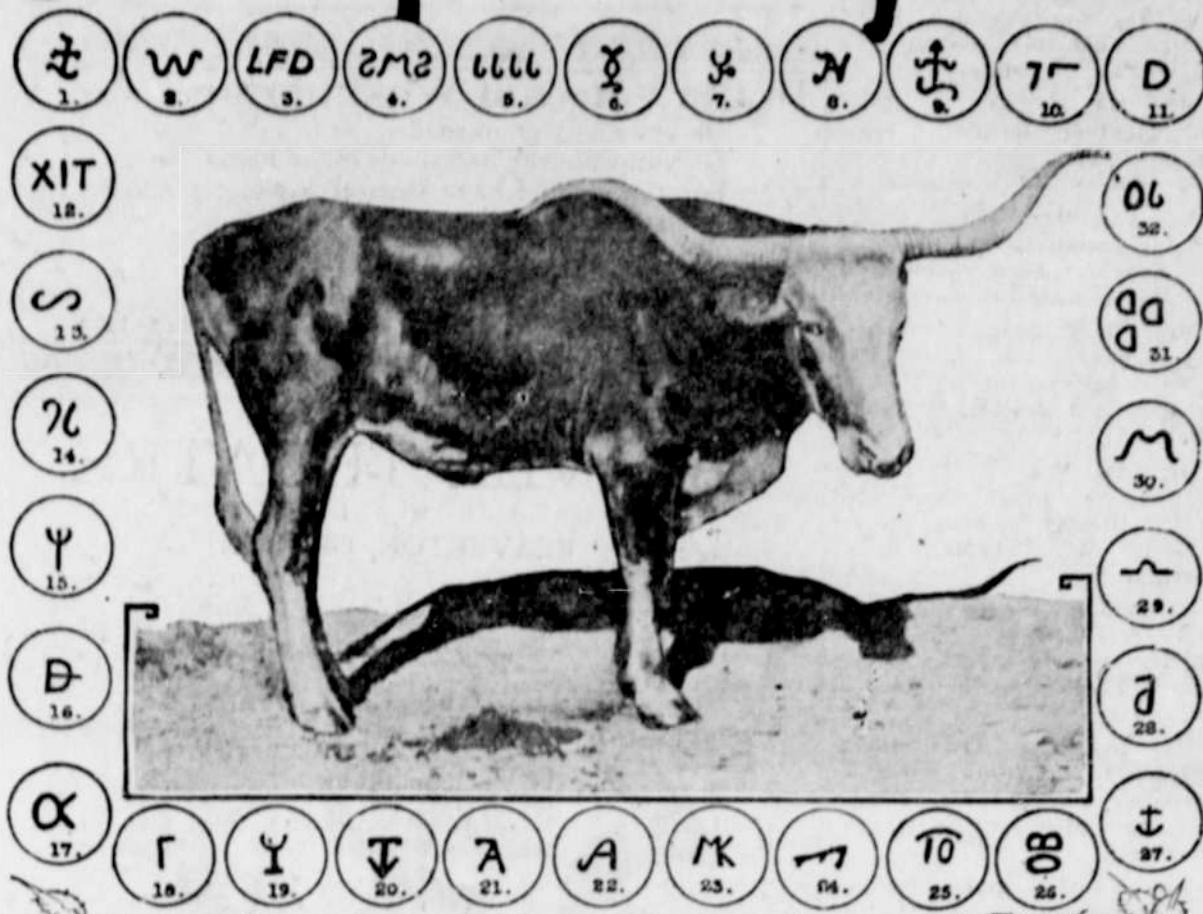


Saving the Longhorn



ABOUT four years ago there appeared in a newspaper in San Antonio, Texas, in the heart of the cattle country, an item headed "The Passing of the Longhorn," which read as follows:

The Texas longhorn is no more. Today this noble creature has taken its place along with the other outstanding figures of the romantic pioneer days of early Texas. The foundation and basis of the state's greatest industries, the nucleus of a thousand herds upon a thousand hills in years gone by, and the one-time pride of the range, is today but a memory, succeeded by a fat, sleek tribe of Herefords and other breeds that graze the open range.

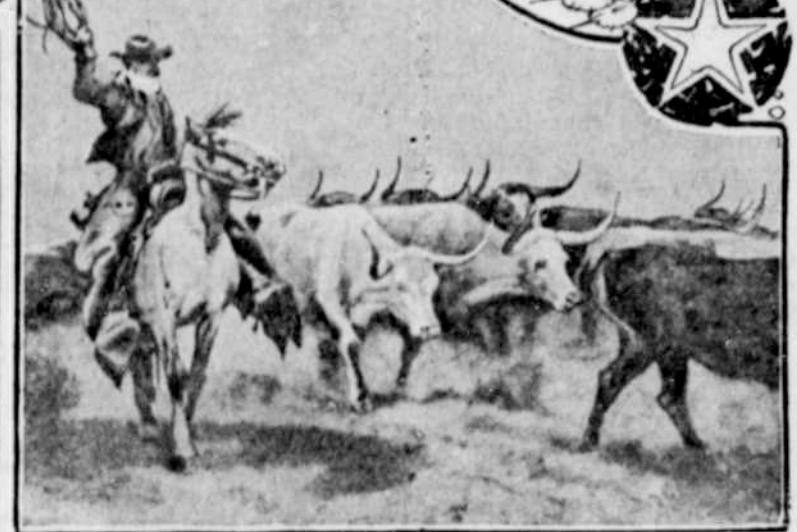
What changes time can bring! A glance into the past and the mind sees the march of events in a never-ending panorama passing before the eyes. The day of the Indian and the buffalo, long since passed into oblivion; the advent of the longhorn steer, the birth of the great cattle industry and then the passing of a creature that brought the great West through the days of hardship.

Whether or not there was any direct connection between this valditory and the action taken recently by the Texas Folklore society is unknown, but the fact remains that it was a statement of what was in the minds of many Texans—the fact that a picturesque animal and one which had played an important role in the history of the Lone Star state was in danger of extinction. So the Texas Folklore society at its meeting this year passed a resolution recommending that the legislature appropriate sufficient funds and provide adequate means "to preserve in its purity for future generations the Texas longhorn breed—the most historic breed of cattle the world has ever known."

Back of this resolution is the movement to save the longhorn by collecting as many as possible of the survivors and placing them upon a well-protected preserve. A start toward that already has been made. The nucleus of a herd has recently been placed in the Wichita National Forest reserve by Will C. Barnes, a veteran cowboy, now connected with the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. So it appears now that the Texas longhorn is to escape the extinction which once threatened the buffalo, had not the American people been aroused to the danger just in time.

Not long ago a newspaper dispatch stated that a herd of 2,000 Texas longhorns had been shipped from south Texas to Kansas, but old-timers, who should be in a position to know, declare that it is doubtful if a tenth of that number of genuine longhorns could be found if a census were taken. Nearly every wild-west show or rodeo exhibition company has a few and there are a few running wild in various western states, especially their native heath of Texas. But, say the old-timers, the true longhorn is so scarce that it is now a curiosity even to the cattlemen of Texas. And these are all that are left of the thousands that the Texas plains once knew.

Just where the longhorn originated is unknown. Tradition has it that they descended from the original herd of Spanish cattle which stocked the ranch of Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, nearly 400 years ago. They were a hardy, rangy, fleet-footed breed, whose long horns enabled them



Above—Typical Longhorn (From Yale University Press "Pageant of America." Below—Longhorns on the Trail (Courtesy Swift & Co.)

to make their way through the thick chaparral growth that covers much of their native home and because of the scanty grazing there were accustomed to range over a wide territory.

When the Mexican ranch owners were driven out of the lower border of Texas after the Texans had won their independence in 1835, many thousands of these cattle roamed the wilderness for a quarter of a century. They were almost as wild as deer when the re-establishment of ranches in that region took place. Even then they were never domesticated in the true sense of the word, and when the Civil war called nearly all of the able-bodied men of the Lone Star state away to battlefields in other states and left the herds in charge of boys and old men, the longhorns began to break away from what little "civilization" they had known and run wild again. The rounding up of these wild herds and driving them overland to Kansas shipping towns in the late sixties marked the beginning of the epic cattle trade and laid the foundations of Texas' prosperity.

It is interesting to note that Texas not only is making an effort to save the longhorn from extinction, but that it is preserving its memory in another way. Without branding, successful operation of the cattle business would have been impossible, for Mexican cattle thieves and dishonest ranch owners would have got away with the herds in short order, had it not been for the stamp of proprietorship emblazoned in bold characters on the hide of the animals. No Texas is commemorating the longhorn and the brand he wore with the unique idea of "branding" Garrison hall, the new half-million-dollar classroom building at the University of Texas, with the symbols of Texas' greatest industry. More than 20,000 cattle brands used at some time or other in that state were examined by E. W. Winkler, university librarian, who spent six months at the task, and from that number 32, representative of some step in the progress of Texas history, were selected to be engraved upon the white stone walls of Garrison hall.

No. 1 of the collection is appropriately the "Austin Spanish" brand of Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas." The other thirty, pictured above, are as follows: 2—Capt. Richard King; 3—Maj. George W. Littlefield; 4—S. M. Swenson; 5—S. R. Bur-

nett; 6—Mariano Sanchez; 7—Pedro Ibarbo; 8—Jose Antonio Navarro; 9—Jose Antonio de la Garza; 10—L. T. Pryor; 11—A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce; 12—Capitol Land syndicate; 13—C. C. Slaughter; 14—Al E. McFadden; 15—Oliver Loving and Sons; 16—Mrs. Rabb; 17—Dillard Pant; 18—John R. Blocker; 19—Ellison and Dewese; 20—Joe Gunter; 21—Preston Rose; 22—Charles Goodnight; 23—S. A. Maverick; 24—Anna Martin and Sons; 25—George W. Saunders; 26—D. H. Snyder; 27—J. J. Myers; 28—John Lytle; 29—Mark Withers; 30—E. R. Miller; 31—W. T. Waggoner; 32—H. L. Kokernot.

The full history of these brands would fill volumes, but here are some of the outstanding facts connected with some of the better known ones: 5—S. R. Burnett, whose brand of the four sixes resulted from his winning a large ranch in a poker game in which he held "four of a kind."

9—Jose Antonio de la Garza, the oldest brand, was obtained from the Spanish government by Leonardo de la Garza, June 23, 1762.

11—A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce, who drove cattle from Matagorda county on the gulf and whose steers were known from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line as "Shanghai Pierce's sea lions."

12—Capitol Land Syndicate, whose XIT brand was generally known as "Ten in Texas." Their holdings covered ten counties and included three million acres, given in payment for the state capital building at Austin.

13—C. C. Slaughter's "Lazy S" brand was on more than 12,000 cattle a year in the trail-driving period before the Civil war.

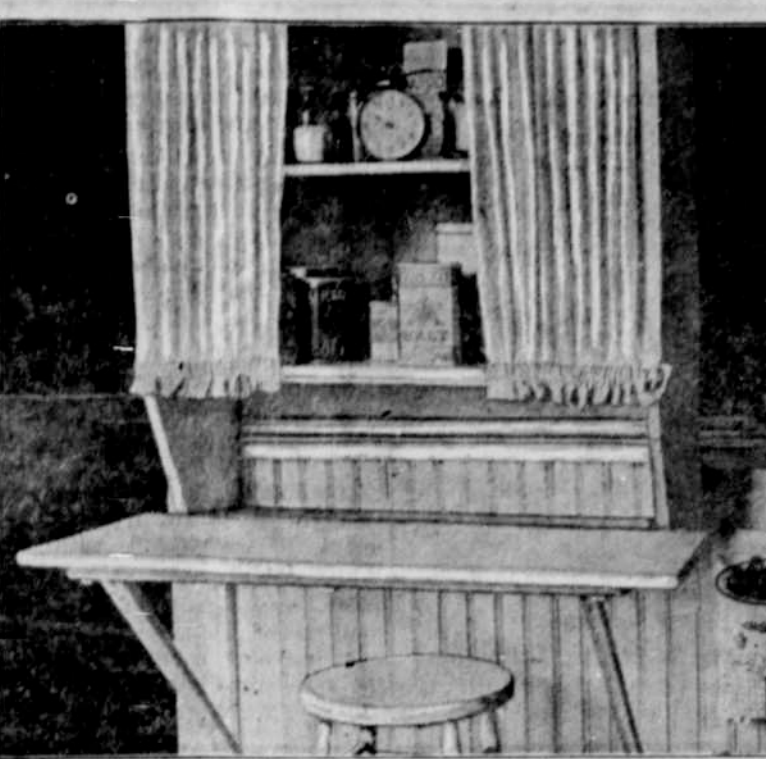
21—Preston Rose was the first man to fence land in Texas and attempt to improve the longhorn breed.

22—Charles Goodnight, owner of the famous Goodnight Range, home of buffalo, and experimenter in crossing buffalo and cattle to produce "catalo."

23—S. A. Maverick, whose name is applied to any cattle that bear no brand. He bought a small herd in the 40's, but a negro "e" employed was so careless that he had to sell the few that remained from the hundreds stolen by rustlers.

31—W. T. Waggoner, whose brand was used on 25,000 horses and 100,000 cattle in 1895 after he had started in business with only 242 cows, 6 horses and a fifteen-year-old negro herd boy.

WORK CENTER HANDY IN MAKING PASTRY



(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A marble top from an old bureau, and convenient shelves for storing supplies, especially those needed for making biscuits or pies, may be seen in this section of a Virginia farm kitchen. The photograph was taken by the United States Department of Agriculture. When it is also possible to have a high stool to sit on while at work the homemaker reduces fatigue noticeably and so gets more done. The cold marble is excellent for chilling and rolling out the dough, and is easily cleaned.

YEAST ROLLS ARE EASILY PREPARED

Temperature of Dough Important at All Stages.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Yeast rolls are made by the same general method as loaf bread. They usually contain more sugar and shortening and sometimes egg, and milk is almost always used as the liquid. If sugar and shortening are increased, they tend to retard the growth of the yeast and the rolls take longer to rise. If desired, rolls may be made from bread dough by adding the extra sugar and shortening when the dough is ready to be punched down the first time. In this case, of course, more kneading is required in order to combine the materials thoroughly and it may be necessary to knead in more flour.

The temperature of the dough is important at all stages of preparing yeast bread and rolls. The illustration shows the use of a thermometer to test the temperature of the dough at different times during the processes of kneading, rising, and punching down.

The straight dough method of mixing and handling the dough within a period of about four hours is perhaps the most convenient when only rolls are made. Details of this method are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1450-F, "Home Baking." Allow the dough to rise the first time in the same way as for loaf bread. The dough may be

RECIPE TO MAKE GOOD BEAN SOUP

Same General Directions Apply to Various Kinds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The same general directions apply to any kind of bean soup, or to soup made from dried peas, which may be used if more convenient. They come from the same plant family, and supply about the same food materials. Naturally you are familiar with the white navy bean and dried lima beans. Red kidney beans are very good, too, and there are many others, some of them well known locally in various parts of the country, but little used elsewhere. There is the pinto, or frijol bean, mottled brown and white, abundant in the Southwest; the black or turtle soup bean, the flageolet or French lima, and the soy bean, which was introduced from the Orient. The cowpea is used in large quantities in the South, and is of the same character as these other beans, though a little different in flavor. These last two require longer preliminary soaking and longer cooking than the other varieties, so perhaps one of the first four or five should be chosen.

For a family of six half a pint of the dried beans will be sufficient for the soup. They should be soaked overnight in four times as much water, or one quart, and then cooked in the same water until very soft. If you like the flavor of onion, cook one or two slices with the beans. If you have a fireless cooker you will find it excellent for cooking them. Mash the beans through a sieve when they are done, add water and milk, or stock—enough to make up a full quart. Of course you may prepare a double quantity of bean soup and serve it twice if you like, suggests the United States Department of Agriculture. All bean or pea soups should have a little flour added to them as a binder to prevent the thick part from settling to the bottom. Mix a tablespoonful of butter with a tablespoonful of flour. Add a little of the hot soup, and stir until it is smooth. Then add the remaining soup and salt and pepper to season. Cook in the double boiler about ten minutes. Celery or any other soup vegetables you wish may be cooked with the soup. They should be cut up in small pieces. A tablespoonful of chopped parsley sprinkled over the soup at the last minute is an agreeable addition. A pinch of mustard and a little lemon juice are good when black beans are used.

Acid Solution Will Keep Kettle Free of Deposits

The hard deposits in tea kettles consist of calcium sulphate, commonly called gypsum, carbonate of calcium and magnesium, known as dolomite limestone or a mixture of these two substances together with small amounts of silica and oxides of iron and alumina.

If the deposit is not too heavy, it can be removed with a hot solution of vinegar or commercial muriatic acid, one part of which has been diluted with five parts of water. The acid solution should be handled carefully, as it is corrosive. Frequent applications will keep the kettle free from deposits. If the deposit is allowed to become thick and hard, there is no practical method of removing it.

Bulletins on Home Economics

You can get bulletins on foods and nutrition and various other home economics topics free by writing to the Office of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The free supplies of bulletins become exhausted occasionally, however, and then it is generally possible to buy a copy of the bulletin desired from the superintendent of documents of the government printing office for a nominal sum, generally 5 or 10 cents.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

Time is seldom wasted that is spent making the meals good to look at as well as good to eat.

Do not attempt to dry-clean colored kid gloves or kid slippers for the process will take the color out of them.

Old cheese is better than new for Welsh rarebit; the flavor is better and it is less likely to make a stringy product.

The cooking of fruits and vegetables without peeling saves food value.

Save lemon rinds, dry them in the oven and store them in an airtight tin. They make excellent flavorings for puddings and tarts.

The water in which eggs are boiled should be at boiling point before the eggs are put in. Before placing them in, wet each thoroughly with cold water. This will prevent them from cracking.



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Never Can Tell
"She refuses to marry me."
"Um."
"Says it is final."
"Don't count too much on that, young feller."

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Los Angeles, Calif.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brought me safely thru a very critical period in my young motherhood. It also gave me the strength that I needed. It is an experience that I have never forgotten and I feel so grateful to Dr. Pierce and his 'Favorite Prescription' that I gladly give my experience for publication, hoping that it will be of benefit to the mother of today who needs just such help as only Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can give."—Mrs. Ida Tuller, 235 N. Rowan Ave.

All dealers. Tablets or liquid. Send Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial size tablets.

W. N. U., San Francisco, No. 42-1926.

Difficulties are things that show what men are.—Epictetus.

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25¢ as all druggists. HALL & RUCKEL, New York City.

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Boils and carbuncles are the result of improper diet or infection of the skin. It is sometimes hard to determine the exact cause but CARBOLL will give quick relief. No expensive operation is necessary as one application of CARBOLL promptly stops the pain and continued use draws out the core. Get a 50c box from your druggist. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

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Cannibal Interpretation

George E. Roberts, the New York banker, said at a luncheon in defense of his plan for the creation of a new French monetary system: "If your opponents would read history with intelligence they would see the error of their ways; but our opponents' interpretation of history reminds me of the little Croat immigrant boy who wrote last month in a history examination paper: 'Joan of Arc was burnt as a steak.'"

There is no greater grief than to remember days of joy when misery is at hand.—Dante.

FRIGIDAIRE and DELCO-LIGHT also may be bought on the GMAC Plan

Besides General Motors cars, two other well-known utilities—products of General Motors—may be had on the GMAC Plan of credit purchase:

FRIGIDAIRE electric refrigerators, in whose production General Motors has applied the same manufacturing processes which have brought the automobile within reach of the average family.

DELCO-LIGHT electric light and power plants, which bring the conveniences and labor-saving devices of the city to the farm.

Through the GMAC Plan, sound credit service at very low cost is available to those who desire to purchase these products out of income.

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Mississippi's Governors

A student of Mississippi's historical records announces the rather surprising discovery that of the 34 governors who have served that state, only 10 have been native Missisippians, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune. South Carolina contributed five, Virginia four, Tennessee three, Georgia, North Carolina and Ohio two apiece, Pennsylvania, New York, Texas, Maine and Illinois, one each. It is

Women Hold Purse Strings

Women spend 85 cents out of every retail dollar. They influence the purchase of 62 per cent of all hardware, 84 per cent of the drugs, 90 per cent of the automobiles, 98 per cent of the household supplies, 97 per cent of the groceries, 77 per cent of the sporting goods, and even the purchase of 61 per cent of men's haberdashery is influenced by women.

Artificial silk, or rayon, is becoming popular in India.

Tibetan Women Rule

The Tibetan woman is considered the head of the household and the husband must bring his earnings home or account for them to her. If the husband is idle or does not earn as much as his wife thinks he should, he is likely to be reprimanded or even divorced and driven away, says the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian. Tibetan women are, as a rule, thrifty and their husbands do their bidding

Americans Go to Canada

In the last fourteen years Michigan has sent more of its citizens to become Canadians than any other state of the Union, according to the Canadian department of immigration and colonization, the number being 87,107. Minnesota sent 86,992; Massachusetts, 77,750; Washington, 75,446; New York, 74,007; and North Dakota, 51,402.

ships and other high offices in other states.

without pretext. Seldom does a married man undertake any enterprise or conclude any business without first consulting his wife. Occasionally, perhaps, a man of forceful character may dominate the household, but this is the exception.

Sweet peas became an article of commerce in 1724, although it is known that an Italian monk sent seeds of the flower from the island of Sicily to England and Holland as early as 1605.