western movement of the population will not necessarily affect materially Chicago's supremacy. The hog must stay with the corn, and the fertile soil of the Middle West must produce it. Both corn and hogs are high, and the country needs more of both than is now produced. The farmers are capable of growing more corn and making more hogs, and they will, now that prices have reached a certain profitable level.

It was not so very many years ago when hogs were very cheap, and many farmers considered them unprofitable to grow. Some never got back into the habit, but they are thinking seriously of it now, for there is nothing produced in the corn belt that is more profitable. The hog has lifted more mortgages in this country than any other agency within the reach of the farmer. He is destined to further swell the bank accounts of the tillers of the soil, for it is a reasonably safe prediction that hogs will never again be as cheap as they have been in the past.

Wonderful increases in hog slaughter have been noted at the western markets, but we are growing fast in population, and it will take many more hogs each year to satisfy the voracious appetites of the American people.

LOOKS LIKE SHORT CATTLE SUPPLY.

A year ago at this time grass was good in Texas and a run of beef of considerable proportions was setting in toward northern markets, says the Breeders' Gazette. This year conditions are exactly reversed. Weather has been so dry in Texas that serious concern is felt and the Texas article of fat beef promises to be scarce until

some can be put in shape on Oklahoma pastures. This is giving the Texas feeder a good outlet for meal-fed cattle, which would otherwise be on a lower basis. Good meal-fed steers are quoted at \$6.00@6.50 at St. Louis, prices that ought to remunerate the feeder. It is the pending scarcity of fat grass cattle in South Texas that is prompting many cattlemen to predict a high market all through April, May and June, months that would witness the arrival of plenty of quarantine stuff if Texas had moisture. After meal-fed stuff from below the quarantine line is run, both St. Louis and Kansas City will be crying for cattle, as no considerable number can be expected from Colorado and veracious trade scouts assert that Kansas feed lots do not contain near as much corn-fed stuff as at the corresponding time in 1908.

THAT TAFT COW.

Presidential Bossy on White House Lawn Makes Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That new cow belonging to President and Mrs. Taft is causing a whole lot of excitement in this city, even if it did only cost \$60, as some of the Washingtonians are saying.

Though it may be true that the bovine does not possess any strains of blue blood, it has been given the privilege of browsing out on the White House lawn. Some are even saying that it is a sort of sacrilege to let "Jennie"—that's her name—eat the grass hallowed by association with the feet of the recent tennis cabinet, but nevertheless bossy is there and seemingly there to stay.

The result—the whole city is just about cow crazy.

Fashionable to Have Cows on Lawns.

If you should be walking down Pennsylvania avenue or any other aristocratic part of the city—even in ultra-swell Du Pont circle—and see a cow out grazing on the lawn, don't be amazed, for it is simply following a decree of fashion set by that \$60 cow up at the White House. Already many of the best families of Washington have indorsed the Taft innovation by turning cows loose out on their front lawns. Some of these best families did not own cows at the time the Taft bovine was purchased, but they are scrambling over themselves in order

to get the best bossies that are available.

It is related that some of the families belonging to the exclusive set are planning to pay even more for their cow than \$60, and then something like this may be heard:

"How much did you pay for your new cow?"

"We paid \$60.50; I think it was that much."

"But the Tafts paid only \$60 for 'Jennie,' it is said."

"Yes; but you know that isn't very much to pay for an aristocratic cow. We had to pay more. Jennie is not blue blooded."

Possess Cow; Social Standing Assured

Washington society circles are realizing that if they want to maintain their standing they must have a cow on the premises and permit her to graze on the front lawn at that. Some of the poorer families in the city, who neither have real cows nor lawns to let them graze upon, if they did have them, are resorting to placing toy cows in their windows.

Though the cows have plenty of lawns to eat upon, feed stores are having a great demand for boxine dainties, as the society people like to give their cows some rich edibles now and then. It is no use for manufacturers of condensed milk to send their traveling men this way, because the bottom has fallen out of the market.

Fresh Milk from Own Cow.

"Fresh milk from our own cow" is the only thing permitted now in Washington. Many of the cows have been given expensive collars with highfalutin' names engraved on them, while pet dogs are whining their lives away in their kennels. No use for pet dogs now! Society is engaged in raving over real cows!

White House employes say that "Jennie" is a real bright cow and is well behaved. So far she has only kicked over the milk pail twice, and society is wondering if Mrs. Taft will make her own butter. Horrors! If she does, society members will then turn themselves into milkmaids.

Sol Thompson, a Coleman buyer, bought from O'Daniel & Baldrige 550 head of 4s, 5s and 6s at \$45 per head; total, \$24,750. The cattle are known as the Laurel Leaf steers, coming from a ranch in South Texas of that name. All the steers are in good shape and will be shipped to Oklahoma.

Your Neighbors Can Tell You

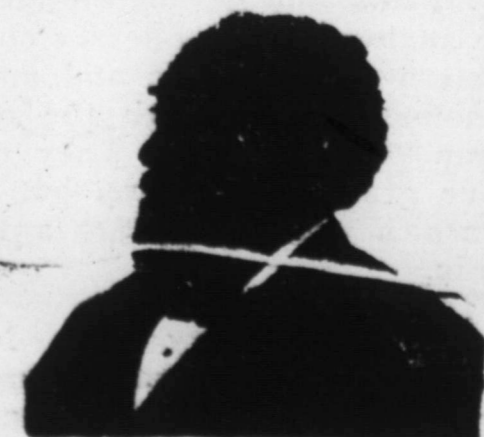
No doubt, if you yourself don't know, of many marvelous cures of Stomach, Liver, Blood and Skin affections that have been made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it has a most successful record of over 40 years.

These CURES embrace also many bad cases of Weak Lungs, lingering Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections, some of which, no doubt, would have run into Consumption, had they been neglected or badly treated. We don't mean to say that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure Consumption when fully seated, but it will strengthen weak lungs, improve digestion, and make pure, rich, red blood thereby overcoming and casting out disease-producing bacteria and giving robust, vigorous health.

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If You Don't Know

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 protégé, 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 takes 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.)

"I wonder if there is the same arrangement the other side," Freeman remarked, tentatively.

"Shouldn't be surprised; shouldn't be surprised at any tricks now. Oh, Lord! I wish I could get at 'em, I'd give 'em beans!"

They walked back, and began cautiously investigating the road beyond the gate. Tozer's lantern had been broken in the fall. The light from his companion's was barely sufficient to detect so fine a thing as thin cord. In the end Freeman struck against it, but without falling, as he was prepared.

This they cut likewise. Then they hurried back to the door.

"We best say nothing about this affair, Billy," Tozer commented. "It will be a case of plank bed and skilly if we don't look out."

"How are we going to get in again?" Freeman asked.

"Get in again? Why, through the door, of course."

"I slammed it after me, when I ran after you."

Tozer pulled himself up suddenly, as if he had been struck with paralysis: "You—slammed it after you?"

"Of course I did; they wanted to get in. Supposing I had left the door, what would you have said then?"

Tozer scratched his head. "By jiminy! we are done for. We shall have to make a clean breast of it. I shall lose my stripe, and I have never had a bad mark against me since I joined." He swore, quietly, effectively.

"Can't we return any other way?"

"No chance of it. Our own people have taken good care of that; there is barbed wire round that door, and above and all along the hedge, enough to keep out a regiment."

Tozer found the door and shook it violently. Freeman had fastened it quite securely; it would have taken a battering ram to move it from its socket.

The two men set themselves stolidly to wait for the coming of the patrol. Twenty minutes to half an hour passed, and then they heard footsteps; someone was coming down the road, alone; they had been awaiting the tramp of men walking in step, this was a single individual. Was it their aggressors, or one of them, returning? Tozer and Freeman stood, shoulder to shoulder, prepared for an emergency. Every minute the air was clearing.

It was Lechmar who came up. He had made his way to the place from which the sound of firing had come. Corporal Tozer had seen him the night he dined at the mess. It was not long before Lechmar became the confidant of their whole story. When they spoke of hearing the sound of a child's, or girl's voice, crying, in a flash Lechmar saw the figure, with her face bowed in her hands, driving swiftly past him, in the motor car. There was no special connection between the two things, one related and the other seen, but his mind automatically pieced them together.

"You did not see anything of a motor car?" Lechmar inquired.

"No, sir, there was nothing more than we have told you. Why do you ask?"

"Only because I happened to see one coming in this direction; but, of course, it might have turned off more than once into a cross road, leading inland."

Lechmar did not think it advisable to mention all he had seen; he reserved the whole for Devigne's private ear. More than ever he longed for his chief's appearance on the scene. It was evident that the plot to obtain information about the position and strength of the masked batteries, which Devigne had come to investigate, was in full swing. The conspirators had succeeded at one end of the chain—but they had, so far, failed at the other; although the men had been lured out, their enemies had not succeeded in getting in.

"Do you think, sir, we shall be severely dealt with?" Tozer inquired.

"No. I fancy not. You certainly broke discipline, but the circumstances were curious, and the fact that you met craft with craft will, I believe, tell in your favor."

Lechmar's opinion proved to be correct. The patrol came up almost immediately after he had finished speaking. The affair was immediately reported to Colonel Sturgis. He gave the men a severe reprimand, but otherwise left them unpunished. The attempt, evincing so much determination, caused not a little consternation in the minds of the principal officers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

About the time that the patrol found Tozer and Freeman outside instead of within their beat, Devigne was striving to get information about the road at the solitary and forbidding house on which he had chanced, as previously related.

Directly the light appeared at the window above, Holland ceased hammering on the door. Instead, his master called up to the two women who had remained absolutely motionless, as if turned to stone.

He raised the lamp he was carrying above his head to enable the women to note his general appearance; he did so with a view to allaying their very obvious terror. He could quite understand that if these ladies—for such he deemed them to be—were there in the house with possibly only female servants, they might naturally have been alarmed by the violent knocking which Holland had just made. The

spot was curiously lonely; the night was a very unusual one, and not at all attractive for anyone to be out unless on some nefarious errand.

Under cover of the fog dark deeds might be done, unsuspected, unpunished. Devigne hoped, when the women saw that a gentleman stood below, carrying a carriage lamp in his hand, the cause of fear would be removed.

As he held up a lamp he called out: "We have lost our way, and should be very grateful for direction how to find the Dover road."

It was doubtful whether the sound of his voice reached the ladies sufficiently for them to hear what he said. The elder of the two shook her head violently, waving her disengaged hand as if to tell him to go away, although it might have been a direction as to the route. The younger woman turned and spoke to her companion; they could hear nothing, but could see she was speaking. The elder woman nodded in response.

A moment later the candle was blown out; the whole facade of the house was plunged in darkness.

"Well, I do call that a funny go," Holland exclaimed; "we might have been Beelzebub himself, to look at their scared faces. Not very hospitable. Shall I beat another tattoo on the door, sir?"

Devigne hesitated; he was filled with conflicting inclinations. This solitary house seemed to be the only place in which he was likely to get direction as to the road. He was chafing bitterly at the delay; at the same time that wave of the hand had obviously implored them to go away.

As his master did not reply, Holland followed his own instinct; he returned to the door. After all, the man reasoned, all they wanted was information; it could be bestowed in half a second.

Holland knocked with his knuckles on the woodwork. Now that they knew the household was aroused, it was no longer necessary to make a great clatter.

No answer came; no response was vouchsafed. A deathlike stillness reigned on the other side of that monotonous wall and heavy door.

Weary with his pains, his knuckles sore, Holland turned back to his master, who had hardly been conscious of his efforts, so immersed was he with his own thoughts.

"Shall I try a stone again, sir, or are we to give it up?"

"Give it up," Devigne replied, laconically.

So saying he turned on his heel and proceeded to walk the whole length of the outside walls of the house, and the yard which flanked it from end to end, twice. He surveyed it carefully. Holland imagined he was trying to find another way in.

"I am certain, sir, that is the only door this side. If there is another way it must lead up from the shore."

Captain Devigne did not enlighten him. He was thinking that Providence, not chance, blind and erring, was at work in causing him to lose his way, and seek for information at that outlandish spot. He did not say to his man, "I am mentally photographing the whole environment of this house for use in the daylight." He kept this to himself; he was even surprised at the intensity of his interest.

He walked on after he left the shadow of the high wall, just thinking, saying nothing. Holland followed, puzzled by his master's absorption, but too well trained a servant to interrupt until he was spoken to.

At length his master said: "We will go back to the motor and try this road; I believe it will lead where we want to go. He indicated with a wave of his lamp the track which was distinctly obvious now the fog was not nearly so thick. They proceeded along the headland for a couple of hundred yards, then, climbing a low wall, they dropped into the highway below. Hardly had they done so before they noticed the lights of a cottage standing back at the end of a small garden.

"I will go and inquire here; you go and fetch the motor, Holland."

There was little or no danger now about running into any obstacle. One of those rapid changes had come, which characterizes weather on the

coast, either when the wind changes or the tide is on the turn. What fog there was had been driven inland by the breeze, now freshening considerably; the stars shone overhead. The outlines of the cottage, with a light in the window to the right of the door, were fully apparent.

"Yes, sir," Holland walked off at a brisk pace.

Devigne opened a swing gate and followed the path down to the front door of the cottage. He had an additional reason for sending Holland to fetch the motor besides the ostensible one, to save time. This cottage was sufficiently near to that other curious building they had just left to be the one likely place at which to get some information with reference to the occupants. Devigne was well aware that one person will often receive a confidence which is denied to two. He knocked lightly on the panels of the door. A heavy step approached from the other side.

"Is that you, Nan?"

It was evident no answer was expected; the owner of the gruff voice began to pull back a bolt, which seemed stiff in its socket.

Devigne thought it curious that the door should be so securely fastened in a neighborhood where a visitor must be a rare occurrence. He had shut off the light from the lamp with a slide before coming down the path.

The door opened; a big, burly man, past middle life, with a huge beard, brown, turning to gray, stood in the doorway. He was wearing a fisherman's blue smock and cord trousers, strapped at the knees. He uttered a grunt of surprise, almost of consternation, when in the dim light he recognized the fact that the newcomer was a stranger. For a moment it seemed as if he would bang to the door; Devigne had his foot ready to frustrate it if attempted.

"I am afraid you thought I was some one else?" Devigne remarked, pleasantly.

"I expected you was my daughter Nan."

"Rather a bad night for her to be out; she might lose her way, Devigne hazarded.

While apparently looking straight at the owner of the cottage, the captain's all-seeing glance had taken in the main details of the picture before him. The outside door opened straight on the living room, which was comfortably furnished; a bright fire of wood, with some peat at the back, filled the old-fashioned grate. An oil lamp hung in the center, attached by an iron chain to a hook in the ceiling; chinaware was stacked on the dresser, and in two rows on a rack above it. The man held a shuttle in his hand, from which a piece of string depended; he had apparently been engaged in either making or mending, a net when the interruption came.

At the suggestion about his daughter's losing her way, the big man laughed. "Nan hasn't far to come," he answered; "she could go every step of the road blindfold." Immediately after saying this his tone changed. He looked suspiciously at Devigne's face: "Are you a friend of—?" he began, and then broke off.

"You mean the ladies of the house round the corner?" Devigne put in quietly.

"Ladies!"

"Yes."

The big man moved a little on one side so that he could see past Devigne up the path at the back of him. "Is there anyone with you, sir?" he inquired, after a pause.

"No. May I come in?"

"Yes, sir, if you want to."

The owner of the cottage stepped back, giving him space enough to enter.

Devigne did not need a second invitation. All his wits were at work. Something told him that out of this apparently trivial incident was to come a result out of all proportion to its external importance. The extraordinary gift which Devigne possessed of insight stood him in good stead once more.

As soon as he was well in the room the big man fastened the door once more, shooting the bolt with great care.

"You seem afraid of something, my friend," Devigne suggested.

"I am afraid of one thing, or

(Continued on page 13.)

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Last week	24,650	1,600	21,500	8,220 42
Preceding wk.	24,737	2,972	22,886	7,181 227
Year ago	28,004	1,567	13,821	10,477 152

The General Market

Receipts of cattle were liberal again last week, but the market supply has been only moderate, the six-day run including 13,600 head of stockers going through to Oklahoma and Kansas pastures. Beef steer trade was in good form on Monday and Tuesday but later declined, closing the week 15 to 25c lower than the close the preceding week. Butcher cows and heifers have advanced under very light marketings and the bull market closed strong to higher. The calf trade has shown some irregularity, but closed on about the same basis as a week ago. Hogs sold Monday and Tuesday generally 5c higher, but values slumped off the two succeeding days, Thursday's sales showing declines of fully 15c to 20c from last Saturday, or mostly 25c from Monday of this week. A good dime of the decline has been regained. Sheep trade has ruled steady to lower, best mutton grades holding up well but others showing an uneven decline.

Beef Steers.

While comprising much the largest end of the market run of cattle, beef steer receipts were less liberal last week than the preceding week, yet the tone of the trade since Tuesday has been dull and lower. The week opened Monday with an 85-car supply of steers on offer, chiefly Southern grass and fed on grass cattle. This supply sold on a good steady basis, local packers buying freely and outside packers furnishing some competition, though buying few cattle. On Tuesday the market strengthened under a forty-car steer supply and a good active demand from all sources, but the following day the keen edge of the trade was off and the market, on a supply of about sixty-five carloads, ruled weak to 10c to 15c lower. The decline was in sympathy with like breaks elsewhere, although receipts North continued light to moderate. Thursday's market was slow and barely steady to a little lower than Wednesday, while Friday's trade was mostly 15c to 25c lower or about 15c to 25c lower on most all grades than the close last week.

A week's top of \$6.50 on three loads of the prime Johnson Oklahoma corn-fed doddies (ordered in) was made on Wednesday, but aside from these only two loads reached \$6, a choice load of 1,263-pound corn cattle selling Monday at \$6.10. A large share of the week's receipts consisted of pretty desirable to strictly good tidy to strong weight meal cattle which sold largely from \$4.90 to \$5.25, the choicely bred and fat 950 to 1,050-pound steers selling right up to a plainer qualified but well conditioned class of steers of 200 pounds better average weight, buyers showing a preference for good heaves yielding the lighter cuts of meat. One bunch of good weighty meal-fed steers sold Friday up to \$5.50, averaging 1,251 pounds. A decent to fair killing class of short-fed steers sold around \$4.40 to \$4.80, and the bulk of the grassers landed within this range, very few well conditioned grass steers having been shown, although a pretty desirable class of killers sold from \$4.70 to \$4.85, and a \$5 top was made on one load of good quality and medium weight. Monday's supply included quite a few good killing/seed and caked Southerners at \$4.95 to \$5.25. Common and plain half-fat grass stock closed dull at \$4.00 to \$4.45.

Stockers and Feeders.

Aside from stocker stuff going through on direct billing to pasture, little was received in this department last week, but such decent kinds as have been available sold to a good, active demand, with prices holding firm and stocker yearling stuff of useful quality showing a tendency toward strength.

Butcher Stock.

Receipts of butcher cows and heifers were very light again last week, making a gradually ascending level of

prices possible, though demand has hardly called for heavy marketings. Desirable killing grades have been of active sale, and the week's close showed an advance of generally 10c to 15c over the close the preceding week. Canner and cutter cows have shown no change, packers taking on very few of canner class, but stocker buyers being active for thin stuff suitable for the country outlet. A fancy load of corn-fed heifer calves of the Gate-wood feeding sold at \$6, but a good killing class of fed butcher heifers went from \$4.00 to \$4.75. One load of heavy fed cows and heifers mixed reached \$4.75, and a load of very good straight grass cows from McCullough county made \$4.40 on Thursday. Bulk of the pretty good butcher cows sold from \$3.65 to \$3.85, and cutters to a medium to fair killing class from \$2.85 to \$3.60. Straight canners sell largely around \$2.25 to \$2.60, with old shells down as low as \$1.50.

Demand for butcher bulls has been active all week and the market is closing a good dime higher. Stocker and bologna grades show little change.

Calves.

A fair supply of nine straight loads of calves came in on Monday, since which day receipts have been too light to make a good test of trade conditions. Heavy calves show but little change from the preceding week, but all other grades opened slow to lower, regaining the loss on Friday. The best light weaners are selling around \$5.25 to \$5.50, fair to fairly good lights from \$4.25 to \$4.75, and the better grades of fat heavy calves from \$3.75 to \$4.00, with an ordinary to fair kind from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and inferior to common dogie Eastern calves and yearlings from \$2.00 to \$2.75.

Hogs.

Hog values touched on Monday the highest level of the year, the general market ruling a nickel higher and one load of heavy Oklahoma packers reaching \$7.15, while the bulk, of better average quality than recently, made \$6.75 to \$7.05. This advance was held on Tuesday, but on Wednesday, under a heavy run here and increased receipts in the North, prices broke 10c to 15c, which was followed by a decline of like proportions on Thursday, leaving the market 15c to 20c lower than last Saturday and averaging a quarter lower than Monday of this week. Friday and Saturday the market strengthened, Saturday's sales showing a good 10-advance over Thursday, the low day of the preceding week.

Sheep.

The best fat sheep received last week sold well up to recent quotations, two decks of choice clipped heavy wethers, averaging 103, making \$5.75 on Monday, and a train of twenty-four decks of extra good 77-pound Southern grass wethers, fall clipped, selling on Wednesday at \$5.50. Some desirable 88-pound shorn wethers had to sell lower on Thursday at \$5, and trade on fair to medium has been dull and unevenly lower, a fair killing class selling around \$4.25 to \$4.50. The supply of lambs has been very limited, but \$7 would now doubtless be the market's limit on choice springers, while a right good killing class is quotable around \$6.

Prices for the Week.

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.	
Monday	.....	\$6.10	\$4.50@5.00
Tuesday	.....	5.35	4.50@5.15
Wednesday	.....	6.50	4.75@5.20
Thursday	.....	5.40	4.60@5.00
Friday	.....	6.00	4.40@5.10
Cows and Heifers—				
Monday	.....	3.50	2.95@3.40
Tuesday (cows and heifers)	.....	4.75	3.20@3.60
Wednesday (heifers)	.....	6.00	2.75@3.85
Thursday	.....	4.40	2.85@3.85
Friday (heifers)	.....	5.25	2.90@3.85
Calves—				
Monday	.....	6.00	3.40@4.25
Tuesday	.....	5.50	3.25@4.00
Wednesday	.....	5.50	3.10@3.25
Thursday	.....	5.50	3.25@4.75
Friday	.....	5.50	3.50@5.25
Hogs—				
Monday	.....	7.15	6.75@7.05
Tuesday	.....	7.05	6.65@6.95
Wednesday	.....	7.15	6.60@7.00
Thursday	.....	7.00	6.45@6.85
Friday	.....	7.00	6.60@6.80
Receipts for the week by days were as follows:				
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Monday	7,152	840	5,545	470 3
Tuesday	4,935	114	2,333	370 23
Wednesday	3,832	202	6,878	3,689 11
Thursday	1,998	121	3,278	612 ..
Friday	4,096	295	1,767	80 1

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



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 266434, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

HORSE AND MULE TRADE.

Dry weather continues to exert an adverse influence on the trade in horses and mules. Farmers are buying very sparingly and chiefly the cheaper grades, while trade in drivers and in heavy harness horses is of a very limited nature. One load of big, rugged mules of the heavy construction type was shipped out during the week for Arizona, and from a shipment of extra good heavy draft, fire and express horses received, several pair have been sold.

Mules—	Price
13½ to 14 hands.....	\$ 65@110
14 to 14½ hands.....	85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra.....	110@140
14½ to 15 hands.....	125@165
15 to 15.2 hands.....	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands.....	175@215
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy.....	210@275
Horses—	Price
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500.....	\$145@200
Heavy draft, fancy.....	185@225
Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300.....	125@165
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150.....	115@150
Medium.....	75@110

The following quotations are furnished by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule company:

Shipments out for the week were as follows:

One car horses and mules, S. V. Miles, to Memphis, Texas.

One car horses and mules, O. H. Romner, to Vicksburg, Miss.

One car mules, D. I. Gallagher, to Phoenix, Ariz.

Two cars horses and mules, W. B. Rhisenant, to Houston, Texas.

Single shipments: J. P. Trammell, Sweetwater, three mules; George D. Keith, Wichita Falls, one horse; J. S. Suttle, Orange, one jack; R. E. Tribue, Carthage, three horses; Texas company, Dallas, three horses; W. A. Cantrell, Mabank, three horses; Mrs. T. C. Westbrook, Hearne, one horse; W. B. Stacey, Stephenville, one horse; Chief H. F. Magee, Dallas, four horses; D. T. Lowe, Ringgold, one horse; C. V. Carroll, El Paso, one horse.

Among the receipts for the week were twenty-five 3-year-old draft and fire horses by W. O. Romirzer & Co., from Missouri. This is one of the best shipments of this class that has come to this market. They are young, clean and sound and weigh around 1,600 pounds. One team has been sold to the Dallas fire department for \$550, and two others are contracted for.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The Boston Wool and Cotton Re-

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,
Sparsenberg, Texas.

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

porter says: With the exception of some Arizona wool territory grades are exceedingly scarce. Some lines of Wyoming on consignment have been disposed of at full prices, but the interest now centers on new wools, of which the Arizona clip is the first, and this wool has been selling freely for a few weeks with a slight tendency to lower prices than were paid when the clip was first received.

Shearing is now quite general in the West. In California the long staple Southern wools have sold quite well around 15 cents. Texas shearing is on in full force, but there has been no buying as yet, as the growers and the buyers have reached no price agreement. Shearing is well under way in Nevada, with prospects of a pretty good line of wool, the best of which is under contract. Shearing is just commencing in Utah, with about three-quarters of the best wool under contract, and the same conditions apply to Wyoming, with not such a large proportion of the clip under contract. Contracting is still popular in Montana with a new price of 22 cents, and this price not for the best clips either. Some Wyoming growers are offering their wool at 20 cents, which means 22 cents in Boston, and so far as we can learn dealers have not accepted any such high prices as yet.

TWENTY DRAFT HORSES BURNED.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 19.—Being unable to escape from a burning barn twenty draft horses belong to County Commissioner George Talbot are reported to have been burned to death at Muscotah.

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 Unspoken Word

(Continued from page 11.)

at any rate, one person," the man said, gruffly.

"Who is that?"

"The devil."

Devigne and the owner of the cottage stood facing one another. They were both fine men, but of a very different type; nearly twenty years must have separated them in point of age.

"Does the devil live about this part of the world?" Devigne inquired, as if he were asking about some detail of natural history.

"Yes—sometimes, captain."

It was now the visitor's turn to show emotion, the emotion of surprise. It might have been only a shot, of course, a mere courtesy title accorded to some one in a higher social position than his own, but the man's tone implied something different.

"You know who I am?" Devigne inquired.

"Yes, captain. I knew you directly I saw you in the light."

"I am glad you did not mistake me for 'the devil,'" Devigne commented, and laughed.

The big man's face grew stern and hard.

CHAPTER XIX.

Devigne went and stood by the side of the fireplace. After the last remark there had been a dead silence in the cottage; it was the captain who broke it.

"How did you know me?"

Without answering, the fisherman walked across the floor of the living room and opened a cupboard which was filled with books. Out of this he took a large old-fashioned album; placing it on the wooden table he turned over the pages rapidly, then passed it to the captain.

"There is no mistaking that likeness, sir," he commented.

It was a signed photograph—"Hugh Devigne" written across the top left-hand corner.

"How did you come by this?" Devigne inquired.

"You gave it to my son, sir; he sent it home to his father."

Devigne considered for a minute, his recollection hard at work. Then it all became clear; at the same time it occurred to him what a curious chain of circumstances fate was forging, and by the side of it the trite reflection, which has been made thousands of times, until it has become a commonplace, "How small the world is." It certainly seemed as if one of the fates had a hand in weaving this particular web. To think that he should have been entrusted with a particular investigation, of enormous importance, in which the honor, the safety of his country was involved, to find himself brought into contact with another mystery which his brain, without logical sequence, without proof, decided had some connection with his original line of investigation; that he should be brought by chance, or circumstance, to seek information at this cottage, expecting to find its occupant a stranger, indisposed to help him; then, instead, to be made aware of a link, forged thousands of miles away, bringing this lonely fisherman into contact with the circle of his visitor's influence.

"Your name must be Greatorex?"

"I am William Greatorex, sir, at your service."

The words implied something more than courtesy. Devigne stretched out his hand.

"You are the father of James Greatorex; you may well be proud of him, he saved my life at the risk of his own."

The fisherman drew the back of his hand across his eyes. "I thank you, captain, for those words. My son and I had a bit of a quarrel; I am afraid I was harsh with him, and we parted in anger. Heaven forgive me; I believe it was my fault. You gave him that photograph, sir, after the relief of Ladysmith; he sent it home to me—and to his mother—" The voice of the speaker quavered, and then died away. He picked up the album and carried it back to the cupboard, and fumbled with the door.

Silence reigned in the cottage ex-

cept for the ponderous ticking of a grandfather clock, standing in one corner. Devigne did not speak; he knew there was more to come, and therefore the fisherman had better be left to say it in his own way.

Greatorex straightened himself after stooping down to the cupboard, then pointed to a portrait on the wall, an enlarged photograph, in a black frame.

"That was Jim's mother," he said, in a husky voice. "She died the day after she got the letter; but she had it first, thank Heaven."

Devigne felt greatly moved as the home tragedy stood out clearly before him. The face of James Greatorex stood out clearly in his memory; he recognized the likeness both to the bearded man and to the sad, hollow-eyed woman depicted on the wall before him. James had been a seaman under Devigne's command, hot tempered, not infrequently in trouble when discipline was strict; brave, alert, intelligent, the ideal soldier on the march in the face of an enemy. Greatorex had received promotion in consequence of his shrewdness and courage when Devigne was running a convoy through a country beset on all sides by sharpshooters. In that skirmish the captain's life had been saved by the seaman.

At this juncture Devigne heard the sound of his motor in the road beyond the pathway leading up to the cottage. He had been listening for it, as he thought sufficient time had elapsed to enable Holland to drive up. The horn sounded. Devigne walked to the door, pulled back the bolt, instructed Holland to await him for a few moments, and then returned. He was not sorry for this interruption, it had given the fisherman time to recover himself.

When he re-entered the living room, Greatorex had come close to the door; all traces of his former emotion had passed. Another look had taken its place, suggesting apprehension, dislike, almost fear. He seemed surprised and relieved when Devigne came in alone.

"Is he there?" he asked.

Devigne looked at the man. "No," he answered; "there is no one there but my man, Holland. It was my motor you heard drive up."

Once again Devigne's extraordinary quickness of apprehension had asserted itself; he had read what was passing through the other man's thoughts. Now he was more than ever assured that the two subjects which interested him so much had a common factor. That the owner of the Belgian motor was the center of the conspiracy which he had come to investigate, and at the same time was in some mysterious way the cause of that fear which he had seen on the faces of the two ladies at the window in the house on the seashore.

He laid his hand on the fisherman's shoulder; he fixed him with his eyes, a glance clear, direct, compelling. "Greatorex, you have got into a worse fog than the one which has just lifted outside; you cannot get out of it by yourself; I must help you."

The man before him was silent. Anxious to speak, yet afraid to do so. If he did speak, doubtful how to put it.

Devigne saw his difficulty and gave him the necessary lead, telling him of his experience at the house.

"They dare not open that door, sir; they were afraid of—the devil!"

"Exactly," Devigne responded. "I want to meet that man, but to meet him effectually I must know something more about him; something more definite than I do at present. If I am to win with an adversary like that, I must hold a very strong card."

The fisherman looked puzzled, mystified. "I don't think you know quite what you are saying, captain. You are a stranger in these parts; I should never have seen you, in the open, without recognizing you, so I know you have not been long here."

"I will describe this 'devil' to you, Greatorex," Devigne said, quietly.

He gave minute details in quiet tones. Greatorex stared at his visitor aghast, marveling at the intimacy and the accuracy of his knowledge.

"How did you come to know all that, sir?"

"I go about the world," Devigne answered, "with my eyes open. I can also tell you," he went on, "the name of this gentleman; or, rather, I should fancy the name by which he chooses to call himself just at present. He styles himself Baron Brunow."

"You seem to know everything, captain."

"No, I don't know everything, that is why I am here; I want you to help me find out the rest."

"I don't know much more myself, sir," Greatorex protested.

"I want you to tell me about those ladies. What connection is there between them and the baron?"

"The baron brought them here, sir. He had been in the neighborhood some time before they arrived."

"What was he doing then?"

"Very much, sir, what he has done all along. He told me he was looking out for a place; he wanted some good shooting and a house big enough to entertain his friends."

"How did he come across you, Greatorex?"

"When he first came it was the end of the summer or the beginning of the autumn; the weather was nice and open for sailing. The baron often hired me to take him out in my boat. Sometimes he would do a bit of fishing, but he was not much of a hand at it. He never cared for going far out to sea; I thought he was a bit nervous, but later—" Greatorex stopped.

"You have not seen much sign of nerves?"

"No, sir; at any rate, not on land. He drives about in all sorts of weathers, and often at a break-neck speed, enough to frighten anybody. He is an open-handed gentleman—always has been as far as I am concerned—thought nothing of a sovereign at the end of a few hours' cruise."

"Did he take much interest in the coast?"

"Yes, captain; he got to know it in the end as well as I do. That was how he came to know of 'White Cottage,' as well call it, up there on the cliff. It was built by a sea captain who was a bit eccentric. The land juts out, and the house is on the extreme edge."

"Who is living at the cottage?" Devigne inquired, after a pause.

"A gentleman and two ladies. The older lady is the gentleman's wife, and the other lives with them. The baron had often seen my daughter Nan—Annie they call her at the cottage—she is a strong, healthy girl, with plenty of common sense; he asked me to let her do for the party up above during the short time they would be there, and act as maid to mademoiselle. They have evidently been used to several servants; the young lady cannot do much for herself, Nan tells me; but she is so gentle and sweet, my girl has fallen in love with her."

"They are foreigners, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is their name?"

Greatorex took a card from the dresser and handed it to Devigne. It bore the name "Jules de Bunsen," but had no address.

"How old is this gentleman?"

"He has very white hair, although Nan says she is sure he is not more than five-and-forty at the most."

"I gather, Greatorex, that your opinion of Baron Brunow has changed very much of late; you referred to him when I first came in in a way not altogether complimentary."

"That is quite true, sir."

CHAPTER XX.

"I should like to know a little more," Devigne said, after a pause.

"About what, sir?"

"Well, first of all with regard to your change of feeling; what is it you dislike about Baron Brunow now?"

"A great deal of it is due to my daughter Nan. She hates him. It was she who gave him the name of 'the devil,' she never calls him anything else."

"Yet you told me he found her her present employment?"

"That's true enough, captain; now she wishes she had never undertaken it."

"But surely she is free to leave; no servant can be compelled to remain unless she likes it."

"Well, the reason why Nan stays on at the White Cottage is her strong feeling for the young lady, and she

wouldn't leave her on any account."

"What is the nature of the trouble? Judging by the look I saw on their faces," Devigne continued, "I should have thought it was fear, rather than trouble."

"The young lady has a lover. Nan thinks it is on account of him they are afraid; the baron had some hold over them all. When he has been at the cottage and gone away there is a terrible scene afterwards. Nan says she could stab him with a table knife."

"I should like to have an opportunity of speaking to these ladies," Devigne said, "if it can be managed."

"That's a difficult job, sir; they are never allowed out, unless the baron is either with them or close to."

Devigne stood up; he had already kept Holland waiting an undue length of time in the road.

"I must be going," he said. "I will see you again in a day or two, Greatorex."

"Thank you, sir; but please see that the baron does not know of your coming. It seems absurd of me, but I feel that he would do my Nan some harm if he couldn't get at me; that is, if he wanted to spite us."

"I will take care," Devigne answered.

As he walked to the door Greatorex remarked, casually: "Mr. de Bunsen is going up to London tomorrow afternoon, I believe; at least, Nan said so this morning, when she ran in for a few minutes to tidy up for me."

A fresh thought struck Devigne. He paused while he was drawing on his thick gloves. "Will the baron go with him?"

"No, sir; I have heard him say he never goes to London."

"Never goes to London, that's funny."

"Says he hates the place, sir."

Devigne considered. Very few people dislike London, but some people may have good reasons for staying away from it. Was the baron included in this category? The possibility set his brain off on a new tack; it might be worth while investigating.

"I could not mistake Mr. de Bunsen after your description of him, Greatorex?"

"No, sir; his is an unusual face."

Devigne nodded; it had occurred to him that it might be easier to get the information he required out of the man instead of the women of the party.

He put back the shutter from the lamp, which he had left outside the door of the cottage before entering. Casting the light along, he saw Holland sitting in the motor. The light at the back of the car shone enough to show the road by which the man had come. At the furthest point to which the rays extended Devigne caught sight of something moving; he felt sure it was a man stepping back from the road, under the cover of the hillside, which bordered the track for some distance. He ran down the path and raised his lamp as high as he could. It revealed a figure climbing the hillside rapidly, almost at a run; a second later it disappeared over the brown.

Devigne jumped into the motor, which was throbbing ready for its journey, and at once started it.

The night by this time was quite clear, and the road easily distinguishable.

"Did you notice anyone about when you were waiting, Holland?"

"No, sir, not a soul. I wasn't sorry when you came out; it's as forsaken a spot as ever I wish to be in."

"There was someone behind you all the same; I saw him just now running away."

Holland turned round and looked furtively over his shoulder, but, of course, saw nothing.

Devigne raced the car up the road. Instead of going towards Dover, when they had crested the incline, he swung round towards the White Cottage. Not a light was to be seen; the facade stood up gloomy, dark, menacing.

He did not stop or pause for an instant, although he looked carefully at the building. The car bumped on over the uneven track until he pulled up at the point nearest to where he had seen the watcher disappear. There was no one about, the moorland was deserted; a keen, cold wind swept across it, making them shudder even in their thick coats.

(To be Continued.)

Lynch Four at Ada, Oklahoma

(Continued from page 1.)

two weeks ago by Deputy Sheriffs Tom Snow and Sid Higgins. Miller surrendered without resistance, although two revolvers were found on his person and a shotgun and Winchester were found in the room he occupied. Burrell was arrested on March 12, the day before the opening of the Fat Stock Show, by Deputy Sheriffs Ralph Purvis and Tom Snow as he walked down Main street.

Burrell has a mother and brother living at Weatherford, one brother, Tom, living about five miles out of Fort Worth and another brother, A. B. Eurrell, lives at Ballinger. West and Allen, the other two victims, are well known here, being prosperous cattlemen, who came here often.

Expected Release On Habeas Corpus.

The direct cause for the lynching was the fact that Monday morning the men, who were being held without bail, were to sue for release on habeas corpus writs. Miller told of this plan in a letter received Monday morning by Col. Tom Andrews, the Fourth street real estate man. The letter was written Saturday night and mailed Sunday by the sheriff. In it Miller told that he expected to be out of jail very soon.

Bobbitt, the murdered man, was very popular in and about Ada. He was foremost in matters of public interest and very well known. His friends since his death have been much aroused. Knowing that Miller, on several other occasions has been acquitted when charged with killings, the approaching demand for writ of habeas corpus enraged the Bobbitt faction to the extent that the mob was formed.

Miller Implicated In Many Killings.

Miller's record as a gun man is variously stated. He is credited with having killed all the way from six to a dozen men. Never once has he been convicted. One of the most notable of his killings was that of Alec Frazier, deputy sheriff of Pecos county, at Toyah some years ago.

Frazier and Miller fired a number of shots at each other on the streets. When Frazier fell his sister opened fire on Miller with a Winchester, but he refused to return the fire, calling to friends, "Hold her; I can't shoot a woman."

At another time he ran down two cattle thieves in western Texas, killing them single handed after they had stood off a posse. He was with Pat Garrett a year and a half ago when he was shot in New Mexico. About five years ago Miller shot Frank Fore in the Delaware hotel. He is also said to have killed a man by the name of Collins in Oklahoma.

The charges in the killing for which he was lynched was that he was paid \$2,000 by West & Allen for shooting Bobbitt. The men accused of hiring him to assassinate Bobbitt were reputed to be worth \$100,000 each.

A special from Ada says that following the lynching Oscar Peeler, a 19-year-old boy, who drove Miller into Ada the day of the shooting, broke down and confessed knowledge of the affair. It is claimed that Burrell's connection with the affair was that he paid over the money to Miller.

Sheriff Absent From Ada at Time of Attack.

Sheriff Smith was absent from Ada at the time of the lynching. He had been warned that an attempt to lynch the men might be made, but thought little of the matter. He returned Monday morning at 7 o'clock and found the bodies still hanging where the mob left them, and cut them down.

He immediately telegraphed Miller's wife in Fort Worth and she advised him to have the body of her husband sent her at once with all his effects, for burial. Both Miller and Bobbitt, whom he was accused of killing, have played considerable parts in local history of their respective neighborhoods.

Though only 42 years of age, Miller was for many years a Texas ranger and for a long time United States deputy

European Trip

Party now being completed for nine months' trip to

EUROPE

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

Something Every Stockman Needs!

A Fountain Pen is always ready for business. Send us a renewal of your subscription for one year—\$1.00 (and 6 cents for postage and packing)—and we will send you the paper another year and the best fountain pen you ever used. This offer open only a short time.

Parker's "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen

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



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

Never Let a Good Thing Pass

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

Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

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

Name

Address

THIS OFFER GOOD FOR RENEWALS

marshal. He has many friends and a lot of enemies in Fort Worth. He has always been respected as a man of much courage in danger and never drank.

Miller was born in Coryell county, afterward moving to Gatesville. He married Miss Salle Clemens. He was a member of the local lodge of Red Men and has lived in Fort Worth steadily for nine years.

Fearing to arouse public sentiment unnecessarily, the evidence in the examining trial was kept secret by Justice Brown of Ada. No word of the testimony was published. It is alleged that Burrell offered to turn state's evidence and gave some damaging testimony against the other three men lynched with him.

Miller and Burrell endeavored to get some of their friends in Fort Worth to go to Ada and assist in seeing that they had a fair trial. Sebe Maddox was asked to go to that place in a message received late last week, and Tom James of the Board of Trade saloon and Colonel Tom Andrews both were requested to lend assistance.

Friends of the lynched men here feel certain of their innocence of the charges made and think that the accusations were trumped up by their enemies to get them out of the way. It is thought from the efforts of the men to get their friends on the scene that they feared mob violence.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of Bobbitt's murderer.

COLONEL PRYOR EXPECTS VICTORY.

"If right prevails, which I hope will be the case in our fight, hides will be kept on the dutiable list," said Colonel Ike T. Pryor, former president of the Cattle Raisers' association, Wednesday night. "We expect to win our fight in the senate. I don't believe that the senate can afford to slap the live stock men and farmers in the face by taking the 15 per cent duty off of hides. That talk that is being made by the manu-

facturers that the tariff is a benefit to teh packers, is all buncombe. The taking of the duty off hides will not affect the price of shoes more, than a nickel, and I doubt if the manufacturers will take as much as a nickel off the price they get for the finished product."

In talking on conditions in Southwest Texas, Colonel Pryor said that so far the cattlemen had incurred no losses on account of the drouth, except that many cattlemen would have to carry over a number of beeves that would have been marketed had the early spring rains fallen.

IT MADE GRASS GROW.

W. P. Anderson Says Kansas Pastures Are Getting Ready.

"Two days of warm weather and rain brought Kansas grass up flying," said William P. Anderson of the Santa Fe to the Drovers' Telegram last week. "I have seen Kansas grass grow an inch a day. And the weather we had up to this little cold snap was the kind that brings it. The Panhandle cattle are expected to reach the pastures in large numbers this week and next, and if conditions in the next few days are favorable, the grass will be ready for them."

MIGRATORY FLOCKS BARRED

HELENA, Mont.—Word has been received here to the effect that following out the ruling of Gifford Pinchot, head of the forest service, who decided that the present owners of sheep and cattle are not entitled to allotment on the national forest in Utah, several hundred thousand sheep will have to be placed on new land, says the Montana Daily Record. This rul-

ing means that herders who do not own land cannot leave their sheep and cattle on the government reserve to graze, and will exclude great herds of sheep which of late years have overrun that state with transit bands. Mr. Pinchot went out into Utah and investigated the situation before making his decision.

SAN ANGELO SALE POSTPONED

The sale of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at San Angelo has been postponed until May 4 and 5. Many of the leading breeders are contributors to this sale. May 4 and 5 will be a more convenient time for stockmen to attend than April 12 and 13, as first intended.

Towers' Patent Round End Antiseptic

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 clove, cinnamon, 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.

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Please send me Full box of 100 AROMATIC ANTISEPTIC TOOTHPICKS.

Name.....15 cts. postage enclosed.

Name.....

Druggist's Name.....

My Address.....

Farmers' Lock Stich Sewing Awl

Make Your Own Repairs



This sewing awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but will be found a time saver and money saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand machine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can tie comfords or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the diamond-shaped point will go through the toughest leather, green or dry. The Awl can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds. (Cut shows half size.)

It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried in the pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool box, thrashing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one; every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl and sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Awl is sent complete with book of instructions. Straight and curved needle, one small wrench and screw driver combined. This outfit sells at \$1.00.

Read This Great Combination Offer

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

The Inland Farmer is one of the leading farm weeklies of the South. Printed on good paper, well illustrated, instructive, interesting, inspiring. It teaches Diversified Farming, is up to date and indispensable for the farmer who wants to succeed. A part of each issue is set aside for the women and young people, and this section is mighty good reading. No reader, old or young, passes it by. Briefly the INLAND FARMER is an ideal journal for the Southern home. Price \$1 per year.

The Co-Operator & Farm Journal Emphasizes the selling side of the farm; other farm papers tell the farmer how to plant and cultivate their products. We aim to show him how to get the most money for his labor, when, where and how to market his crops. THE CO-OPERATOR is alive and awake. You will like it better and better the more you see of it. It will be made more and more interesting, more and more attractive, and more and more valuable with each issue. Price, \$1 per annum.

Don't Delay Send your order at once. For \$1.35 you get both THE CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL and INLAND FARMER for one year, and the premium Farmers' Lock Stich Awl—no agent's commission allowed on this offer. Send your subscription direct to us. If wanted by registered mail, add 8 cents to pay registration fee.

THE CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HERE'S A MAN WHO HAS HATCHED HEEL-FLIES.

(Continued from page 1.)
terested, upon application.

Two very interesting points occur to me, viz.: Why does the animal use the very means necessary to the preservation of its tormentor by licking off the eggs, thus transferring them to the place provided by nature for their reception and completion of their life cycle?

Again, why do the larvae make their way, invariably, I think, to a point immediately on either side of the spine?

To come to the practical point. Would it not be practicable to drive the cattle through a chute and swab their backs with Beaumont oil. This, I think, would destroy at least a large proportion of the larvae. It would have to be repeated, however, more than once, as the oil would only effect those sufficiently mature to have provided themselves with a breathing hole.

GEORGE WOLF HOLSTEIN,
Hamby, Texas.

EXPRESS BACKS OFF.

The San Antonio Express last week treated the heel-fly discussion with some levity and suggested that there was a purse hung up in San Antonio for evidence that a heel-fly is not a myth. The Stockman-Journal requested a bill of particulars about that purse and now the Express backs off in the following language:

"The Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth is head over heels in the midst of that heel-fly inquiry, but great authorities still disagree as to its origin, and it may be, as F. Roth of D'Hanis suggests, the agitation of the subject may result in a remedy for that as well as the horn-fly and other flies. Editor Grant will not succeed in his efforts to have the Express come to his rescue. If he wants the purse offered to a man who has seen a heel-fly he had better get out and throw his hat over one of them and then chain it to a post until the committee can have a look at it. The Express will note the testimony now being offered and will announce the result as

to the origin of the heel-fly as soon as it is settled. The Stockman-Journal precipitated this discussion by innocently asking one day, "Who ever saw a heel-fly?"

Comes also William McDaniel of Briggs, Burnett county, to say that heel-flies do not sting.

"I cannot understand why a stockman never saw a heel-fly," said to be the San Antonio Express. "If he will get among a gentle bunch of cattle during heel-fly time he will see the fly light behind the cows' heels every time with its rear to the heel, and it backs with rapidity and seems to have no forward motion on the ground. They resemble the fly that deposits nits on horses or mules, though somewhat darker and broader across the shoulders than the fly that bothers horses. I have caught them and dissected them. Cattle have such a dread of them I thought they stung until I examined them with glasses, but they are full of eggs, or nits, just as the fly that deposits nits on the horse. I am satisfied they deposit the nit on the heels of the cow. And if there are any doubting Thomases let them come to Briggs in heel-fly time. I can show them the genuine article. I have found my hat to be the best thing to kill or stun them when they light on the ground—that is the only place you can see one, they are so swift they are imperceptible in the air."

CATTLE RATE HEARING STILL ON.

Final testimony in the cattle rate case will be submitted to the interstate commerce commission in St. Louis this week and in this city immediately after the Mound City hearing.

The railroads are now trying to show cause why a reduction in the cattle rates from Texas and other Southwestern states will bankrupt them. This reduction has already been ordered and is in effect now, meaning a saving of a million dollars annually to the stockmen.

To fight this effort of the railroads the stockmen of Texas are contributing \$1 on every carload of cattle they ship out of the state. The attorney

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

LIVE STOCK

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

REAL ESTATE

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of which are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 2c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, Traer, Iowa.

MILLIONS of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; \$1.50 to \$5 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 40 years' time on balance, three per cent interest; only \$12 cash for 160 acres at \$3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for 1909 Book of Instructions New State Law and Descriptions of Lands. J. J. SNYDER, School Land Locator, 119 7th st., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National bank.

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

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

SUBSCRIBE for farms in the irrigable district of Southwest Texas; 10 to 320 acres for \$250; terms, \$30 cash, 22 monthly \$10 notes; reliable agents—men and women—wanted everywhere; \$20 commission per share; sell like hot cakes. Write for further information to GERMAN COLONY CO., 618 Congress ave., Austin, Texas.

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

40-ACRE farms under irrigation canal, capable producing \$2,000 yearly; cash payment \$200; soil and climate perfect. Write Hatton, 228 Mesa avenue, El Paso, Texas.

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

TWO choice 200-acre farms near Durant; special price if taken at once. E. E. FULLER, Durant, Okla.

IF YOU want good West Texas land at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, see or write N. W. Graham, Ozona, Texas.

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

for the cattlemen is Judge Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth.

COLEMAN, Texas, April 19.—Cattle and horse thieves have been operating in this and adjoining counties for some time. A few days ago a number of horses were stolen near Sherwood. Sheriff Castleberry of Irion county followed and captured the thieves with twenty-two horses in the Concho country. Sheriff Futch of this county captured two bunches of stolen cattle Saturday. They were stolen from ranchmen of this county. Sensational arrests are expected.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS. Phone 1933.

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

WANTED—Every horseman and stock raiser to use Professor Taylor's hot ointment. Cures scratches, foot rot, fistula, cracked heels, galls, chafes, wire cuts, rope burns, cracked teats in cows, etc. Guaranteed. Price, 25c postpaid. S. TAYLOR & SON, Gouverneur, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Send for list of exchange propositions. We have large list of complete stocks of various branches merchandise. Will sell or exchange farm and ranch lands in Bell county and other parts of Texas, anything from a small improved farm to a ranch or colonization proposition. LANHAM & McELVEY REALTY CO., Temple, Texas.

GOOD LIGHTNING RODS.

The "Shinn System" kind absolutely protects your property, also the lives of your family from lightning's danger. Millions of dollars of property destroyed each year. The electric storm period is here. Why take chances. You CAN be perfectly safe. Write for free book today—now. SHINN POOL CABLE CO., 909 W. Main, Oklahoma City.

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

MORPHINE, whisky additions cured without a particle of pain. Deposit fee in bank to your credit, pay when cured. Write for particulars. Twelve years' experience in treatment. The Matthews Home, San Antonio, Texas. COMPLETE livery and sales stable; only stable in Yorktown; does all passenger hauling and has fine trade on country town drives; also city; good paying proposition. If you mean business and have \$3,000 write Richard Eckhart, Yorktown, Texas.

COMPLETE livery and sales stable; only stable in Yorktown; does all passenger hauling and has fine trade on country town drives; also city; good paying proposition. If you mean business and have \$3,000 write Richard Eckhart, Yorktown, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIG FIELD for veterinary surgeons; \$500 to \$5,000 annually. We teach by mail. Particulars, address Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

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

TEXAS TANK AND CULVERT CO., manufacturers of galvanized corrugated steel tanks and cisterns, culverts, storm houses, etc., Fort Worth.

PURE RIBBON SYRUP—Corked and sealed in one-gallon jugs, 45c. f. o. b., Winfield, Texas. Green Scoggin.

VEHICLES

GENUINE RANCH and other style buggies and carriages. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., Quincy, Ill.

JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL, CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—Jewelry of all kinds; repair work; mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

INSTRUMENTS

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

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

L. C. Beverly, the Clarendon cattleman, is making his arrangements to go to Mexico. One reason is he don't know how to plow, and he figures that a man without that accomplishment will be mighty lonesome in Donley county a few years hence. Another reason is that he sees great possibilities in the cattle business beyond the Rio Grande. His idea is to cross the Mexican cow with Shorthorns to give the calves muscle and bone, and then cross them with the Hereford in order to secure the rustling proclivities and hardiness.

Ike West will leave for Goliad to receive 1,100 head of the Lott steers, bought several weeks ago by Albert West, to go on his ranch at Spofford. Mr. West is just back from his Uvalde county ranch and says everything is in good shape out there since the last rain, but that the heavy hail that accompanied the rain on his place killed chickens, turkeys, birds, rabbits and other small animals quite extensively. He was perfectly willing to swap a few of them for some rain, however.

J. H. Gage is back in the city, but will leave again for Mathis, where he will finish up his shipments of cattle to Creek county, Okla. He will then hitch himself North to watch the grass grow and incidentally impress the packers with the necessity of seeing his bunch along in July when they are scouring the country for good ones.

W. W. Turney, ex-state senator, one of the leading legal lights of El Paso and the big ranchman of Brewster county, spent the day here Monday on legal business. He smiled and shook his head when approached on politics, did not care to discuss the object of his mission to San Antonio, but was agreeable when range conditions were broached. "We have had no rain out in Brewster lately," said he, "and are not expecting any before the 25th of May. I remember

TURN OVER TIME.

When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good, then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature.

Meal times were our busiest part of the day. Eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the thinner I got, and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts, with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated for nourishment." "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.

that two years ago the 25th of next May the rains came and helped us out of a very serious predicament. Conditions now, however, are not so serious as they were then, but we are not counting on history repeating itself for sure until then. If, however, copious showers should come before that time, we will regard the weather bureau as having taken a special interest in us, and will so advise the powers that be in a becoming and respectful manner.

Say, did you read what happened to the wolf bounty bill? Both houses passed the measure and the governor did not veto it, but it is as dead as a door nail. The house passed it to engrossment last Saturday night, but the majority in favor of it was not sufficiently large to suspend the constitutional rule and put it on its final passage. It was not mentioned in the governor's message for the second extra session, which commenced yesterday. So the bill was really killed in the house.

Claude Keeran, who is up from the Victoria country, says they had good rains down there last week and that the farmers hunting for homes did not get scared off by the little dry spell previous thereto. He did not say so, but the general trend of his talk was that the days of the cattle ranch down there will be a thing of the past and become interesting reading for rising generations of students of Texas history.

A. F. Schultze called Llano by telephone to inquire as to the condition of T. J. Moore, the well known stockman who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia. The information he received was very gratifying to him as well as Mr. Moore's numerous friends in this city, as he was reported as some better, though not out of danger as yet.—San Antonio Express.

CATTLE WINTER WELL.

Secretary Preuit of Stock Growers' Association Says Runs Will Be Lighter.

STOCK YARDS, Chicago.—W. G. Preuit, secretary of the Montana state board of live stock commissioners and also secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' association, was here today from Helena looking over the situation. "Montana will not ship as many cattle to Chicago this year as last," said Mr. Preuit. "The cattlemen will not have as many fat ones as last season, although cattle came through the winter in quite good season. Losses were down to the minimum throughout the state and there is a fair supply of water on the ranges. Prospects are good for grass this season and we anticipate getting our cattle into shape fairly early in the summer. Congress did not please the Western range men in putting hides on the free list and reducing the wool tariff."

GOOD RAIN IN OKLAHOMA.

A slow rain began falling in Fort Worth Monday with prospects for an extended shower. Advices from Oklahoma say that the rain was general in that state, and from Parsons, Kan., to Denison, Texas.

No reports of rain in West Texas have been received, and conditions in that section are beginning to look serious for the cowman. A good many fresh hides are beginning to find their way into Fort Worth, indicating that cattle have begun dying from lack of grass. Only the good supply of stock water put in the tanks by last season's heavy rains has prevented wholesale losses on the Western range.

A Savings Account

One of the most profitable things a man can do is to open a SAVINGS ACCOUNT. And not only to open it, but to add to it. Ask your rich neighbor the secret of his success. He will doubtless tell you that it had its beginning in the habit of SAVING. WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT—LARGE OR SMALL.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

Some Recent Sales

The following are some of the recent sales and shipments from Alice, Texas:

Holbein and Adams delivered to McCrorey and Budd 300 steers, 3-year-olds and up, for shipment to Waelder, Okla.

Ed Vela & Co. sold to East & Co. 500 2 and 3-year-old steers.

East & Co. sold to Ed Corkill 500 head of steers.

W. W. Jones has shipped eighty cars of cattle thus far this spring from the Hebronville country.

Robert Adams shipped two carloads of fat cattle to Fort Worth.

Sinaloa, Mexico, land to the amount of 30,000 acres has been sold to Americans within the last few weeks. The land is tributary to the state capital, Culiacan, and some of it will be colonized by American farmers.

The 7-D ranch has been sold to Kansas City and Colorado parties and will be colonized with farmers from the north who will develop the tract at once. The ranch comprises 50,000 acres, covering the creek and springs, the consideration being \$250,000. It takes in the entire valley of Comanche creek and includes the cultivated lands.

Clark & Cawley bought 400 of the Seven Cross cows from Caleb Barron at around \$23, the total consideration being about \$10,000. The stock are in the Roland Hudson pasture near Bronte and will be delivered in San Angelo within the next ten days. The same parties sold to Caleb Barron 350 2-year-olds for about \$6,000. These steers are on a range near Miles. Clark & Cawley will begin shipping the Pete McKinley cattle, 750 head in number, on April 17. It all goes to Duncan, Okla.

Colonel J. L. Cassell has just returned from his ranch in Potter county, Texas. Colonel Cassell and A. P. Mitchell have just sold and delivered 800 4-year-old cattle to Kansas parties at \$40 per head.

Hubert Holmes of Luling spent the day here yesterday and closed up a deal in which he sold to Bailey Kerr and A. D. Hotchkiss of this city 400 fat steers now in his feed lots at home. "I am not going to tell you what we gave for them," said Mr. Kerr, "except that it was the highest price I ever paid for a bunch of fed steers. Mr. Hotchkiss was just dying to give up the price, but he did not wish to make an enemy of Mr. Kerr by telling tales out of school. Mr. Kerr stated, however, that they cost either above or below \$65, and in an attempt to be

more definite finally admitted that they and Mr. Holmes got together on a per pound basis after the latter had put a price of \$65 per head on them. Mr. Holmes, as well as the buyers, say that they are the heaviest steers that will go from a South Texas feed lot this season. The first shipment will be made Thursday and they will go to St. Louis. Messrs. Kerr and Hotchkiss will also ship a train of the Sid Billing steers from Sealy the same day.—San Antonio Express.

RAIN ON THE RANGE.

Hail seems to have been very prevalent during the few days just preceding Easter and following it, and frost was prevalent at many points in the state and down as far south as Kingsville it was cold enough to put the people there guessing what the night would bring forth in the way of frost and damage to the crops.

At El Campo they had a small cyclone that stirred up the whole town and did some damage to a few small farms. This was the first "twister" ever seen in this part of the state.

Advices from points in North and East Texas show that a heavy frost fell seriously damaging fruit and corn crops.

A heavy rain fell at Weimar, accompanied by considerable hail which was, however, of small size and did no particular damage, but west of this point the hail was much larger and did considerable damage. The rain was not particularly needed, but did no harm.

The section surrounding Schulenburg had a light rain, with rain and hail. A number of farmers will have to replant.

A heavy hail storm visited the country around La Grange, the hail in some instances being as large as hen's eggs. The windows of several farm houses were demolished.

Stonewall, Gillespie county, Texas, had a very good rain which will enable farmers to plant corn and cotton. Grain crops will be cut short in this section.

TO MARK SANTA FE TRAIL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The senate last week passed a bill to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to pay for surveying and marking the Santa Fe trail from its starting point in Howard to where it leaves Kansas City in the Fifth ward, through Saline and Lafayette counties. This is part of a scheme which is to be adopted by Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, so that shortly the entire trail will be indicated by markers.

FARM AND RANCH LOANS

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

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