

THE FARMERS CLOSE HOME SEASON IN A WALK

(Continued from Page 1)

S. M. U.	AB	R	H	E
Bishop, 3b	4	0	0	1
Kitts, lf	4	0	3	0
Otstott, 1b	4	0	0	2
Pierce, ss	3	0	0	0
Renshaw, c	4	0	1	0
McKnight, cf	4	0	1	0
Cooper, rf	3	0	0	0
Bigger, 2b	1	0	0	1
Hensley, 2b	2	1	1	1
Scott, p	1	0	0	1
Grissom, p	1	0	0	1
Total	31	1	4	7

The second game passed over very much as the first. However, the fun started a little earlier. Lackey led off with a home run and five more hits sent five more runs over in the first frame. The second was quiet, except for Hig's triple to center which might have been stretched to four bases. The third came with four hits and four more runs. Lackey connected with another circuit drive in the sixth. Three other miscellaneous runs drifted across during the latter innings. Cooper scored for S. M. U. in the second on Kitts hit to right. In the fourth McKnight walked and came around on Hensley's single. But at no time was Matthews hard pushed. When he went out in the sixth to give Sprague a chance to work, he had sent eight men out on the third strike and had allowed five hits. Sprague took up the job to perfection, struck out seven more men in his four innings and held S. M. U. hitless. Bible, in these two games, has put up four good huslers whose development means a championship baseball team.

The fielding of Tuesday's game was ragged at times—even lazy. Four errors were chalked up and even more bad plays showed up. But if the fielding was but ordinary, the hitting was superb. Stokes went out in the fourth under the attack and Grissom again took it up. But it really didn't make much difference to the Farmers. If eighteen safe bingles tell anything; we were out for game Tuesday. The success of this road trip is going to depend on our slugging and it looked good to see the old ball hit so freely in these two games. It means that we aren't licked yet and that the old fight is always there.

Rankin umpired both games in his usual snappy way.

A. and M.	AB	R	H	E
Lackey	5	2	3	0
Smith	1	0	0	2
Lewis	6	3	3	0
Matthews	2	1	1	1
Sprague	1	0	0	0
Higginbotham	5	2	4	0
Guynes	4	2	0	0
Gleazen	5	1	2	0
Alexander	5	0	1	0
Dwyer	4	2	2	1
Rothe	0	0	0	0
Crawford	3	1	2	0
Moore	1	0	0	0
Total	42	14	18	4

S. M. U.	AB	R	H	E
Bishop, 3b	5	0	0	0
Kitts, lf	4	0	2	0
Otstott, 1b	3	0	1	0
Pierce, ss	4	0	1	1
Renshaw, c	4	0	0	0
McKnight, cf	3	1	0	0
Cooper, rf	3	1	0	1
Hensley, 2b	4	0	1	1
Stokes, p	2	0	0	0
Grissom, p	2	0	0	0
Total	36	2	5	3

HAWKS AND OWLS ARE VALUABLE AS PEST DESTROYERS

Through Misunderstanding Many are Killed by Persons Ignorant of Their Value.

(By Prof. A. H. Cahn).

The relation between the birds of prey—hawks and owls—and the farmer is one which is of more than a little importance, and, though this relationship is well known, it is often lost sight of. Birds of prey are abundant both in number of species and in number of individuals, 47 species of hawks and owls being recorded from Texas. An estimate of their relation to the farmer is obtained only from an exhaustive study of their food habits. Such a study has been made by the U. S. Biological Survey.

There is a general misunderstanding as to the food habits of hawks and owls, a misunderstanding which yearly results in the death of thousands of these most valuable birds at the hands of the uninformed. This killing is done "for the protection of poultry", while as a matter of fact we know that only a very few species of either hawks or owls eat poultry. The food of birds of prey is largely mice and rats, and while it can not be denied that an occasional bird is eaten the rodents eaten so far outnumber the birds as to make the latter of practically no importance when credit and debit is considered.

In 1885 Pennsylvania passed a "hawk and owl bounty" law, paying fifty cents per scalp for hawks and owls. In the following two years 180,000 scalps were paid for. The result was disastrous; rats and mice so over-ran the fields that the farmers appealed to the state for a discontinuance of the law. It was estimated that the saving in poultry amounted to \$1 for each \$1205 paid out, while the excess damage to crops by rodents was over \$2,000,000. A remarkable example of poor economy. In order to emphasize the fact that these birds do good, the following summary of just a few common Texas species is offered.

Barn Owl (Monkey-faced Owl). Owls have the habit of swallowing mice and birds whole, and then casting out pellets containing bones, fur or feathers which are not digested. An examination of 200 of these pellets found under a nest of this species showed 454 skulls of the following animals: 225 meadow mice; 179 house mice; 8 other mice; 20 shrews; 1 mole; 20 rats, and 1 sparrow. 453 injurious rodents against 1 bird, and that a sparrow. And all within a few weeks. Where is the cat that has so high—or so clean—a record? Still the Monkey-face is killed at every turn.

Long-eared Owl. Examination of 150 pellets showed 137 mice of various species; 26 shrews; 13 birds, of which 11 were house sparrows.

Great horned Owl. The only owl

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of questionable reputation. Does a great deal of good by eating rats, mice, pocket gophers, skunks, weasels, etc., but does much damage to song birds, grouse, quail and poultry.

Rough-legged Hawk. A very common species in Texas, and one of the larger hawks. The food consists almost wholly of mice and rats. Examination showed that of 31 stomachs 28 contained mice, to an extent as high as 12 in one stomach, while but three contained bird remains. The same is true of the so-called "Chicken hawks", which in reality rarely touch poultry.

Sparrow Hawk. The smallest of the hawks, which, in spite of its name, feeds largely on grasshoppers. 46 stomachs examined showed that 45 contained grasshoppers, and 1 the remains of a mouse.

Cooper's Hawk (Blue Darter). One of the two harmful hawks. 133 stomachs examined showed that 34 contained poultry and game birds, (grouse, quail and pigeons), and 52 contained insect-eating song birds. Its close relative, the Sharp-shinned Hawk, has a similar record. 159 stomachs showed 99 song birds. All other hawks feed practically entirely on mice and other injurious animals. This should be sufficient to em-

phasize the point in view. It can not be denied that hawks and owls occasionally eat birds and poultry, but such an occasional loss does not in any way justify a wholesale slaughter. The good they do so far out-distances the damage done that, with the exception of the Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks and perhaps the Great horned Owl, the birds of prey deserve the greatest consideration at the hands of the farmer and of the public in general. They alone stand between the farmer and the hosts of rodents which yearly destroy millions of dollars worth of fruit trees.

JUST TO REMIND YOU

Sheriday, Wyo. — A city ordinance barring the shimmy dance has been passed, with penalty of a fine of \$100.

Mayor Camplin introduced the ordinance, which he said, was requested by dancing masters.

In placing the ban on "vulgar and indecent" dancing, the ordinance defines dancing positions which are prohibited, such as "dancing with cheeks close or touching, with arm or arms around neck of partner or with shaking or jerking of upper body while taking short steps or standing."