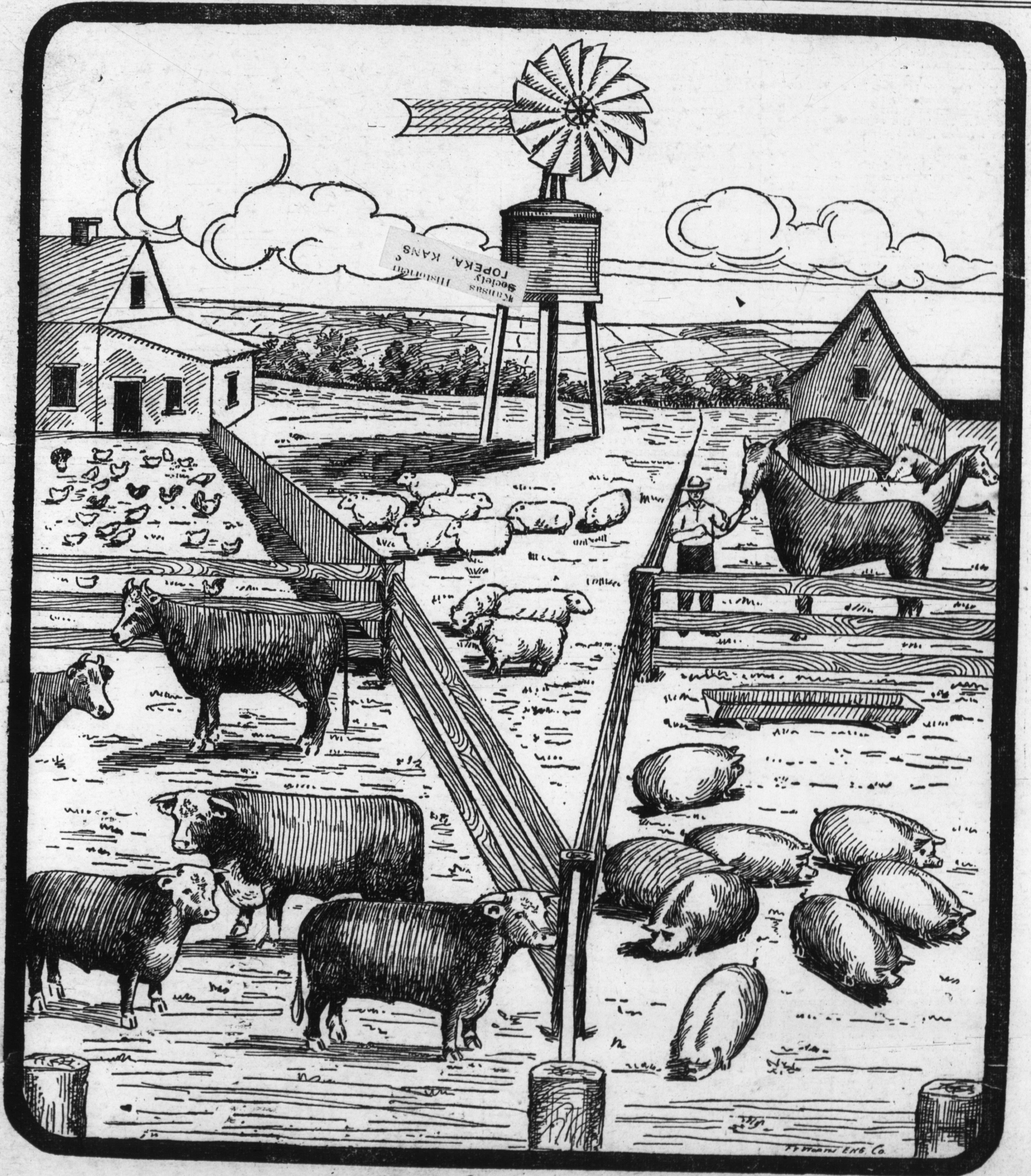


# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 13, 1908

NO. 51





# LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

George W. West of West Bros. is in from the Zavala county ranch for a few days. He is as optimistic as ever on the outlook for continued good prices for grass cattle, especially those from south Texas. Good rains have been general down his way, and about the only thing the cowman has now to worry him is how he will go into the winter and just what time he must ship next spring in order to get in on the highest market day of the year.—San Antonio Express.

John Dyer of Fort Worth, who has been down in this section for the greater part of the week, returned to the north Texas cattle center Friday night. He will tell the boys who sell cattle up there that some more good cattle will be sent up that way from time to time until about the middle or last of June, and they must put the packers on notice that the shipper down here is keeping close tab on their movements and that any seeming lack of due appreciation of really good cattle will be tabulated under the head of "unfinished business."—San Antonio Express.

Ed Lasater is here from Falfurrias and tries to appear as not particularly well pleased over the sale of his steers in Fort Worth the other day at \$6.50 per hundred, but the smile athwart his countenance negatives the supercilious air intended to create the impression that he has done nothing out of the ordinary when one really reflects on the quality of the cattle and the range on which they were raised. There will not be much more doing in high priced cattle for him for a while as he states he is about thru for the present.—San Antonio Express.

The enthusiasm over the proposed packing house seems to have subsided somewhat since the cattle conventions have met and adjourned. The cattlemen are anxious to encourage the establishment of packing houses by furnishing them the cattle to kill, but they realize that they know very little about disposing of packing house products and are not inclined to be greedy in shutting out the middleman in the transaction.—San Antonio Express.

Bert Mitchell is back from a trip out west and was made to stand and deliver a bit of information for which the public have been waiting since he went away. He and Sam Esalack have just closed a deal with W. G. Johnson for 1,000 steers, fours and up, down in Zavala county. The price was good enough, but the nearest approach to the exact figures was an admission by Mr. Mitchell that they might be induced to ship some of them out on shares. The first shipment to market will be made probably on the 16th inst.—San Antonio Express.

There was a report on the street Thursday that Lander & Storey had sold 1,100 of their steers out of a total of about 1,400 head in Zavala and Uvalde counties, at \$50 per head, to a buyer who has been out that way of late, and that the cattle will go to market as fast as they can be gathered and shipped. The deal is also said to include the steers sold in St. Louis Wednesday. Steers on the range at \$50 per head appears to be a good propo-

sition for the seller, even if prices are considerably above the 5-cent mark.—San Antonio Express.

T. O. Munford, who is representing the New Orleans Live Stock Commission Company, Ltd., is registered at the Menger hotel, and to a representative of the Express said: "I have been over 2,000 miles of Texas territory in thirty-six days, and the conditions as far as I have been able to ascertain were never more favorable for cattle and crops at this season of the year in my experience of eight years of Texas travel." Mr. Munford says there is not a better cattle salesman in America than Gus Locroix, and he will get the money for the shippers if they will ship fat stuff. The firm does strictly a commission business and no agents or anyone connected with the firm speculate in cattle or any other commodity.—San Antonio Express.

William T. Way is back from a trip out west, during which he spent several days on the Fleming and Davidson ranch. The frost has damaged the corn and cotton crop practically all the way from here to Spofford along the line of the railroad, said he to the Express Thursday, but everything on the Fleming & Davidson ranch, both in the way of cattle and crops, is in good shape. "Mr. Davidson and I both took a turn at farming. It has been thirty years since I had hold of a pow handle, but it came natural."—San Antonio Express.

D. K. Taylor, a Texas cattleman, has brought suit against the Midland Valley Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of twenty-five steers that are alleged to have died from drinking crude oil at the dipping station at Myers, Okla.

Tom Dowlin, manager of John Hutson's ranch, this week sold to Dawson Brothers a full-blood Hereford cow, which has passed her usefulness as a breeder. She weighed 1,455 pounds and brought \$65.50.—Canyon City News.

Berry Ketcham sold 800 head of cows recently to Schultz & Holden at \$14 a head, making a total of \$11,200. The cows will be shipped to the Osage country.—San Angelo Press.

J. Ed Rhea and Cliff Emerson have gone in together to raise full-blood Shorthorn Durhams in the future. Ed went to Celina yesterday and bought all the fine stock of Mrs. W. J. Muncey, some eighteen head. Mr. Muncey, during his life time, built up quite a reputation as a raiser of fine Shorthorns, and Messrs. Rhea and Emerson are to be congratulated on securing his cattle. They have just received a fine full-blood bull from Captain James F. Rhea's herd at Lawn, Texas. This fine animal was sired by Fearnought, grand champion bull of Texas. The late Captain W. A. Rhea, father of J. Ed Rhea, made a state-wide reputation for raising fine Shorthorn, and Messrs. Rhea and Emerson will stock the big Rhea farm at Rhea Mill, and commence to raise fine Shorthorns themselves. These young fellows are hustlers, and we can see their success in advance.—McKinney Courier-Gazette.

Julius Sulzberger of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger makes an admission that there is a scarcity of fed sheep and cattle in the country. This is one of the arguments advanced by the packers of the country why meat to the consumer must necessarily be higher. Mr. Sulzberger doesn't even hint that these conditions will naturally strengthen the position of grass cattle, and it remains to be seen whether the student of conditions from an unbiased standpoint is more capable of forecasting the whole situation, while the packers argue from the standpoint of receipts in the native division of the market. The packer is always willing to predict high prices for the consumer when the price of beef on the hoof is pushed up in spite of his efforts, and little opportunity from present prospects will be afforded him to even up when the run of cattle begins from Oklahoma pastures about July 1. Shippers do not expect to get \$5.50 to \$6 for their cattle, but what has been done may be accomplished again. Grass cattle have sold in Fort Worth this spring as high as \$6, or within 80c of the highest price paid on that market this year for corn fed steers. Naturally one must conclude that the shippers of grass cattle are faring thus far better than the feeders. The packer knows why fat grass cattle are fetching attractive prices, but he is not willing just yet to come out and acknowledge that he expects to use this beef in lieu of the corn fed article to supply a portion of the eastern trade that will eat grass cattle this season, for the first time in several years.

Manufacturers of Crescent Stock Food, Crescent Poultry Food, Crescent Antiseptic, Crescent Disinfectant, Crescent Stock Dip, Crescent Bedbug and Insect Exterminator, Crescent Disinfectant Balls, Crescent Screw Worm Killer. Crescent Stock Food is the greatest digester and conditioner on the market.



The dealer takes no risk in selling these goods and the consumer takes no risk in buying them, as each article is guaranteed to give satisfaction to the consumer.

**CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas**

## U. S. Wins in Grazing Suit

### Court Decides Public Ranges Do Not Need Fencing

The government has just won its sixth important case concerning the validity of the regulations made by the secretary of agriculture to control grazing in the national forests. In the United States court at Denver, Colo., Judge Robert E. Lewis has overruled the demurrer of Fred Light, a wealthy stockman of Pitkin county, Colorado, which contended that the grazing regulations in force on the national forests are unconstitutional.

The whole case revolved around the contention raised by some Colorado stockmen that the government is no more than a private land owner in the matter of state fence laws. A number of states have fence laws which make it impossible for a private person to collect fees or damages from owners of stock which stray upon his land unless the land is fenced. The national forests are not fenced and on this the stockmen based their refusal to pay grazing fees.

A friendly suit was instituted to test the regulations of the secretary of agriculture prohibiting the drifting of stock upon the forest. At the public lands convention held in Denver last June the forest officers and representatives of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, of which Mr. Light is a member, agreed to a friendly suit. The case is practically the same as the famous Shannon case in Montana, in which the grazing regulations were also upheld.

The decision of Judge Hunt in this Montana case was affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals at the ninth circuit sitting at San Francisco on Feb. 3, this year. That decision stated without qualification that the grazing regulations are reasonable and valid and that the state land laws do not apply to the national

forests and that therefore the drifting of stock upon the forests in violation of the regulations is trespassing, notwithstanding the state law.

The Light decision simply affirmed the same principle in another jurisdiction. The attorneys for Mr. Light, under the agreements made before the trial, are bound not to dispute the facts, but will probably appeal the legal question for decision by the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. Eventually it will be carried up to the supreme court.

The other suits attacking the grazing regulations won by the government are the following cases: The United States vs. Shannon, from Montana; the United States vs. Bale, from South Dakota; the United States vs. Deguirre, from northern California; the United States vs. Domingo, from Idaho; the United States vs. Dent, from Arizona.

Fifty-nine pear trees in Washington on less than an acre produced nearly 1,000 boxes of fruit and netted over \$2,600. The trees were the Anjou variety.

Blobbs—I suppose when you were in Rome you did as the Romans do. Slobbs—Not exactly; I was done as the Romans do you.

New York has 1,518,450 acres of timber reserve, mostly in the Adirondacks, and in his late message Governor Hughes recommended that the state purchase a large amount more.

# Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

**DRINKING TOO MUCH,** they will promptly relieve the nausea, **SICK HEADACHE**

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

**Take No Substitute.**

**Simpson-Eddystone**  
**Zephyrette**  
**Ginghams**

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

New Process Dress Ginghams  
To insure getting the genuine, be sure to 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.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia



## DAIRYING

### To Keep Milk Pure

Undesirable flavors in milk are due to strong foods which the cow eats, odors absorbed from the surrounding air, or from bacterial infection. Rape, turnips, leeks, rag weed and such foods will transmit their characteristic flavors to the milk of the cow is allowed to eat them, especially just before milking. These can be somewhat removed by the process of aeration, which consists in exposing the milk to the air in a thin layer. This must be carried on in pure air, for if the air is ill-smelling or filled with dust, the process will be a source of contamination, instead of one by which the milk is improved. Undesirable flavors and odors are also caused by absorption. Milk will absorb the odors which are in the surrounding air, especially if it is warm. Milk stored in the close proximity of manure piles, decaying vegetables or any other odoriferous substance is sure to absorb these characteristic flavors.

### Before Calving

To dry up a cow, reduce the feed gradually, especially by taking away the grain, and when the milk yield drops, milk first once a day, then once in two days and in one or two weeks the average cow will be dry and her udder in good condition. If a cow continues to give milk under this treatment or if the udder is hard and feverish the work of drying up must stop and the ration be changed to a light milk ration with loosening feeds and the cow milked regularly. Forced drying under these conditions injures the cow. If by oversight the drying up process has been neglected until within three or four weeks of calving time do not attempt it as there is risk of injury to the health of the cow and her udder.—Professor Oscar Erf, Kansas.

### In the Dairy

Nothing beats a little light one-legged milk stool. Of course if the milker wants to go to sleep at the job he must have a big bench with four legs and a place to hold the pail.

The cruel stanchions are too slow in being abolished. The individual loose stall is the best. The best is one that gives comfort. No others kind pays.

Have you the "best by test" cows, don't you know whether you have profit making or debt incurring critters.

Do you turn the cows out in the early morning, go off and husk corn till dark and then put them in the barn? An observant person will see them huddled around the barn door or yard gate waiting anxiously for a chance to get out of the cold, and money is being lost by that method.

It's all right to "take the bull by the horns" if you do it with a dehorning clipper, but don't try any other method.

The milk scale is the most profitable thing you can put in your cow barn. It is a great teacher, preacher and judge.

If you are going to kick up a big

## CHANGE IN FOOD

### Works Wonders in Health

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion."

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well."

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for infant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

dust in the hay now just wait until you've got the milking done and the milk out of the barn.

A little cow-fat at freshening time is a good thing. She has a bank account to draw on later when doing her best at the pail.

Feed the cow according to the capacity of her production. This means a study of individuality. Haphazard feeding is a losing proposition these days.

### Dairy Dope

Do you keep the cow, or does the cow keep you?

A beef making ration is the undoing of profits in the dairy.

The ideal dairy cow must have a great digestive capacity.

The wedge shape in prima facie evidence of a good dairy cow.

Make-shift equipment in the dairy is not profitable in the long run.

The pig and the hen help the cow in turning a profit to her owner.

The extent to which you feed beyond the maintenance ration makes profit.

The time has come for the cleaning up of every dairy herd in the country.

Even dairy bred cows need a constant weeding out to be made profitable.

The dairy farm should add to the richness of its acres with every year's work.

It is one thing to know how to care for the cow intelligently, but quite another to do it.

If the dairyman does not give attention to all the little economies he is that much the loser.

The man who has the best cow and feeds the most economic ration gets the biggest net profit.

Thrashing over a little old straw in the papers helps the inexperienced dairyman and hurts nobody.

The dairyman who does not read the papers must be doing a lot of things that have broken up some of his predecessors in business.

Circular 127 of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, points out the danger of tuberculosis germs in butter.

Yearling cattle have been selling so well that an urgent demand for beef calves is certain next fall.

### The Hand Separator

We believe the number who have fairly tried the hand separator and found it wanting are few. The relief from the old system of pouring milk into countless numbers of shallow pans, then waiting for several hours before gathering the cream, is so great, even with the milk of no more than three cows, that the separator seems a long step forward, all at once. It is like stepping from the seventeenth century into the twentieth, all in one short step.

## Pushing Cotton For Panhandle

### To Raise Staple in Land of Grassy Plains

Back from Amarillo, where he attended the recent convention of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association, E. A. Paffrath reports a new movement in progress for raising cotton in the Amarillo country in order to not only have an additional money crop, but also to get an additional source of feed for finishing the cattle, which long ago made the Panhandle famed throughout the United States.

Work is now in progress in Amarillo to raise money for the purchase of a carload of cotton seed to be planted in the vicinity of Amarillo this spring. Mr. Paffrath contributed \$20 to the fund and Amarillo citizens are raising the balance.

"Crops from here to Iowa Park are fairly good," said Mr. Paffrath Saturday.

"Wheat and oats are improving very fast since the rains have let up. From Iowa Park to Quanah are the best oats and wheat in Texas. From Quanah to Dalhart wheat and oats are fine. All kinds of crops are in fine shape from Iowa Park to Dalhart.

### Raising Sugar Beets

"A great deal of sugar beet seed is being planted in the Amarillo country, with every indication of a successful crop being grown there this year,

## A LAZY LIVER

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over-work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver complaint," or torpid liver, by its wonderful control over the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system of poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

**Symptoms.** If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bitter or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, or biliousness, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver, or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

Of Golden Seal root, which is one of the prominent ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says: "Very useful as a stomachic (stomach) tonic and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric (stomach) catarrh and headaches accompanying same."

Dr. Grover Coe, of New York, says: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator) it has few equals." Dr. Coe also advises it for affections of the spleen and other abdominal viscera generally, and for scrofulous and glandular diseases, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea, constipation, also in several affections peculiar to women, and in all chronic derangements of the liver, also for chronic inflammation of bladder, for which Dr. Coe says "it is one of the most reliable agents of cure."

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, author of the AMERICAN DISPENSARY, gives it a prominent place among medicinal agents, reiterates all the foregoing writers have said about it, as does also Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder says: "It stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched. \* \* \* the consequent improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results." Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation to its general effect upon the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic, useful in all debilitated states \* \* \*"

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal root: "It is a most superior remedy in catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), chronic constipation, general debility, in convalescence from protracted fevers, in prostrating night-sweats. It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb." (This agent, Golden Seal root, is an important ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for woman's weaknesses, as well as of the "Golden Medical Discovery.") Dr. Ellingwood continues, "in all catarrhal conditions it is useful."

Much more, did space permit, could be quoted from prominent authorities as to the wonderful curative properties possessed by Golden Seal root.

We want to assure the reader that "Golden Medical Discovery" can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for Golden Seal root in the cure of all the various diseases as set forth in the above brief extracts, for its most prominent and important ingredient is Golden Seal root. This agent is, however, strongly reinforced, and its curative action greatly enhanced by the addition, in just the right proportion of Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure glycerine. All of these are happily and harmoniously blended into a most perfect pharmaceutical compound, now favorably known throughout most of the civilized countries of the world. Bear in mind that each and every ingredient entering into the "Discovery" has received the endorsement of the leading medical men of our land, who extol each article named above in the highest terms. What other medicine put up for sale through druggists can show any such professional endorsement? For dyspepsia, liver troubles, all chronic catarrhal affections of whatever name or nature, lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, the "Discovery" can be relied upon as a sovereign remedy.

A little book of extracts treating of all the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, being extracts from standard medical works, of the different schools of practice will be mailed free to any one asking (by postal card or letter), for the same, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and giving the writer's full post-office address plainly written.

Don't accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

which probably means a sugar beet factory for Amarillo and an additional feed crop for that country. A great many people are coming to the Amarillo country and opening farms.

"The Amarillo people are pushing hard the planting and cultivation of cotton, realizing that it means much to the Amarillo country. Cotton will give them an additional money crop, an additional feed crop in the way of cotton seed on the farms and an additional winter pasturage in the way of cotton stubble fields. It will mean a cotton seed oil mill for Amarillo, which would make available for at all times cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, even should the railroads get into a congested condition, as they have been heretofore.

"It will also bring about the successful full feeding of cattle in the Amarillo country, and also the roughing of cattle feeding on the grass, which has been the most profitable feeding in Texas for the last five or six years.

### Many Cattle Buyers in Country

"There are a great many cattle buyers in the Amarillo country from the northwest, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. They are buying cattle for later delivery and receiving and ship-

ping out cattle that have been bought heretofore. All cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices. Four-year-old steers are selling from \$37.50 to \$40; three-year-olds from \$30 to \$35; two-year-olds from \$20.50 to \$24. Very few yearlings are being sold. Cows for Kansas pastures are selling at from \$15 to \$20.

"Cattle were never in better condition in Amarillo country at this time of year. There is plenty of grass and water everywhere and live stock are doing fine. The calf crop is the largest in the history of the country."

While in Amarillo Mr. Paffrath and his associates, R. S. Allen and George A. Woodward, leased to Lee Bevins of Amarillo, 144,000 acres of the LX ranch for grazing purposes, subject to sale until August 1. Mr. Bevins will stock the ranch lightly with steers. He is one of the largest cattle operators in the Panhandle. The land lies along the Canadian river, eighteen miles north and northeast of Amarillo.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm work and fair education to work in an office, \$200 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full name. The Western States' Association, Dept. 211, Toronto, Canada.



## ALL AROUND THE FARM

## HOW TO MAKE GOOD CEMENT

(By Frank H. Crane, Superintendent of Farm Mechanics, Illinois Experiment Station.)

This is a cement age. Ideal concrete is made of cement, sand and crushed rock. The sand should be clean, coarse and sharp. River bottom sand when fine and rough should not be used when much strength is required.

As a test of sand rub it in the hand, and if there is much dirt left on the hand discard that sand.

If when a large handful of the same is thrown into a pail of water it leaves the water muddy discard it.

Dirty sand makes a weak concrete. Crushed rock is much better than screened gravel, because of the rougher edges.

Following are the four recognized mixtures for concrete:

**Rich Mixture**—One part Portland cement, two parts of clean, coarse sand, four parts of crushed rock. This is used for floors, fence posts and the like.

**Medium Mixture**—One-half and one and two-fifths parts respectively of cement, sand and crushed rock. This mixture is used for walks and thin walls.

**Ordinary Mixture**—1-3-6 for heavy walls, piers, abutments, etc.

**Lean Mixture**—1-4-8 for footings and in places where volume and not great strength is needed.

When gravel is used the proportions are one part of cement and from six to nine parts of gravel, according to the amount of sand in the gravel.

To make one cubic yard of concrete the following respective amounts of cement are required: Rich mixture, one and one-half barrels; medium mixture, one and one-fourth barrels; ordinary mixture, one and one-eighth barrels; lean mixture, seven-eighths of a barrel.

In construction work, such as floors, barns, fence posts and bridges re-enforcements of iron are absolutely necessary. The beginner will need the supervision of an expert in using re-enforcements.

Measure exact amounts for each part. Mix thoroly and not too long before applying the water. Cement will set in twenty or thirty minutes, and if disturbed after that loses its strength.

Spread the sand and cement on a mixing board and mix thoroly, adding enough water when mixed to bring the mixture to the consistency of mortar.

Add the proper quantity of crushed rock and mix all together, after which it is ready for use. In this manner the sand grains are all covered with the finer particles of cement and the crushed rock when added has all the voids filled with temperate mixture. This undoubtedly gives the greatest strength for materials used.

A very common method, however, is to mix all three parts at once while yet dry and then mix with water until the mixture will pack well and handle with a shovel.

Get the form walls rigid and do not use lumber that is too dry, as it takes of the moisture and changes its shape so as to injure the concrete in setting.

Do not allow concrete work to dry out fast, as cracks will appear. It should be protected from the sun from three to five days and sprinkled with water to insure even setting thruout the concrete.

In two weeks concrete gains strength sufficient for ordinary use, but sixty days should elapse before it is given a full load.

## Care of Young Alfalfa

A study of reasons for losing a stand of young alfalfa after it has been secured shows the chief among them to be: Waiting for the alfalfa to "get big enough to cut;" pasturing heavily too soon, and failure to give the necessary cultivation to eliminate the crab grass before it forms a sod.

Alfalfa, young or old, is always big enough to cut whenever one-tenth of the plants are coming into bloom, whenever the leaves begin turning yellow, and whenever the webworm begins working on it. Alfalfa which was sown last fall has been trimmed down by the successive frosts and instead of the single stem there now are several stems growing from the one root. Much of it will make a light yield of hay the first cutting because of the good moisture conditions and favorable weather in March. But delay in cutting beyond the beginning of blooming will reduce the stand and weaken the plants. Some of it will begin turning yellow and losing leaves before it blooms. Cut it then and give it a fresh start.

Spring sown alfalfa requires closer attention than that sown in the fall. Specific directions for managing it cannot be given. As a rule, it should be clipped once or twice before any attempt is made to get even a light crop of hay. If the alfalfa is clipped very close when the soil is dry and hot and dry weather follows, some of the plants may be killed. When possible the clipping should be done as soon after a rain as it can be done without compacting the soil too much by the tramping of the horses and by the wheels of the mower.

Alfalfa should never be pastured until after it is at least 1 year old. That gives time for the plants to become established and strong enough to withstand pasturing. Even at that age, heavy pasturing damages it. It is always best to limit the pasturing so that at least two or three crops of hay are secured in addition to the pasture each season. Exceptions to this are the hog pastures where convenience of location is such that it makes up for the expense of reseeding.

The amount of cultivation that should be given alfalfa varies greatly with the character of the soil and with the growth of weeds and crab grass. Alfalfa which was sown last fall may be benefited by harrowing lightly with a smoothing harrow after the first cutting. This will kill some crab grass and weeds and will loosen the surface and help the soil hold moisture. Young alfalfa is very dependent upon the moisture in the first foot or two of soil. On clean land, particularly stiff bottom lands, harrowing is not necessary. This must be regulated by the growth of other plants with the alfalfa. Weeds will be killed by repeated cutting, but crab grass thrives on that sort of treatment. The only way to get rid of it is to go at it early and stay with it.

Alfalfa renovator, which is a spike-toothed disc harrow, is an excellent implement and almost a necessity with any considerable acreage of alfalfa. It pulls out crab grass, shakes the dirt off the roots and turns it upside down to dry. And at the same time it loosens the surface soil and lets air into it, giving it a good cultivation. The alfalfa roots are not disturbed. Often the regular disc harrow is too severe, especially if used by inexperienced hands.

The acreage of alfalfa in Oklahoma has been immensely increased by the sowings made last fall and those which are being made this spring. If they succeed next year, the succeeding years will bring even relatively greater increases in acreage. And it is vital that we succeed now, for our neighbors are all watching us to see how we come out. Write us about your alfalfa; tell just how it is doing and what is bothering you. And don't make the mistake of waiting "until the alfalfa is big enough to cut" and thus weakening your stand and your own permanently profitable resources. —American Stockman and Farmer.

## FREE MAIL DELIVERY FOR WICHITA FALLS

Postmaster Bacon Names Six Men for Carriers—Service Starts in June

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 9.—Postmaster Bacon has forwarded to the postoffice department at Washington the following nominations for city mail carriers: W. H. Bachman, Charles Nieman, Henry M. Campbell and Kelly A. H. Ross. In addition T. P. Norwood and George Barney were nominated as substitute carriers.

The nominations were made from the six applicants who received the highest grades in the civil service examination in this city several weeks ago.

Charles Nieman, nominated for carrier, lives at Gainesville, and George Barney, nominated for substitute carrier, lives at Ennis. The others reside in this city.

## SEES BUILDING BOOM

Hereford Lumber Company Makes Extensive Improvements

HEREFORD, Texas, May 9.—The Alfalfa Lumber Company, of which C. M. Miller is manager, is preparing to make extensive improvements. Next week carpenters will begin the construction of large sheds, 36x90 feet, sixteen feet high and up to date. The Alfalfa Lumber Company has implicit faith in the future growth of Hereford and is preparing for an immense building boom within the next year or two

# 3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

For 15 Days  
the Texas Stockman-  
Journal Will Accept

# \$1.00

## FOR 3 YEARS SUBSCRIPTION

This Can Include Arrearages  
Cash Must Be Sent With Order.

# 3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

Read Latest Live Stock News in Stockman-Journal



# SHEEP

## Corn Fodder vs. Silage for Sheep

So many different conditions are to be found where either corn fodder or silage or both have been used or may be used, that anything beyond a general comparison cannot be given, unless we go into the various conditions that are to be met on the ordinary farms. In a general comparison we will have to deal with the proportion of food elements to be found in each, when put up under favorable conditions. It will also be necessary for us to compare the cost of harvesting, storing and feeding this quality in various ways and for various purposes. The amount of food elements and their proportions in any food is seldom the most important item in determining its food value. Its comparative cost as well as its comparative usefulness is always of first importance.

In comparing the values of various feeds, it might be well to compare their value as expressed by their chemical elements. The sheep's feed, like that of all other herbivorous animals, must contain the same four groups of substances as are to be found in the body: Water, ash, nitrogen and fat. They should not, however, contain these in the same proportion as in the body, nor should they be fed in the same proportion to all animals under different conditions. The greater portion of the animal's body is composed of protein, or nitrogenous elements. Then to build that up in the young animal, a large proportion of the elements in its feed should be protein. It will not do, however, to eliminate the others. The animal needs the fats as a lubricant. It needs the ash for the bones or frame.

The young animal can get along with a less proportion of fat in its feed than the older one or the one that is being fattened for the shambles. One that is kept confined in a warm place, needs less fats or carbohydrates than the one that is at large and in the cold. A grown animal as well as one kept confined can get along with less water than one that is at large or a growing one.

Now if your experience has taught you that green corn is best to feed and that less of it will be wasted, would it not be a good thing to preserve it in practically that condition? This the silo will do. The corn will undergo a change in the silo, but this change is for the better, for it has been found that stock fed on silage will waste less in the voids than will those fed on green corn. Then, too, everything is consumed, which is not the case with the best of fodder.

Now let us see what an amount of corn cut at the glazing period weighing four and one-half pounds of dry digestible matter contains: Protein .12, carbohydrates 2.00, fat .05, ash .03, the rest would be woody fiber. This would be low in protein for a good feed alone. I would say, however, that this is an average of many tests, as corn grown on different soils and cared for differently as well as in different seasons, will test differently. I wish to say also that this is from corn sown thickly so that it had no ears, and but few nubbings. Corn grown so that it will produce ears will fill well, will be much higher in protein as well as fat.

If the corn fodder could always be put up just at the right time and without waste, it would lose no more than silage except in water. But there is where it loses so much in palatableness as well as digestibility. When made into silage it gains in both for most animals. One of the worst things about corn fodder is that it is almost impossible to preserve it all in its best form. This is not the case with silage.

We also know that it is much harder for us to get the help to preserve it in the best condition so that a much greater loss will be sustained. We know, too, that when it is made into silage all is eaten, except the top when the silo is opened, for it is all there. You can, however, waste it in another way. It may be fed to and eaten by the sheep, and not do them any good and even do them harm. For instance, if too much of it is fed alone, especially if it was put up too early, you can run it thru your sheep with little or no benefit, if not with actual harm.

Even with the present price of lumber a 100-ton silo can be put up for less than \$150. This amount is all that should be fed to 200 ewes for a period of five months, when feeding all that they will eat to advantage. It will take a very little dry feed to be used with it. I have reference to the tub silo which, if properly built, will last from ten to fifteen years. The advantages are not all in these features alone in feeding silage; the

health of the sheep is kept in much better condition, so that he is not only better for the time being, but is in better condition to go onto grass in the spring. Some of the advantages of silo are: All of the crop is consumed. There is less waste in the voidings. Fewer acres are necessary to keep a given number of sheep. It is much handier to feed at any season of the year. Your fields are clear for other use. It can be put up in any weather. It costs less for storage room. For feeding in connection with other dry feeds fodder is not to be compared with silage. We of the Dakotas who have to depend in a great measure on dry prairie hay for our roughage need it more, and would derive much greater benefits from it.

The cost of siloing corn can be computed from the cost of labor in the community in which the work is to be done. For this work on 31 farms, the government has computed the work at 15 cents an hour, coal \$5 per ton, engine at \$4.50, gasoline at 13 cents and twine at 11½ cents. At the above figures the cost was 64 cents per ton with corn that went 9½ tons to the acre. The cost of putting it into the stack was practically the same.—The Northwestern Agriculturist.

## What the Government Is Doing for the Sheep Industry

After making a careful study of the present system of breeding upon the ranges of the west and realizing the importance of the sheep industry, the government has taken up the study of breeding range sheep. The experiment was planned during the year 1906, and is being carried on in cooperation with the Wyoming experiment station at Laramie. The object of the experiment is the development of a type of sheep which shall be hardy on the range, stand flocking in large numbers, shear a good fleece of wool, be of fair size and have a good mutton form.

It was agreed by those conducting the experiment that the foundation stock should be of a large bodied, fine woolled type, the reason for such a decision being that fine wool sheep predominate over the entire range country, and are in fact the foundation of the range sheep industry. In order to secure the type of sheep desired in the experiment, fine wool blood must be used. Many of the fine wool ewes upon the range are deficient in size and in mutton form, and breeders who run fine wools have to use rams of the mutton breeds to produce lambs for the market. For crossing upon the fine wool ewes for market lambs we find a large number of Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire, Hampshire, Rambouillet and Oxford rams being used. The Rambouillet has been considered by many to be the ideal range sheep, and owing to this fact this breed has made wonderful progress during the last few years, and today many excellent flocks are found in the range states. Rambouillet rams have been in great demand for use on the ranges, and for several years the eastern breeders have enjoyed a good trade for their rams for the west.

The present breeding flock consists of 250 ewes and six rams. The ewes are mostly Rambouillet blood, a few, however, being high grade Delaines. In selecting the foundation flock of ewes, a definite type was clearly kept in mind, and the ewes were selected from the leading range flocks in the states of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. Six pure-bred Rambouillet rams were selected for breeding upon the 250 ewes. These rams were of the best mutton type of Rambouillets that could be secured and were selected from the leading flocks of Ohio, Michigan and Washington.

The ewes at the beginning of the breeding season were carefully divided into six and each lot was mated with the ram thought best adapted to produce the type of lambs desired. Careful records are kept of the birth weight of all the lambs, the breeding and development. Samples are taken of all the fleeces at shearing time, noting the length, quality and condition of wool. The sheep are running upon a range near Laramie and the experiment is being carried on under range conditions.—Professor E. T. Shaw, Bureau of Animal Industry.

## Dehorning Goats

We notice in a January issue where a goat breeder wants to know how to dehorn goats, so will give our experience.

In 1896 we bought 100 high-grade does and two registered billies from Judge Dunn of San Antonio. He was



## WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. **FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save 25 to 50 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received. **SECOND HAND BICYCLES**. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free. **COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$3.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55). **NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES** NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$3.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices. **DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

selling his billies at \$50 per head. We shipped them to Kerrville, and drove them up to the ranch; forty miles, and by the time we got them there we concluded that the horns were no good and must come off, so we had a butcher's saw, we used it in taking the horns off close to the head. We didn't put anything on their heads, as it makes very little difference. This was in February. We just ran this small bunch loose, but sometimes we would have a very lame goat. A year later, in March, we bought 750 head from a neighbor, and while we were trading and looking at the flocks generally we noticed that one butted occasionally, so we asked Mr. Woods, who had been in the goat business about twenty years, why he didn't cut their horns off, and he said it was their fight, let them fight, as they seldom hurt each other, so we did not cut their horns off and in June, after kidding, we had between 1,300 and 1,400 head in one herd, so whenever we saw a lame goat would naturally think of what Mr. Woods said, but as he was much our senior, we looked on but said nothing. Please watch and you will find that the Mexican pastora has a small sack in which he carries his tobacco and grub, and very often he will have a sling that he throws rocks in, so you look for some very lame goats occasionally and very often they will get their feet fastened in the fork of a limb. Some will get out, but if the pastora doesn't find them they will lie there and very often break their leg before one finds them, and we are sure J. J. Davidson owes his Mexican a pelone, as he has been watching close to have so many cripples.

But we came near leaving the most important item out. In 1897 we concluded we would dehorn about fifty kids about 8 days old, as we were accustomed to dehorning calves, so we concluded it was no trick at all, and the kids were so much easier to handle. Well, we went after them as we would calves, using a fluid that would kill the horn every time, and we rubbed this on good, as they make a faster growth that calves. Well, we got thru with them all in about ten or fifteen minutes. The ball opened, but as J. J. Davidson isn't a benedict, he doesn't know how much fuss one kid can make. Well, all we have to say is we thought all the time that if we got forgiveness for that time we should not try the experiment again, and it didn't kill a single horn.

Robert Bruce, our dog, is on the lookout, and he doesn't allow goats to hurt each other, and you will find if they are not penned in rainy weather

that you will have very few lame ones. Move your camp once a month, where you have a big flock, and you will have very few cripples or drags, horns or no horns. And we would like to say if anyone would cut all our goat's horns off gratis and bring his grub we wouldn't give him a place to eat.

We don't claim the Angora has the tenacious courage of the confederate, but we have seen them often surround Bruce in the pens where the kids were and fight with him, and we had some registered Angora billies fight for hours, and they were mad, too. Still, as fighters, they are just a shade ahead of the sheep, and we know that the length of the mohair interferes with their fighting much. But we guess when it comes to a focus they have as much curiosity as a woman and travel like a horse, which makes a few of them desirable in a flock of sheep.—Ward & Garrett, Segovia, Texas, in American Sheep Breeder.

**GALVESTON, Texas, May 9.**—Professor Henri C. Pritchett, president of the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, died here today at 8 a. m. at St. Mary's Infirmary, following an operation.

For sixteen years he has served at the head of the normal, and was a widely known educator of the south. His health had been good until five weeks ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed. A few days ago he was brought to Galveston with the hopes of checking the disease by operation.

The body, accompanied by members of the family, was taken to San Marcos tonight.

**HEREFORD, Texas, May 9.**—J. W. LeGrand, a prominent cattle raiser of Monroe, Iowa, was in the city this week, the guest of his cousin, C. S. Richards, and looking after his land interests. Mr. LeGrand has made several trips to Hereford the last two years. He was shown over the fields and orchards of the Hereford country and declares these to be the finest he ever saw. He owns land near this city and will not sell it. Several of his neighbors in Iowa have also bought land here and they believe it will double in value in a year or two.

**CADDO MILLS, Texas, May 8.**—Furgess Clark, a Confederate veteran, died here of heart failure while sitting on his porch reading a book. He resided in this community for the past fifty-two years and enlisted in Bob Spencer's company at Greenville in 1863. In early life he taught school, but of late was farming.



Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

# The Red Triangle

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

(Continued from last week.)

"Yes, he was there, certainly, when Samuel came. But note, now. Observe the sequence of things as we know them now. First, there is Denson in his office; I can find nothing of any American visitor, and I am convinced that he is a total fiction, either of Denson's or Samuel and Denson together. Neither leaves the place till Samuel comes down at a quarter-past one o'clock. I told you he sent some sort of message. The housekeeper tells me that he called a passing commissionaire and gave him something, the whether it was a telegram or a note he did not see; nor does he know the commissionaire, nor his number—tho he could easily be found if it became necessary no doubt. Samuel sends the message, and waits on the steps, watching, in an agitated manner (as would be natural, perhaps, in a man engaged in an anxious and ticklish piece of illegality) for an hour, when this mysterious brougham appears. He takes this black case into the brougham, and he obviously brings it out again, for here it is. Whatever has happened, he brings it out empty. Then he sends the housekeeper for me. When at length I arrive, Denson has certainly gone, but there was an opportunity for that while the housekeeper was absent on the message to my office—after all Samuel's agitation, and after he had carried his case to and from the brougham."

"The whole thing is odd enough, certainly and suspicious enough. Have you found anything else?"

"Yes, Denson lives, or lived, in a boarding house in Bloomsbury. He has only been there two months, however, and they know practically nothing of him. Today he came home at an unusual time, letting himself in with his latchkey, and went away at once with a bag, but the accounts of the exact time are contradictory. One servant thought it was before twelve, and another insisted that it was after one. He has not been back."

"And the office boy—can't you get some information out of him?"

"He hasn't been seen since the morning. I expect Denson told him to take a whole holiday. I can't find where he lives, at the moment, but no doubt he will turn up tomorrow. Not that I expect to get much from him. But I shan't bother. Unless Mr. Samuel will answer satisfactorily some very plain questions I shall ask—and I don't expect he will—I shall throw up the commission. He called, by the way, not long ago, but I was out. We shall see him in the morning, I expect."

A look round Denson's office taught me no more than it had taught Hewitt already. There were two small rooms, one inside the other, with ordinary and cheap office furniture. It was quite plain that any man of ordinary activity and size could have got out of the inner room into the corridor by the means which Samuel suggested—thru the hinged wall-light, near the ceiling. Hewitt had meddled with nothing—he would do no more till he was satisfied of the bona fides of his client; certainly he would not commit himself to breaking open desks or cupboards. And so, the time for my attendance at the office approaching—I was working on the Morning Phoenix, then, and ten at night saw my work begin—we shut Denson's office, and went away.

## Chapter III

### THE AFFAIR OF SAMUEL'S DIAMONDS (CONTINUED)

In the morning I was awakened by an impatient knocking at my bedroom door. Going to bed at two or three I was naturally a late riser, and this was about nine. I scrambled sleepily out of bed, and turned the key. Hewitt was standing in my sitting room, with a newspaper in his hand.

"Sorry to break your morning sleep, Brett," he said, "but something interesting has happened in regard to that business you helped me with yesterday, and you may like to know. Crawl back into bed if you like."

But I was already in my dressing gown, and groped for my clothes. "No, no, come in and tell me," I said. "What is it?"

Hewitt sat on the bed. "I'll tell you in due order," he said. "First, I saw Samuel again last night—after you had gone away. You remember I went back to my office; I had a letter or two to write which I had set aside in the afternoon. Well, I wrote the letters, shut up, and went downstairs.

I opened the outer door, and there was Samuel, in the act of ringing the housekeeper's bell. He said he was very anxious, and couldn't sleep without coming to hear if I had made any progress; he had called before, but I was out. I half thought of taking him back to my office, but decided that it wasn't worth while. So I walked along to the corner of the Strand, till I got him well under the lights. Then I stopped and talked to him. 'You ask about the progress in your case, Mr. Samuel,' I said. 'Now, I have sometimes met people who seem to consider me a sort of prophet, seer, or diviner. As a matter of fact, I am nothing but a professional investigator, and even if I were possessed of such an amazing genius as I lay no claim to, I could never succeed in a case, nor even make progress in it, if my client started me with false information, or only told me half the truth. More, when I find that such is the state of affairs, and that if I am to succeed I must begin by investigating my client before I proceed with his case, I throw that case up on the instant—invariably. Do you understand that? Now I must tell you that I have made no progress with your case, none; for that very reason.'

"He protested, of course—vowed he had told me the simple truth, and so forth. I replied by asking him certain definite questions. First, I asked him whose the diamonds were. He repeated that they were his own. To that I simply replied, 'Good evening, Mr. Samuel,' and turned away. He came after me beseechingly, and prevaricated. He said something about another party having an interest, but the matter being confidential. To that I responded by asking him with whom he had communicated before sending for me, and who was the person in the brougham which he had twice entered. That flabbergasted him. He said that he couldn't answer those questions without bringing other parties into the matter, to which I answered that it was just those other parties that I meant to know about, if I were to move a step in the matter. At this he got into a sad state—imperting, actually imploring, me not to desert him. He said he should do something desperate—something terrible—that night if I didn't relieve his mind, and undertake the case. What he meant he'd do I didn't know, of course, but it didn't move me. I said finally that I would deal only with principals, and that until I had the personal instructions of the actual owner of the diamonds, in addition to a complete explanation of the brougham incident, I should do nothing, and I recommended him to go to the police; and with that I left him."

"And you got nothing more from him than that?"

"Nothing more; but it was something, you see. He admitted, to all intents, that the diamonds were not his own. And now see here. I suppose I left him about 10 o'clock. Here is a paragraph in one of this morning's newspapers. It is only in the one paper; the matter seems to have occurred rather late for press."

Hewitt gave me the paper in his hand, pointing to the following paragraph:

"Horrible Discovery. — A shocking discovery was made just before midnight last night, near the York column, where a police constable found the dead body of a man lying on the stone steps. The body, which was fully clothed in the ordinary dress of a laboring man, bore plain marks of strangulation, and it was evident that a brutal murder had been committed. A singular circumstance was the presence of a curious reddish mark upon the forehead, at first taken for a wound, but soon discovered to be a mark apparently drawn or impressed on the skin. At the time of going to press, no arrest had been made, and so far the affair appears a mystery."

"Well," I said, "this certainly seems curious, especially in the matter of the mark on the forehead. But what has it all to do—?"

"To do with Samuel and his diamonds, you mean? I'll tell you. That dead man is Denson!"

"Denson?" I exclaimed. "Denson? How?"

"I get it from the housekeeper next door. It seems that when the police came to examine the body they found, among other things—money and a watch, and the like—a piece of an addressed envelope, used to hold a few pins—the pins stuck in and the paper rolled up, you know. There was just

enough of it to guess the address by—that of the office next door; and it was the only clue they had. So they came along here at once and knocked up the housekeeper. He went with them and instantly recognized Denson, disguised in laborer's clothes, but Denson, he says, unmistakably."

"And the mark on the forehead?"

"That is very odd. It is an outlined triangle, rather less than an inch along each side. It is quite red, he says, and seems to be done in a greasy, sticky sort of ink or color."

"Was anything found—the diamonds?"

"No. He says there was money—two or three five-pound notes. I believe, some small change, a watch, keys and so forth; but there's not a word of diamonds."

I paused in my dressing. "Does that mean that the murderer has got them?" I asked. Hewitt pursed his lips and shook his head. "It may mean that," he said, "but does it look altogether like it when five-pound notes are left? On the other hand, there is the disguise; the only reason that we know of for that would be that he was bolting with the diamonds. But the really puzzling thing is the mark on the forehead. Why that? Of course, the picturesque and romantic thing to suppose is that it is the mark of some criminal club or society. But criminal associations, such as exist, don't do silly things like that. When criminals rob and murder, they don't go leaving their tracks behind them purposely—they leave nothing that could possibly draw attention to them if they can help it; also, they don't leave five-pound notes. But I'm off to have a look at that mark. Inspector Plummer is in charge of the case—you remember Plummer, don't you, in the Stanway Cameo case, and two or three others? Well, Plummer is an old friend of mine, and not only am I interested in this matter myself, but now that it becomes a case of murder, I must tell the police all I know, merely as a loyal citizen. I've an idea they will want to ask our friend Mr. Samuel some very serious questions."

"Will you go now?"

"Yes, I must waste no more time. You get your breakfast and look out for me, or for a message."

Hewitt was off to Vine street, and I devoted myself to my toilet and my breakfast, vastly mystified by this tragic turn in a matter already puzzling enough.

It was a messenger, but Hewitt himself, who came back in less than an hour. "Come," he said, "Plummer is below, and we are going next door, to Denson's office. I've an idea that we may get at something at last. The police are after Samuel hot-foot. They think he should be made sure of in any case without delay; and I must say they have some reason, on the face of it."

We joined Plummer at once—I have already spoken of Plummer in my accounts of several of Hewitt's cases in which I met him—and we all turned into the office next door. There we found a very frightened and bewildered office boy, whom Denson had given a holiday yesterday, after sending him down to Samuel. He had come to his work as usual, only to meet the housekeeper's tale of the murder of his master and the end of his business prospects. He had little or no information to impart. He had only been employed for a month or six weeks, and during that time his work had been practically nothing.

Plummer nodded at this information, and sniffed comprehensively at the office furniture. "I know this sort of stuff," he said. "This is the way they fit up long firm offices and such. This place was taken for the job, that's plain, by one or both of 'em."

The boy's address was taken, and he was given a final holiday, and asked to send up the housekeeper as he went out. Plummer passed Hewitt a bunch of keys.

The housekeeper entered. "Now, Hutt," said Martin Hewitt, "you were saying yesterday, I think, that the main front door was the only entrance and exit for this building?"

"That's so, sir—the only one as anybody can use, except one."

"Oh! then there is another, then?"

"Well, not exactly to say an entrance, sir. There's a small private door at the back into the court behind, but that's only opened to take in coals and such, and I always have the key. This house isn't like yours, sir; you have no back way into the court as we have. It's a convenience, sometimes."

"Ah, I've no doubt. Do you happen to have the key with you?"

"It's on the bunch hanging up in my box, sir. Shall I fetch it?"

"I should like to see it, if you will." The housekeeper disappeared, and presently returned with a large bunch of keys.

"This is the one, Mr. Hewitt," he explained, lifting it from among the

rest. Hewitt examined it closely, and then placed beside it one from the bunch Plummer had given him. "It seems you're not the only person who ever had a key exactly like that, Hutt," he said. "See here—this was found in Mr. Denson's pocket."

Plummer nodded sagaciously. "All in the plant," he said. "See—it's brand new; clean as a new pin, and file marks on it."

"Take us to this back door, Hutt," Hewitt pushed. "We'll try this key. Is there a back staircase?"

There was a small back staircase, leading to the coal-cellar, and only used by servants. Down this we all went, and on a lower landing we stopped before a small door. Hewitt slipped the key in the lock and turned it. The door opened easily, and there before us was the little courtyard which I think I have mentioned in one of my other narratives—the courtyard with a narrow passage leading into the next street.

Martin Hewitt seemed singularly excited. "See there," he said, "that is how Denson left the building without passing the housekeeper's box! And now I'm going to make another shot. See here. This key on Denson's bunch attracted my attention because of its noticeable newness compared with most of the others. Most of the others, I say, because there is one other just as bright—see! This small one. Now, Hutt, do you happen to have a key like that also?"

Hutt turned the key over in his hand and glanced from it to his own bunch. "Why, yes, sir!" he said presently. "Yes, sir! It's the same as the key of the fire-hose cupboards!"

"Does that key fit them all? How many fire-hose cupboards are there?"

"Two on each floor, sir, one at each end, just against the mains. And one key fits the lot."

"Show us the nearest to this door."

A short, narrow passage led to the main ground-floor corridor, where a cupboard lettered "Fire Hose" stood next the main and its fittings. "We have to keep the hose-cupboards locked," the housekeeper explained apologetically, "cause o' mischievous boys in the offices."

This key fitted as well as the other. A long coil of brown leather hose hung within, and in a corner lay a piece of chamois leather evidently used for polishing the brass fittings. This Hewitt pulled aside, and there beneath it lay another and cleaner piece of chamois leather, neatly folded and tied round with cord. Hewitt snatched it up. He unfastened the cord; he unrolled the leather, which was sewn into a sort of bag or satchel; and when at last he spread wide the mouth of this satchel, light seemed to spring from out of it, for there lay a glittering heap of brilliants!

"What!" cried Plummer, who first got his speech. "Diamonds! Samuel's diamonds!"

"Diamonds, at any rate," replied Hewitt, "whether Samuel's or somebody else's. But they can't have been there long. How often is this cupboard opened?"

"Every Saturday reg'lar, sir," replied the housekeeper; "just to dust it out and see things is right."

"Now, see here!" said Martin Hewitt, "I've had luck in my conjectures as yet, and I'll try again. Here is what I believe has happened. Every word that Samuel told me about the theft of those diamonds was true, except as to their ownership. Denson has planned all along to rob him of as big a collection of diamonds as he could prompt him to get together, and he has played up to this for months. His small dealings one way and another were ground-bait. Very artfully he let Samuel take the diamonds safely away once, in order that he should be less watchful and less suspicious the second time. This second time he does the trick exactly as we see. He hangs up the imaginary American's hat, he escapes by the fanlight, and he goes out by the back way to avoid the housekeeper's observation. He has arranged beforehand for this, too. He has seized an opportunity when the housekeeper has been out of his box to get wax impressions of these two keys, and he has made copies of them. And here we come on a curious thing. It is easy enough to understand why he should foresee and get himself a key for the back door, in order to make his escape. But why the key of the hose cupboard? Why, indeed, should he leave the diamonds behind him at all? It is plain that he meant to come back for them—probably at night. He would have been wholly free from observation in that quiet courtyard, and he could let himself in, get the diamonds, and leave again without exciting the smallest alarm or suspicion. But why take all the trouble? Why not stick to the plunder from the beginning? The plain inference is that he feared somebody or something. He feared being stopped and searched, or he feared being waylaid sometime during yesterday.



By whom? There's the puzzle, and I can't see the bottom of it, I confess. If I could, perhaps I might know something of last night's murder.

"As to Samuel's prevarications, there is only one explanation that will fit, now that the rest is made clear. He must have been entrusted with these diamonds by a private owner, for sale—secretly. Some lady of conspicuous position in difficulties, probably—perhaps unknown to her husband. Such things occur every day. A common expedient is to sell the stones and have good paste substituted, in the same settings. Samuel would be just the man to carry thru a transaction of that sort. That would account for everything. The jewels are en suite, cut, but unset—taken from a set of jewelry, and paste substituted. Samuel arranges it all for the lady, finds a customer—Denson—who treats him exactly as he has told us. When he realizes the loss Samuel doesn't know what to do. He mustn't call the police, being bound to secrecy on the lady's behalf. He sends her a hasty message, and remains keeping watch by Denson's office. She hurries to him with all possible secrecy, keeping her carriage blinds down; he dashes into the brougham to describe the disaster, taking his case with him in his frantic desire to explain things fully. The lady fears publicity and won't hear of the police—she instructs him to consult me; and consequently, of course, when I recommended communicating with the police he won't listen to the suggestion. Samuel has arranged with the lady to hurry off and report progress as soon as he has consulted me, and this he does, the lady having appointed Manchester Square for the interview. Perhaps she hints some suspicion of Samuel's honesty—rather natural, perhaps, in the circumstances. That terrifies him more than ever, and leads to his frantic appeals to me when I throw the case up. Come, there's my guess at the facts of the case, and I'll back it with twopence and a bit more. Eh, Plummer?"

"I don't take your bet," answered Plummer. "The thing's plain enough; except the murder. There's something deeper there."

Hewitt became grave. "That's true," he said, "and something I can see no way into, as yet. But come—you take this parcel of diamonds, as representing the law. And here comes one of your men, I think."

We had been approaching the front door during this talk, and now a police constable appeared, and saluted Plummer. "Samuel's just been brought in, sir," he reported. "He's half dead with fright, and he's sent a message to Lady H—in P—Square; and he says he wants Mr. Martin Hewitt to come and speak for him."

"Poor Samuel!" Mewitt commented. "Come, we'll go and make him happy. Here are the diamonds, and, those safely accounted for, there's no evidence to connect him with the murder. We'll get him out of the mess as soon as possible."

And so they did. Hewitt's reading of the case was correct to a tittle, as it turned out, and with very little delay Samuel was released. But with the message from the police station, the fat was in the fire as regarded Lady H—. Her husband necessarily became acquainted with everything, and there was serious domestic trouble.

Samuel was glad enough to get quit of the business with no worse than a bad fright, as may well be supposed. He showed himself most grateful to Hewitt in after times, giving him excellent confidential advice and information more than once in matters connected with the diamond trade. He is still in business, I believe, in a much larger way, and I have no doubt he is the wiser for his experience, and for the lesson which Hewitt did not forget to rub well in: that it is useless and worse to place a confidential matter in the hands of a man of Hewitt's profession, and at the same time withhold particulars of the case, however unessential they may appear to be.

But meantime, on the way to Vine street I asked Hewitt what led him to suppose that the new key on Denson's bunch fitted a lock in that particular office building.

"Call it a lucky guess, if you like," Hewitt answered; "but as a matter of fact it was prompted by pure common sense. Plummer showed me, the things found on the body, and I saw at once that the keys offered the only chance of immediate information. I went thru them one by one. There was his latch-key—the key with which he had gone into his lodgings to fetch away the disguise. There was another largish key, equally old—probably the key of his office door. There were other smaller keys, also old—plainly belonging to bags and trunks and drawers and so forth. And then there was the large, perfectly new key. What was that? It was not the key of any bag or drawer, clearly—it was the key

of a door—a door with a lever lock. What door? Had Denson some other office? Perhaps he had, but first it was best to begin by trying it on places we were already acquainted with.

At once I thought of Denson's disappearance unobserved by the housekeeper. Could this be the key of some private exit from the office building? I resolved to test that conjecture first, and it turned out to be the right one. Being successful so far, of course I turned to the other new key and tried that, as you saw."

"But what of that triangular mark on the man's forehead?"

Martin Hewitt became deeply thoughtful. "That," he said, "is a matter wholly beyond me at present, as indeed is the whole business of the murder. Whether we shall ever know more I can't guess, but the matter is deep—deep and difficult and dark. As to the mark itself, that seems to have been impressed from an engraved stamp of some sort. It is a plain equilateral triangle in red outline, measuring about an inch on each side. It is in a greasy, sticky sort of red ink, which may be smeared, but is very difficult, if not impossible to rub away. What it means I can't at present conjecture. I have told you my reasons for not thinking it the sign of any gang of criminals. But whose sign is it? Surely not that of some self-constituted punisher of crime? For such a person, with no risk to himself, could have handed Denson over to the police, if he knew of his offence. Can he have been murdered by an accomplice? But he used no accomplice; if one thing is plain in all that story of the stolen diamonds it is that Denson did the thing wholly by himself. Besides, an accomplice would have taken the keys and have gone and secured the diamonds for himself; else why the murder at all? But no keys were taken—nothing was taken, as far as we can tell. And why was the body placed in that conspicuous position? It is pretty certain that the crime cannot have happened where the body was found—somebody must have heard or seen a struggle in such a place as that. As it is, I should say, the body was probably brought quietly to the spot in a cab, or some such conveyance.

"But mystery envelops this crime everywhere. So far as I can see, there is no clew whatever beyond the Red Triangle, which, as yet, I cannot understand. The strangling points to the murder being committed by a powerful man, certainly, and it is a form of crime that may have been perpetrated silently. But beyond that I can see nothing. The apparent motivelessness of the thing makes the mystery all the darker, and the circumstances we are acquainted with, instead of helping us, seem to complicate the puzzle.

"What was it that Denson feared when he left those diamonds behind him, when he might have carried them away? And why should he fear it in day time and not at night, since it would seem plain that he meant to have returned for the stones at night? Where did he go to disguise himself yesterday—we know it was not in his lodgings—and where has he left the clothes he discarded?"

All these doubts and mysteries were destined to be cleared up, in more or less degree; but it was not till Hewitt and I had witnessed other singular adventures that the answer came to the problem, the real meaning of the Red Triangle was made apparent, and its connection with the theft of Samuel's diamonds grew clear. For indeed the connection proved in the end to be very intimate indeed. Once, a little later, we were allowed to see a shade farther into the mystery, as I shall tell in the proper place; but even then the real secret remained hidden from us till the appointed end.

So ended the case of Samuel's diamonds, so far as concerned Samuel himself and the owner; but the case of the Red Triangle had only begun.

#### Chapter IV.

#### THE CASE OF MR. JACOB MASON

The mystery of Denson's death remained a mystery, despite all the police could do. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Murder by some person or persons unknown"—which, indeed, was all that could be expected of them; for they had no more before them than the bare fact that the body, disguised in the clothes of a laborer, had been found on the steps near the Duke of York's column, just before midnight, by a police constable. But for the housekeeper's identification, even the name of the victim would have been unknown. The jury certainly wasted some time in idle speculation as to the strange triangular mark found on the forehead, without a speck of evidence to help them; but in the end they returned their verdict, and went home.

But the police knew a little more than the jury, tho that littel rather

confused than helped them. They exercised their judgment at the inquest in withholding all evidence of the theft of diamonds in which the victim had been engaged, the curious particulars of which I have already related. In this they followed their usual course in cases where the evidence withheld could give the jury no help in arriving at their verdict, and at the same time might easily hamper further investigations if revealed. For the theft had been frustrated by Martin Hewitt's exertions, as we have seen, and in any case the thief was now dead and beyond the reach of human punishment. The one matter now remaining for the police was inquiry into the murder of this same thief, and the one object of their exertions the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

The case, as I have already said, was in the hands of Inspector Plummer, an intelligent officer and an old friend of Hewitt's. A few days' work after the inquest yielded Plummer so little result that he called at Hewitt's office to talk matters over.

"I suppose," Plummer began, "it's no use asking if you've heard anything more of that matter of Denson's murder?"

Hewitt shook his head. "I haven't heard a word," he said. "If I had, it would have come on to you at once. But I hope you've had some luck yourself?"

"Not a scrap; time wasted; and the few off-chance clews I tried have led nowhere, so that I'm where I was at the start."

"The thing is quite the oddest in all my experience," continued Plummer. "See how we stand. Here's a man, Denson, who has just pulled off one of the cleverest jewel robberies ever attempted. He so arranges it that he walks safely off with fifteen thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, leaving the victim, Samuel, stuck patiently in an office for an hour or two before he even begins to suspect anything is wrong, and then unable to set the police after him, for reasons you discovered. But this Denson doesn't carry the plunder off straightway, as he so easily might have done—he conceals it in the very house where the robbery was committed, taking with him a key by aid of which he may return and get it. Why? As you explained, it was probably because he feared somebody—feared being stopped and searched on the day of the robbery—not after, since it was plain he meant to return for his booty at night. Who could this have been, and why did Denson fear him? Mystery number one. Then this Denson is found dead that same night disguised in the clothes of a laborer, in a most conspicuous spot in London—the last place in the world one would expect a murderer to select for depositing his victim's body, for it is evidently not the place where the murder was committed. More, on the forehead there is this extraordinary impressed mark of a Red Triangle. Now, what can all that mean? Robbery, perhaps one thinks. But the body isn't robbed! There are three five-pound notes on it, besides a sovereign or two and some small change, a watch and chain, keys and all the rest of it. Then one guesses at the diamonds. Perhaps it was an accomplice in the robbery, who finds that Denson is about to bolt with the whole lot. But if there's one thing plain in this amazing business it is that Denson had no accomplice; he did the whole thing alone, as you discovered, and he needed no help. More than that, if this were the work of an accomplice why didn't he get the jewels? There were the keys to his hand and he left them! And would such a person actually go out of his way to put the body where it must be discovered at once, instead of concealing it till he could himself get away with the diamonds? Of course not. But there was no accomplice, and it's useless to labor that farther. All these arguments apply equally against the theory that it was the work of some criminal gang. They would have taken all they could get, notes, keys, diamonds and all, and they wouldn't have been so foolish as to exhibit the body with that extraordinary mark; criminal gangs are not such fools as to take unnecessary chances and gratuitously leave tracks behind them, as you know well enough. Well then, there we stand. So far, do you see any more in it than I do?"

Hewitt shook his head. "No," he said, "I can't say I do. All the considerations you have mentioned have already occurred to me. I talked them over, in fact, with my friend Brett. My connection with the case ceased, of course, with the discovery of the jewels, and about the murder I know no more than has been told me. I never saw the body, and so had no opportunity of picking up any overlooked clew; tho doubtless you have seen to that. I know not a little more than you have just summarized, and on that alone the thing seems mystery,

pure and unadulterated."

"All there is beyond that was ascertained by the divisional surgeon on examination of the body. The man died from strangulation, as you know, and the natural presumption from that was that the murderer must have been a powerful man. But the surgeon is of the positive opinion—he is certain in fact—that Denson was strangled with an instrument—a tourniquet."

"A tourniquet?"

"Yes, a surgeon's tourniquet, such as is used to compress a leg or arm and so stop a flow of blood. He considers the marks unmistakable. Now that might point to the murderer being a medical man."

"Conjecturally, yes; tho, of course, it justifies nothing more than conjecture."

"Precisely. Well, that was something, but precious little. A tourniquet is a common thing enough—no more than a band with screw fittings, and there was nothing to show that the tourniquet used was any different from a thousand others; and I can see no particular reason why a doctor should commit a murder like this any more than any other man; in which the divisional surgeon agreed with me. And doctor or none, that Red Triangle was altogether unaccounted for. About that, too, by the way, the divisional surgeon told me a little, but a very useless little. The mark was not properly dried, owing to its slightly greasy nature, and altho it was almost impossible to remove it wholly, it was possible to scrape off a little of the ink, or color. Here is a little of it on a paper—quite dried now, of course."

Plummer carefully took from his pocket a small folded paper, unfolded it and revealed a smaller paper within. On this were two little smears of a bright red color. "There—that's the stuff," he said. "The surgeon examined it, and he reports it to be rather oddly constituted—so as to bear some affinity of meaning, possibly, to the triangle. For the stuff is a compound of three substances—animal, vegetable and mineral; there is a fine vegetable oil, he says, some waxy preparations, certainly of animal origin, and a mineral—cinnabar: vermillion, in fact. But tho there may be some connection between the triangle and the substances representing the three natural kingdoms, it gives nothing practical—nothing to go on."

Martin Hewitt had been closely examining the marks on the paper, and now he answered, "I'm not so sure of that, tho, Plummer. I think at least that it gives us another conjecture. I should guess that the man you want, as well as being acquainted with the use of the tourniquet, has at some time traveled in, or to, China."

"Why?"

"Unless I am wider of the mark than usual, this is the pigment used on Chinese seals. A Chinaman's seal acts for his signature on all sorts of documents; it is impressed or printed by hand pressure from a little engraved stone die, precisely as this triangle seems to have been, and the ink or color is almost always red, compounded of vermillion, wax and oil of sesamum."

Plummer sat up with a whistle. "Phew! Then it may have been done by a Chinaman!"

Hewitt shrugged his shoulders. "It's possible," he said; "of course, tho, the sign, the triangle, is not a Chinese character. As a character, of course it is the Greek Delta. But it may be no character at all. In the signs of the ancient Cabala, the triangle, apex upward as it was in this case, was the symbol of fire; apex downward, it signified water."

Plummer patted the side of his head distractedly. "Heavens!" he said, "don't tell me I'm to search all China and Greece and—wherever the cabalistic pundits come from!"

"Well, no," Hewitt answered with a smile. "I think I should, at any rate, begin in this country. I rather think you might make a beginning at Denson. That is what I should do if the case were mine. See if anything can be ascertained of his previous life—probably under another name or names. He may have been in China. Yes, certainly, as we stand at present, I should begin at Denson."

"I think I will," the inspector replied, "tho there's precious little to begin on there. I'd like to have you with me on this job, but, of course, that's impossible, since it's prely a police matter. But something, some information, may come your way, and in that case you'll let me know at once, of course."

"Of course I shall—it's a serious matter, as well as a strange one. I wish you all luck!"

Plummer departed to grapple with his difficulties, but in fact it was Hewitt who first heard fresh news of the Red Triangle, and that from a wholly unexpected quarter.

(To be continued.)



## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

Subscription Price:  
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

### STIMULATE THE BEET INDUSTRY

COL. H. T. GROOM of Groom, Tex., is one of the pioneers in the beet sugar industry of Texas, and if the industry is put on a solid foundation during 1908 the results will largely be attributable to his personal efforts. In a recent letter to the Amarillo Panhandle, Colonel Groom makes another appeal to the farmers of the Panhandle to give the crop a fair trial this year. He says:

Owing to the shortage of the Cuban sugar crop the importers of sugar will in the next sixty days buy in the European markets over 200,000 tons of beet sugar. Already 50,000 tons have arrived in New York and the balance will follow rapidly. The consumption of sugar is now close to 80 pounds per capita for our population and the demand for sugar grows faster than the population. The tests being made in the Panhandle this season in growing sugar beets are the most important ever made. If properly cultivated they will demonstrate that heavy crops of beets can be grown, analyzing very high in sugar content. Capital is already making inquiries about this profitable industry with a view of locating factories.

Let every Panhandle farmer grow a small acreage of beets, and cultivate them carefully so as to get good results; by so doing they will enhance the value of their lands to a point that no one not familiar with the value of land adapted to beet growing has ever dreamed of. The soil and the climate of the Panhandle are ideal for beet growing. They can be produced for about one-half what they cost farmers in other beet growing sections and a very important item is that our winters are so mild that a test will prove they can stand in the ground until needed by the factory, thus saving the expense of siloing as in colder climates. I write to urge upon the farmers to give this year's crop a fair show by proper cultivation, knowing from the experience of nine successive crops without a failure, that the sugar beets will bring the value of our lands up to the price paid for beet lands in other sections of the country. It is safe to say that our lands will yield \$50 per acre net when we have factories that will consume our beets. This is based on twenty ton crops, sold at \$5 per ton and placing the cost of growing at double what I believe the farmers will find it to be. If they can be grown for \$25 per acre and this is my experience, the profits will be \$75. If I am correct what are our lands worth?

### GRASS STEERS AT \$6.50

A FEW DAYS ago The Telegram recorded a price of \$6.30 for grass steers on the Fort Worth market. Wednesday this and all other records were broken by a price of \$6.50 for a load of steers from Falfurrias. Three dollars is a good price for grass steers, and the difference between that

and \$6.50 shows where grass cattle now are.

The prices are undoubtedly gratifying to the cattlemen, but they mean a greatly increased cost of meat to the consumer. During the early part of April the average price per pound of beef received in Fort Worth by Swift & Co. reached 8 cents. It dropped to as low as .0779 cents for the week ending May 1, but may be expected to climb again with prices for cattle on the hoof so high.

Every cattleman in Texas cannot raise grass steers which will bring \$6.50. The price is higher now than it has been in twenty years, and it may be twenty years before the price is reached again. But \$6.50 and even \$7 are not uncommon prices on the Chicago markets for corn fed beef. When Texas begins feeding and finishing its own meat \$6.50 price records will be looked upon as merely "good figures." When Texas begins finishing its meat at home the price to the consumer will be lower, too, while the producer will net as much from one carload as he used to get from two of the old fashioned kind.

Tho it is not apparent now, the high price of beef this spring will ultimately have its effect on the price of pork, and advances in hogs may be looked for. The man who has a bunch of pigs going to pasture this spring need not worry about hard times next fall.

### THE COST OF A CREAMERY

DURING the past few years there have been built in the United States several thousand creameries, many of which have been successful from the start, while others have failed after a few months' operation, and some were never even started.

An investigation of the creamery business in several states by the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that the cause of many of the failures was due to lack of a sufficient number of cows, which should not be less than 400, and that others failed because of improper organization, in the case of co-operative creameries, and excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries have cost about twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built.

The cost of a building about 28x48 feet will vary from \$800 to \$1,400, dependent upon the locality, the construction, and the cost of material and labor. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for refrigerator machine), coal room, refrigerator, storeroom and office.

Machinery for a hand separator plant, consisting of 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately \$1,200. Machinery for a whole milk plant will cost about \$1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from \$600 to \$1,000 more.

The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from \$2,000 for a simple hand separator plant without artificial refrigeration, where labor and material are cheap, to \$4,250 for a whole-milk plant, including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material.

The Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish information for the proper organization of creameries and

cheese factories, and upon request will supply plan of organization, list of machinery, and plan for creamery. Correspondence should be addressed to the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

### TEXAS AND THE HOG

FOR MANY YEARS Texas has held the leadership of all the states in the production of cattle. Within the past five years the state has attained first rank in the production of mules. The state surpasses any other two in the production of cotton. It is well up among the leaders with 155,000,000 bushels annually.

But when it comes to the humble hog, Texas must take a back seat. True the state is credited with a trifle over 3,000,000 head or one for every fifty bushels of corn produced; but the total production of hogs in Texas is scarcely more than one-third that Iowa, a state with an area no greater than West Texas and Panhandle combined.

Iowa leads all the states with 8,400,000 hogs; Illinois has 4,600,000 and Nebraska, 4,243,000. Even Missouri and Indiana produce more hogs than Texas.

There is no reason for it. If it were absolutely essential that hogs be fed Indian corn, Texas could still lead the country in hog production, tho the corn would have to be shipped from sections of the state where it is raised easily to those where the crop is more difficult. But Indian corn is not necessary. Green forage to start and Kaffir corn, milo maize and cotton seed to finish will produce hogs anywhere in Texas.

Since the opening of the 1908 season St. Louis has been compelled to take a back seat for Fort Worth's cattle market. Fort Worth has been handling from two to three times as many cattle daily as the older yards on the east bank of the Mississippi. But during the same period St. Louis has been handling 10,000 hogs daily against Fort Worth's 3,000 to 5,000.

Texas will not reach its full measure of prosperity until the pork production shows an increase. America is a great pork consuming nation and the fact that Texas itself pays from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually for pork not raised within its own borders shows that this state is no different from the rest of the country.

Lard type, packing type or bacon type, Texas must produce more hogs. When the state's annual hog production is pushed up past the 5,000,000 mark, not only will the Fort Worth packing houses reflect the increase, but the improvement will be felt in the pocket of every farmer and stock raiser who has taken the time and trouble to test and find the profit that lies in pork.

### TO USE WASTE COTTON

ABILENE offers as a candidate for the state senate this year, W. J. Bryan, who was formerly a representative.

Mr. Bryan is now going over his district, talking up a novel proposition which he says he will support, if he can get a chance, and that is a cotton mill under control of the state penitentiary board, to utilize the labor of female convicts in making cotton bagging from cotton waste.

Mr. Bryan declares that the jute bagging is manufactured by a foreign trust, which extorts millions of dollars from the south every year, and he believes that a cotton mill adjunct to

the penitentiary could utilize the cheaper grades of cotton and make a satisfactory bagging that would be more protection to the cotton-bale than the jute bagging, less unsightly, and at a saving of several millions of dollars to the farmers of Texas each year.

Jute bagging costs nearly a dollar a bale, and if 35 cents could be saved to the farmer it would amount to a million dollars a year. Then there would be nearly two millions more kept within the state for the raw materials, skilled labor, provisions for the convicts working in the mills. Such a mill could be built by the state upon the principle on which the state bought and operated the Cunningham sugar plantation—the profitable employment of convict labor in such a way as not to compete with the citizen labor. Mr. Bryan believes the idea a good one, practical, and would like to see it put in operation by the next legislature.

### THE USES OF ADVERSITY

Now, my co-mates, and brothers in exile,  
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods  
More free from peril than the envious court?  
Here feel we not the penalty of Adam,  
The seasons' difference; as the icy fang,  
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,  
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile, and say,  
This is no flattery; these are counsellors  
That feelingly persuade me what I am.  
Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head,  
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones and good in everything.

—William Shakespeare.

### THE VERY LATEST

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman, "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—Detroit Free Press.

### SENTENCE SERMONS

Fretting fritters away life's force.

Nothing is more deceptive than love of self.

Being made of putty does not make one patient.

There can be no virtue in the life without value.

An honest doubt is always a door to some higher truth.

The trend and purpose of your whole life, that is your prayer.

The length of life hereafter may depend on its breadth now.



# WHEN A WOMAN WILL

By Kate Burr

There isn't anything better on top of the earth than a woman—lovely woman.

She knows it. If you don't believe it, read a few news items and telegraph dispatches.

The governor of Illinois was on a speech-making trip last week.

It was one of those schedule-to-the-minute trips, and to make the run the governor had to board a hog train.

The train carried the governor a few miles from the city, where he had been addressing a meeting.

Then it stopped. The conductor knew that the governor's time was precious.

Out he hastened to find the cause of the delay.

The engineer of the train was seated on the ties in front of his engine having a nice visit with his wife, who had brought the children along for a family reunion.

It didn't mean anything to that woman that the governor was flying across the state with every minute of the twenty-four hours accounted for

ahead.

But it meant a pile to her that Bill should see Jenny's new hat, and the baby's tooth, and her calico waist.

A governor or two fuming back in the baggage car didn't mean anything to that woman.

But it meant a lot to her to catch a glimpse of Bill's ugly brown face and hear his chuckling laugh.

So they sat and visited, while the governor and his staff stormed and swore—I mean the staff stormed and swore—and waited.

They had an awful good talk, Bill and the woman and the children, and by-and-by, when they got thru, the woman who held up the governor got up off the ties, drove her brood ahead of her and departed, waving a last good-bye with his pink sunbonnet to Bill, who steamed up, gave Betty a farewell toot or two, and carried the governor to his next speaking town.

They are all alike. If a woman wanted to have a tea party on Olympus, Father Jove might get out his thunder by the car load and

fork his lightnings round the universe—and the woman would go calmly on asking "two lumps?" "Lemon or cream, please?"

They are the cheekiest, hold-up sharks we have—the women.

It doesn't make any difference whether it is a governor or their own husbands—other women or the devil himself—in the way. They will sidetrack everything and keep the road clear for their own ambitions.

The gentlest and sweetest of them will do this, only they use smiles and soft words to gain their ends instead of blue ruin and gunpowder.

"If you get in a woman's way, look out for breakers," said a man about town.

If you get in a woman's way you're going to get run down, Mr. Man.

So jump off the track and let her go by, colors flying, when she starts the train.

For the right of way belongs to woman—in her opinion—and she will take it, governor or emperor in the path.

be married, ties them to their homes, and shuts the door to an independent career for them.

It is a condition of life, and not a theory, that they confront, and the tragic part of it is that they do not see that being married opens to them another door that leads to more golden opportunities in most cases than the first.

This means that the ambitious woman who wants to achieve things has all the scope that she needs in helping her husband, and that the wife who wants an outlet for her energies can find no better one than by applying them to furthering her husband's interests.

### Why Not Make it a Partnership?

In this way she adds whatever ability she has to her husband's. She makes the family talent cumulative, so to speak. She makes the firm of Benedict & Company invincible because her intuition braces up the weak places, in his judgment; her tact covers his blunders; her sympathy and enthusiasm in his work keep him always keyed up to make the best fight that is in him.

All that many a man lacks in achievement of success is the help of his wife, and yet the woman may not have had the ability to succeed alone. One little electric light in a big room makes a mighty feeble glimmer, but if you turn on two lights you get an illumination that you can see to read by.

Possibly it may not strike the woman who sighs for the plaudits of the world that merging her ambitions in her husband's offers a satisfactory substitute for getting the glad hand herself.

No one will deny that this does call for an altruistic spirit, but this is precisely what the majority of women possess, and there is no doubt that the average wife would far rather have her husband succeed than to succeed herself. If given her choice she would prefer to be the wife of a famous man rather than a famous woman herself.

### Fame Won at Cost of Love

Besides this, the woman who achieves success on her own hook almost invariably loses her husband's affection, because there are few men who have the meekness of spirit to bear gracefully with being known merely as the husbands of their wives.

On the other hand, no other woman holds her husband so securely as she who is a real partner in his life as well as his heart, who knows the thing that he knows, has the same interest that he has, and who becomes necessary to the carrying out of his plans and ambitions.

The real romances of American life are not the puerile, bread-and-butter loves of boys and girls, but the stories of the lives of men and women who married when they were poor and obscure and worked up together to fame and fortune.

In this country there are tens of thousands of married women who are intelligent, full of energy and ambition, and who are eating their hearts out with fruitless regret because, to use their own phrase, they "want to do something."

I put the question to them squarely: Why do you not help your husband?

Why do you not give him the benefit of your talents and abilities?

Why not help him to achieve the success that you can never achieve alone?

Polly Pinkights—Do you think marriage pays? Fanny Footlights—Sure it does; I'm collecting alimony from five husbands.

## What Can a Wife Do to Help Her Husband?

BY DOROTHY DIX.

EVERY woman who is at all in public life has constant proof that the vast majority of married women are restless and dissatisfied under what they feel to be the bondage of domestic life.

Every actress is hounded almost to death by women who have good husbands and good homes that they want to leave to go on the stage.

Every woman writer spends half of her time responding to the importunities of wives who have sat up writing flusky poetry and maudlin prose while the steak burned and the potatoes scorched.

These disgruntled ladies cry out with one voice that the home is too narrow for them. They yearn for a career. They want an outlet for their energies and ambitions.

Of course it is possible that many of these women are really mute, inglorious Miltons. Doubtless there has been many a Bernhardt and a Siddons who has trodden the domestic boards to the undoing and misery of some poor man to whom she was married and who had to stand for La Tosca and Lady Macbeth tragedy on the hearthstone.

Doubtless many a Melba's voice has spent itself in singing babies to sleep, and many a busy housewife has imagined stories to herself while she sewed, that she was too hard-worked ever to write out, that were just as great as anything that George Eliot or George

Sand ever penned.

### Most Women Have No Great Talent

But, since genius is a rare flower, it must necessarily be that the great majority of discontented married women have no great talent. If they could have their wish and get a hearing on the stage, or in print, they would be failures, or else the also-rans of literature and acting—the hangers-on of the profession who barely eke out a precarious and hardly won living.

Whether they could be successful or unsuccessful, however, the fact that they are married, and generally married to men to whom they are glad to



2342

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH PRINCESS FRONT PANEL.

Paris Pattern No. 2342

All Seams Allowed.

This dainty little frock is particularly suitable for the young girl, developed in cream colored batiste. The yoke and princess front panel are of all-over embroidery of the same shade, and narrow insertions of the same embroidery are used as a trimming. The puff sleeves are gathered into narrow cuffs of the embroidery, finished with an edging to match. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 13 years, the dress, as illustrated, requires 4 1/2 yards of batiste 28 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide, 24 yards of insertion, 1 1/4 yard of edging and 1/4 yard of ribbon; or of one material, 10 yards 20 inches wide, 7 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2346

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 2346

All Seams Allowed.

Black-and-white dotted batiste has been made up into this attractive little shirt-waist, which is simple in construction and becoming when worn. The fullness of the front is distributed in a group of narrow tucks stitched from shoulder to waistline, and a wide tuck at the shoulder stitched to nearly the bust line. Bands of insertion pointed at the lower edge, and a jabot of cream-colored lawn finished with an edging matching the insertion ornaments the centre-front. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 42 inches wide; 1/4 yard of lawn 36 inches wide for jabot, 1 1/4 yard of insertion, and 1 1/4 yard of edging to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2336

Girls' Sailor Suit and Bloomers—Paris Pattern No. 2336.

(All Seams Allowed.)

Nothing is more suitable for everyday or play wear than this jaunty little costume. The blouse is slipped over the head, and the full bloomers are joined to an underwaist of cambric having a shield facing of the material. The separate skirt is gathered to a belt, and finished with a deep hem. The pattern is adaptable to thin serge, flannel, cambric, pique, duck or khaki. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the garments require 7 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 5/8 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 1/2 yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide for shield and standing collar and 1 1/4 yards of braid to trim.

These patterns will be mailed to any woman reader of The Stockman-Journal for 10c stamps. Address Fashion Department, Texas Stockman-Journal.



## Range News

### Ector County

Walter Cowden came in from his ranch this week after a six months' absence, and reports good rains; fine grass and cattle looking well.—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

### Sutton County

Martin & Wardlaw of Sonora sold for C. S. Holcomb 200 head of stock cattle at \$12.50 per head, seventy-five yearling steers being included in the number, to J. S. and H. P. Allison.

Martin & Wardlaw of Sonora sold for Alfred Sykes of Sutton county 220 steers to J. T. Shurley of Sonora, 130 3s and 4s, at \$22; sixty 2s at \$17 and 170 yearlings at \$12.

The Boston wool market is reported

## The Prize Dress

"Yes, Charlotte Cameron always did show a lot of taste in dressing. She's always so fresh-looking and dainty. No wonder she's the idol of all the boys. Any fellow might be proud of such a girl as that!"

Thus spoke whole-souled Dorothy Griscom, in confidence, to the members of the Sedgville Sewing Circle.

"But I never gave her quite as much credit as she ought to have. That dress was a perfect dream, wasn't it, Mame? She deserved the prize—and no mistake."

As an incentive to bring forth the best efforts of its members the Circle had offered a prize for the prettiest dress that should be made, not exceeding a certain amount. The handiwork of all the members was to be exhibited in competition on the first anniversary of the Circle.

For days every girl in the Circle racked her brain and contrived with all her might to meet the requirements of the contest in the best way possible.

It would have been easy to make a pretty but expensive dress; and equally easy to make an inexpensive but unattractive dress. But the combination of beauty and economy called for real genius; and every girl was nerved up to do her level best.

"What material shall I use?" thought Charlotte Cameron. "That's the first question to decide."

"There's peau de soie. That would make up well, but it costs too much. And mousseline, and organdy, and—no, they're all out of the question."

"Oh, I have it," she exclaimed, as the inspiration had struck her.

"Mother, don't you remember those lovely new fine dress gingham we saw the last time we were shopping? Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrettes, they called them. The dress that was made up—wasn't it sweet? And don't you remember how we were struck with the moderate price of such fine dress gingham?"

"The biggest part of the problem is solved already. I'm going to select one of those beautiful fast-colors Zephyrette patterns for my 'prize' dress."

It wasn't long before Charlotte's deft fingers and natural good taste had brought forth a creation that was destined to "astonish the natives."

The night came. The exhibit was marvelous, because of the talent it brought to light; but it was plain to be seen which dress would win the prize.

After it was all over, and Charlotte Cameron was being showered with congratulations, everybody was interested to know how she came to make such a happy selection of material.

"Why, haven't you seen the advertisements in The Stockman-Journal of Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Dress Gingham made by the Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia?" she asked. "I've noticed them for a long while; and when I saw those new dress gingham I was fully convinced that they would make the most economical afternoon dresses I had ever seen. So when I was considering what to use for my prize dress the thought flashed thru my mind—Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette fine dress gingham. They solved the problem and won the prize."

to show a marked improvement, but prices still are low. The Texas quotations are given at 12 months, 60 to 62 cents; 6 to 8 months, 50 to 53 cents; fine fall, 43 to 45 cents.

A. F. Clarkson of Sonora bought from William Zachas of San Angelo the combination stallion, "Jim," formerly owned by G. W. Ross of San Angelo, for \$650. This horse is a dark sorrel, 14.3 hands, and has many fine qualities.

S. H. Stokes of Sonora sold to Hancock & Russell of Menardville 600 "Nation" cows at \$12.50, delivered at McKavett. They passed thru Sonora Sunday and were a remarkably good lot of stuff.—Devil's River News.

### Tom Green County

Joe E. Hall, a stockman of Water Valley, sold to Lon and H. J. Polk of Sulphur, Okla., 500 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$26 around, making a total of \$13,000. Messrs. Polk will ship the cattle to Davis, Okla., Friday.—San Angelo Standard.

### Tom Green County

Bery Ketchum, a stockman of the Pecos country, sold to Shultz & Holden 800 cows at \$14 around, making a total of \$11,200. The purchasers will ship to the Osage country.

The Crawley-Sutherland Company recently established a branch office in San Angelo and it is doing a good business. Monday three cars of beef cattle were shipped to Fort Worth.—San Angelo Standard.

### Midland County

Bud Hutchison is up from his ranch south this week.

William Underwood is up from his ranch in the southern part of the county Monday.

Mr. Stanberry was in from his ranch in Andrew county Monday.

Buck Cowden, one of Abilene's leading stockmen, was a visitor here last week.—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

### Childress County

D. D. Swearingen was in Childress last Saturday for the purpose of making arrangements for the placing of 17,000 acres of land of the O X ranch on the market. This land is on the Childress and Paducah road, about twenty miles south of Childress and east of the Dunlap settlement. It is all good land and when put in cultivation will make some of the finest farms in this section of the state. The land will be sold on the same terms as their other lands have been sold, that is, \$1 per acre down, the balance in eight years.—Childress Index.

### Donley County

E. A. Riddle, recently located here from Fort Collins, Colo., this week bought thru the agency of the Western Real Estate Exchange, the Mrs. Julia Beverly home, consideration \$2,650. Mr. Riddle bought some time ago a farm near Southard. He will invest in sheep and carry on an extensive feeding industry, and says that he thinks he has never seen a country better adapted to this industry than is Donley county. Mr. Riddle is an old hand at the business and will no doubt make a success.—Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

### Val Verde County

R. F. Halbert sold to W. E. Dunbar 150 yearling steers at \$14.

Martin & Wardlaw sold to C. S. Holcomb for Font Wayfield 100 cows at \$13.

W. T. O. Holman bought from E. F. Vander Stucken eighty-six steers, twenty-five 2s and sixty-one 3s, at \$20.

Dock Simmons of Sonora sold to Abe Mayer 140 yearling steers at \$14.

E. R. Jackson of Sonora bought 100 yearling steers from Tom Bond and 125 from Stanley Green at \$14.

W. C. Strackbein sold to E. E. Steen thirty cows and calves at \$16. He also sold to E. R. Jackson seventy-five yearling steers at \$13.

Oscar Cain of San Angelo bought yearling mules from the following Sonora parties at \$45 per head: From O. T. Word, twenty-five; from A. F. Clarkson, sixteen; from Font Mayfield, sixteen.

The Sonora Mercantile Company sold for its customers to J. I. Voorhies for A. Cohens & Co. of San Antonio, 11,557 pounds of mohair at 19 1/2 and 20 cents, delivered at San Angelo.

Abe Mayer of Sonora bought from Peacock & Savell 150 yearling steers and from Claude Hudspeth 600 1 and 2-year-old steers at \$14 and \$19.

William Bevans, banker and stockman of Menardville, was in Sonora this week receiving 900 1 and 2-year-old steers that R. H. Martin had bought for him. Mr. Bevans met many old friends while in Sonora.

Sheriff Allison sold at public sale Friday, May 1, to E. F. Vander Stucken ninety head of cows at \$12.—Devil's River News.

## Col. Simpson Crawford Dead

### Veteran Had One of the Best Ranches in Palo Pinto

ORAN, Texas, May 12.—Colonel Simpson Crawford, one of Palo Pinto county's most respected citizens, died at his Keechi ranch here April 17 of paralysis.

"Uncle Simp," as he was familiarly called, had been in failing health for several years and almost helpless for a few months before his death, but was apparently well as usual up to a few hours before he died. His wife and son, Simp Jr., were the only members of the family present when the end came. Other children living north and west could go no further than Fort Worth on account of high water.

Colonel Crawford was a member of an old Kentucky family and came from that state to Texas in the early '40s. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and belonged to Ross' brigade of Texas Rangers, being present at the time when Cynthia Ann Parker, mother of the noted chief, Quanah, was captured.

Colonel Crawford was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Evans of Kentucky, by whom he has two children living, J. D. Crawford of Lubbock and Mrs. Booker Tarkington of Weatherford, Texas.

Several years after his first wife's death he married Mrs. Mary Brown, an author of some note, whose first husband was slain by Indians in Parker county.

Four children by this wife survive him, namely, Mrs. J. C. Rider of Pampa, Mrs. Lee Longino of Moriarty, N. M., and Mrs. James W. Throckmorton of Channing, Texas, Simpson Jr., whose ranch property joins that of his father.

One sister, Mrs. Margaret Evans, lives at Mount Pleasant, Texas. Other relatives in Texas are Colonel W. L. and M. L. Crawford of Dallas and Will Crawford, who owns large ranch interests in Frio county.

At the time of his death Mr. Crawford was the owner of one of the most beautiful ranches in Palo Pinto county and his pride were the thoroughbred white-faced cattle that roamed over the fertile Keechi valleys and his ranch home, presided over by his accomplished wife, was one of the most pleasant and hospitable in West Texas. Uncle Simp lived a long and useful life and was one among those old patriots who helped to pave the way for Texas' future greatness.

He was a true southern gentleman, loyal to his friends and generous to a fault. Hundreds in Texas today will mourn his loss. Dear old friend! Idolized by your children and friends, you leave a void in our hearts that can never be filled, and a name for truthfulness and honor that your children may well be proud to bear.

Contributed to Stockman-Journal by a friend.

### CATTLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY

#### Seven Trains Handled In and Out of Smithville

SMITHVILLE, Texas, May 12.—The cattle business on the Katy, the bulk of which was concluded over a week ago, took on a spurt Sunday and there were seven trains handled in and out of here, consisting of 150 cars or 3,060 head of cattle.

The Katy has an order to deliver the Southern Pacific Railway at San Antonio within the next few days 600 stable cars. This road has done the largest cattle business this season of any previous season.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 8.—David M. Ray, 68 years of age, Confederate veteran and for fifty-six years a resident of Grayson county, died at his home in Whitewright yesterday.

Dr. Ray is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. Rufus Womack of Rockwall and Misses Gladys and Inez Ray of Whitewright.

BRADY, Texas, May 7.—In view of the fact that some dissatisfaction has been expressed over the result of the Saturday primaries here, the republicans, at their county convention, decided to put out a full county ticket and invite all who do not approve of machine political methods to join with them in their effort "to give every man a square deal." They endorsed Roosevelt and asked him to make the race for President again, and, in the event he will not, their delegation is instructed to support Taft.

### The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scuddey, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

COMANCHE, Texas, May 8.—The following address has been issued by the anti-Bailey campaign committee of this county for publication:

"To the Democrats of Comanche County: We, the anti-Bailey democratic executive committee of Comanche county, take this method of expressing our lasting appreciation and gratitude to the many friends of good government and purity in politics and the other principles for which we have contended, who have stood by us and rendered such valiant service to our cause, which has secured our success in this county.

"We shall maintain our organization in this county in the interest of the organized democratic party and for the purpose of sustaining our principles, and shall continue the fight in the race for attorney general, congress, state senator and representative at the July primaries, and we earnestly insist that the suborganizations thruout the county maintain their organizations for the purpose of effectively continuing the fight along the lines above suggested."

## "FRUIT JAR" WHISKY

### FOR THE HOME

Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc. A tablespoonful will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood. AS A BEVERAGE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

\$4.00 per gallon, express prepaid.

## OLD COLONY CANNERY

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Box 704.



## Desirable Qualities in Beef Cattle *By W. J. Kennedy*

(This is the second of a series of articles written exclusively for The Texas Stockman-Journal by Professor W. J. Kennedy, head of the department of animal industry at the Iowa Agricultural and Mechanical College. Clip these articles out for future reference.)

From the earliest times the flesh of cattle has been used as food for man, but the general use of beef for food, as we now know it, has developed within the last two hundred years.

The composition of beef shows that it is an extremely concentrated food. It is also easily digested—more so than pork or mutton, or most of the vegetable foods and of the food nutriment



W. J. KENNEDY.

it contains practically all that are available, so far as the protein constituents are concerned. Of the fat, about 90 per cent of the total amount present is available. These two factors—the high availability of nutrients present, and the ready digestibility of beef—are factors that have been potent in extending its use as an article of food.

In addition to this, beef is rich and tempting to the eye and to the palate, and has a more stimulating influence upon the consumer than any amount of vegetable foods. Horses that are trained for extreme trials of speed are fed almost wholly on oats, for it has been found that these not only furnish the nutriment in a concentrated form (thereby relieving the horse of the burden of a distended abdominal cavity) but that they also possess a stimulating principle which renders the horse better capable of extreme efforts. In the same way beef is a desirable food for man, and for the same reason.

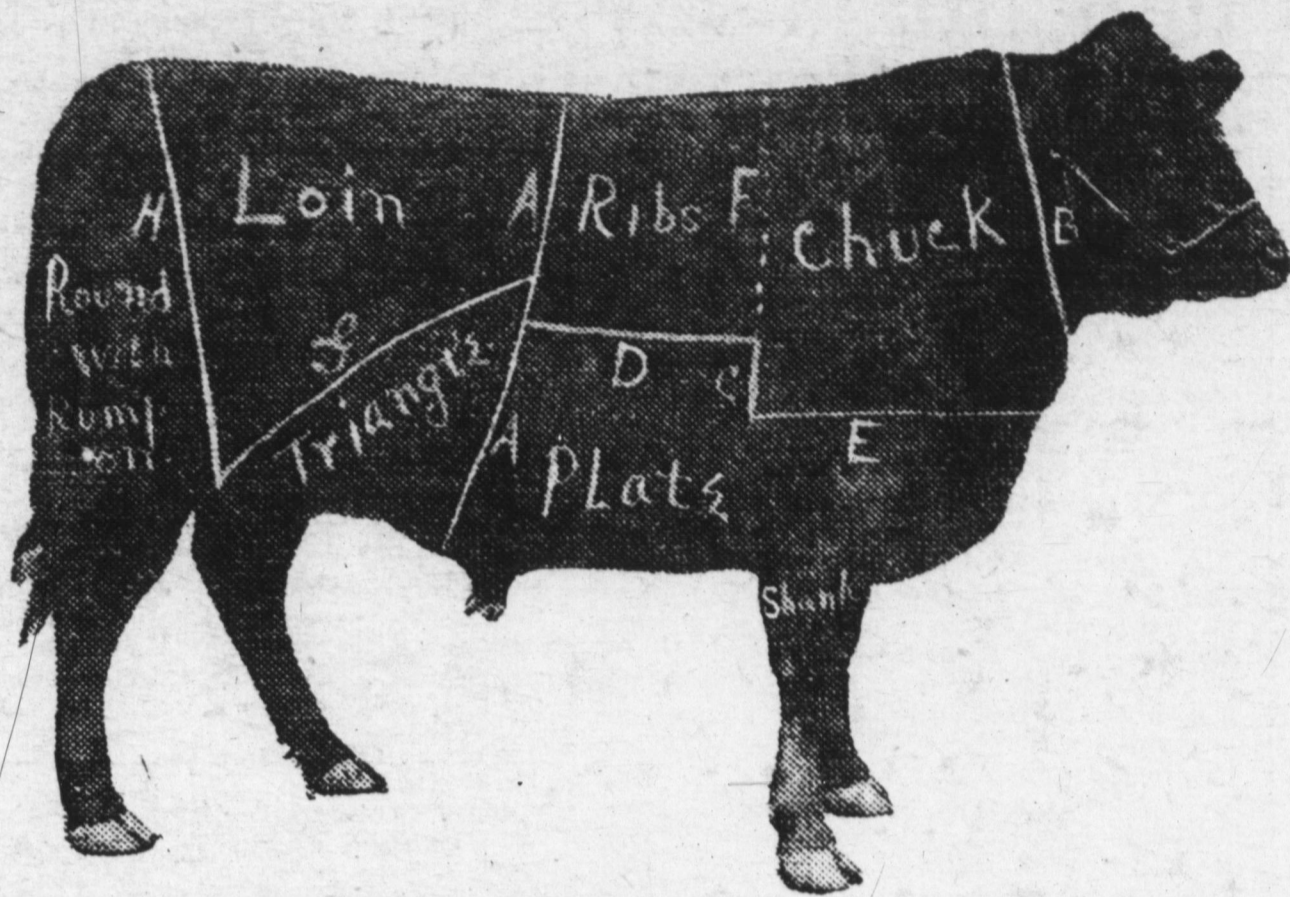
The influence of a liberal supply of meat, particularly beef, has been clearly shown in the disposition and characteristics of beef eating peoples. Secretary James Wilson well says "The beef eaters rule the world," for Great Britain and North America, whose people are beef eaters to a degree which amazes southern nations, are the ruling powers of the world, and it is conceded that the more energetic temperament and capability for greater exertion due to the consumption of beef, has had much to do with the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon people over the other nations.

The foregoing leads us to a consideration of the relative value of various parts of the beef carcass.

### Carcasses of Beef and Live Weight Prices

"Why did the load of cattle Smith sold bring more than mine? Why do buyers cut prices so hard on short-fed cattle? Why is it that some cattle sell for so much more than others on the same market? I know that they sold higher, but why?"

Answers to these questions, which are constantly being propounded by beginners in the cattle business and even by gray-haired veterans, must come from the carcass of beef. If the student could work in a retail meat market for any length of time he would learn that steaks and roasts are in chief demand. Pot roasts and stew pieces are least called for, hence find lowest sale. Steaks are cut from the loin, round, and in some cases from the shoulder. Roasts are cut from the ribs and occasionally from the shoulder or round. Steaks from the loin and



roasts from the ribs are most preferred because the muscles on these parts are thicker and finer in grain than the muscles from the fore or hind quarters, and therefore yield deeper and more tender cuts.

The much greater demand for these parts of the carcass makes it necessary for the butcher to raise the prices for these cuts to a high level and to lower the prices for cuts from other parts of the carcass in order that he may dispose of the entire carcass to advantage. In cities of any size the retail price for porterhouse steak is usually 25 cents a pound, ranging at times to 30 cents per pound. Sirloin steaks sell for 20, 22½ and occasionally for 25 cents per pound. Rib roasts sell at from 15 to 20 cents per pound, occasionally still higher.

The packing house or wholesale market is governed in its prices by the demands of the retail butchers, and they in turn but reflect the demands of their patrons, the consumers. Shipping trade—the trade of butchers in small cities and towns remote from the packing house—is chiefly supplied with whole sides, cut into quarters. The demand in small places, 3,000 to 5,000 in population, is chiefly for cheap meat irrespective of quality. Cows, heifers and cheap steers afford cheap but nutritious cuts, the cuts from the latter cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered tender or well flavored. Inasmuch as many people do not know the difference between good flavored beef and that which lacks this desirable quality, this cheaper meat sells well in such places. There are other people in small towns who know the difference, but who feel that they cannot afford the higher price they must pay for the choice beef, hence the difficulty in securing first-class beef in small towns. The local butchers are not to blame; they supply the demands of the majority and cannot be expected to waste money in educating people to a standard of good taste.

In large cities there are a sufficient number of people who appreciate choice well flavored beef, and who are willing and able to pay for it, to create a demand for choice beef carcasses. Butchers with such trade purchase from the packing house markets, buying some meat in the full carcass form but much of it in the shape of wholesale cuts. This gives rise to the wholesale cutting room where much of the choicest meat is cut. Here the producer can, if so minded, learn the why of beef production.

Carcasses intended for cutting are usually allowed to cool for three or four days. Each side is then ribbed at line A shown on the illustration of the steer and the side of beef. One rib is left on the hind quarter to keep it in shape. The fore quarter is then carried to the cutting table, thrown down with external surface up and usually cut into four pieces, as follows:

The neck is trimmed at line B. The trimmings go for sausage. The knife is then driven thru the side just back of the fifth rib, and a short cut is made as shown by solid line C. The line which is to separate prime ribs and plate is next marked off along line D. Inasmuch as the meat above this line is worth 16½ cents per pound and that below but 6½ cents, it is at once apparent that it is desirable to leave as much weight in the ribs as possible. If the ribs are thickly covered with flesh extending well down over the side it is possible to cut a longer heavier rib than when the meat is not thick well down over the ribs.

After marking the last line noted the shank is cut off at line E, the brisket marked thru, and the saw completes the separation on the lines marked D and E. The ribs are next cut free from the chuck, on dotted line F, and the fore-quarter lines in four pieces, shank, plate, rib, chuck. The hind quarter is next cut. A cut made on line G takes out the triangle, which is chiefly fat. The loin is next separated from round and rump on line H. As the loin is worth 18½ cents and the round and rump but 9½ cents, the cut is extended as far back as possible, including H with what producers know as lean a part they ordinarily think of as part of the rump.

Wholesale prices on these cuts by grades are as follows:

	—Per pound—		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Shank .....	4¼c	.....	.....
Plate .....	6¼c	5¼c	4¼c
Triangle .....	7¼c	6¼c	5¼c
Chuck .....	7¼c	6¼c	5¼c
Round with rump on 9¼c	8¼c	7¼c	.....
Ribs .....	16¼c	11¼c	8¼c
Loin .....	18¼c	11¼c	10¼c

Above quotations are from Swift & Co., Jan. 28, 1907.

The weights of the above cuts will vary in different cattle; but the broad backed thick-fleshed type cuts out more weight in the high-priced cuts than do narrow backed thin-fleshed ones. The per cent does not vary greatly, but in well bred beef steers the loins and ribs will constitute about 27 per cent of the total carcass weight as against about 26 per cent in inferior steers or females.

The difference in the per cent, however, is a minor factor when compared with the difference in grade. There are two classes of No. 1's, light and heavy, and the same for No. 2's; but light loins and ribs that lack marbling of fat, covering over the lean and sufficient thickness to bring them up to weight, are graded back as No. 2's or in some cases as low as No. 3's. A brief review of the prices given in a preceding paragraph will reveal the chief objection to carcasses that come from narrow backed thin-fleshed steers that are but half fattened. The percentage of cuts may not, usually, does not, vary greatly; but the merciful rulings of the carcass markets force the cuts from such beasts into a lower grade at a lower price. The packer cannot realize as much money out of them and therefore will not buy such stock at lower prices.

Who makes these grades? Consumers. Well informed consumers who appreciate good meat are quick to recognize inferior cuts and the retail butcher but reflects their position when he refuses to pay high prices for light thin ribs and ribs that lack in flesh element and fat.

Why do buyers object to half fattened or poorly finished cattle? Because they will not dress as high a percentage of carcass to live weight.

A good beef steer well fattened weighing 1,200 pounds on foot usually will dress out about 62 per cent. This means 744 pounds of beef, and if sold in carcass form at 8½ cents per pound it will realize \$61.38 to the packer. A half-fattened steer will not dress out more than 56 per cent on the average and if he weighs 1,200 pounds on foot this means 672 pounds of beef. If this could be sold for the same price it would return but \$55.44; but in practically all cases it would have to be sold for at least ½ cent less, or 7½ cents, giving a return of but \$52.08 for the 1,200-pound steer that was but half finished as against \$61.38 for the fin-

ished steer of equal live weight. Fat, therefore, is of value because it increases dressing per cent and also because it increases the value of the carcass.

Why should there be such a difference in the price of the various cuts of beef? The demand causes it. Chucks and rounds and rumps are selling lower than they should and the butcher is obliged to put his price on the cuts that will stand the tariff—the loin steaks and rib roasts.

For years there has been, and there is now, a keen demand for cattle that will put out heavy loin and rib cuts with a minimum per cent of those cuts that are less in demand. The heavy muscles on the back and loin which give thickness to these parts cannot be developed by exercise for they are used only in bending the back down to one side; and if they could be so developed it would not be desirable as it would but result in coarsening the fibre, thereby making them less tender. Feeding within practical reasonable limits has but little influence on the per cent of lean meat, and the only way in which we can increase the thickness of flesh element on these most desired parts is by the selection of thick-fleshed sires and dams, but the utilization of every favorable variation in this direction.

## Straight Grass

### Steers at \$6.10

## All Market Records Again Broken at Fort Worth

St. Louis boasted a record of \$6.05 a hundred for Texas grass steers, but this is shattered as a result of a shipment sent to the Fort Worth market Monday. In a consignment from R. L. Hodges of San Patricio county was one carload of steers averaging 1,149 pounds, which brought \$6.10, the highest price ever paid for straight Texas grass cattle in Fort Worth or any other market.

The Lasater steers from Falfurias, which brought \$6.50 last week, were fed cake and grass, but the Hodges steers had never been fed anything but native grass.

The price paid is also remarkable in view of the record breaking run of more than 11,000 head received on Monday.

## Cattle Run Here

### Breaks Record

## Receipts Larger Than at Kansas City

Cattle receipts in Fort Worth Monday broke all records of the local market or any other southern market. A total of eleven thousand head was yarded while but nine thousand were received in Kansas City and six thousand in St. Louis. Chicago reported 21,000. The cattle received here were mostly south Texas grassers from medium to choice. The enormous supply forced prices to a big decline but this was expected. Six thousand steers were yarded. Top steers brought \$6.50, a very good price under such conditions. The former best record here was the receipt of 10,000 cattle Oct. 21, 1907.

MINERAL WELLS, Texas, May 9.—D. T. Bomar, president of the Fidelity Bank and Trust Company of Fort Worth, who now controls the Mineral Wells electric system, was in town consulting on legal matters pertaining to the line with Attorney W. H. Penix. When interviewed relative to the report that the system would soon partially resume service, Mr. Bomar declined to say anything that could be construed as encouraging, and said that his visit here was merely to go over with Mr. Penix the legal status of the situation; beyond that, he had no further business here.

### Help for Cyclone Victims

PARIS, Texas, May 12.—Major Omar Bundy, U. S. A., arrived here last night from Washington at the instance of the government to investigate the cyclone sufferers' condition in this county and give relief, if necessary.



## The Past, Present and Future of the Panhandle

Following is an address delivered at the recent cattlemen's convention at Amarillo by E. A. (Pat) Paffrath of Fort Worth. Few men in Texas are better acquainted with the Panhandle's resources, or have done more for its development from a grazing to a stock farming country.

BY E. A. PAFFRATH.

In 1876 the plains part of this Amarillo country was covered by antelope, buffalo and fine mustang horses, the broken part of the country was full of prairie chickens and quail, showing that it is a natural live stock country for domestic animals as well as wild ones; for poultry, horses, mules, cattle and sheep, and as time has proven, there is no better hog country in the world than this.

Perhaps the first domestic stock that was ever in this country was sheep. Captain Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, will tell you that when they came to this country there were Mexican villages up and down the Canadian river, which were successfully engaged on a large scale in the sheep industry and which were driven out by the cattle people, who either bought or leased the land in this part of Texas.

The cattle bred in this country can be developed into the best beef steers of any cattle bred in the United States, which is evidenced by the premiums that the J. A.'s, X. I. T.'s and L. S.'s and the Mill Irons have taken in the last ten years at the National Fat Stock Show at Chicago, Ill., the Royal Fat Stock Show of Kansas City, Mo., and at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and also the premiums that Mr. John Hutson of Canyon, Texas, took on his fine Hereford bulls at the Fat Stock Show at Denver, Colo., in 1908. These premiums were obtained, not because the judges felt partial toward this section of the country, but because the cattle so far excelled those of other sections that the judges in justice to themselves and to protect their own reputation, were compelled to award the premiums to this section.

All of the aforesaid cattle were bred here within a radius of one hundred miles of Amarillo and finished in the central states by various feeders, except Mr. Hutson's cattle, which were bred and developed here. It is well known that cattle can be successfully developed and finished here, as has been established by Colonel T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, and others.

As it is well known, horses and mules that are second to none, can be successfully bred and developed in this country. Mr. Tregg, who lives about eighteen miles east of Amarillo, has been for a number of years successfully engaged in buying young mules in central Texas and bringing them up here and developing them to his profit and satisfaction.

This is also a natural fruit country. Up and down the streams were originally full of wild grapes, wild plums, some wild cherries and currants. Fine apples and peaches have been grown in the largest part of the country, equal to any grown in the United States.

### Profit in Forage Crops

It is well known that milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum can be successfully grown every year in this country in great abundance, with perhaps a greater tonnage to the acre and by one man's labor than elsewhere in the United States. Alfalfa can be successfully grown in this district. Sugar beets, pumpkins, cowpeas and gobbers can also be successfully grown and are all excellent feeds. And I believe that cotton can also be grown successfully, which would not only give an additional money crop but the seeds would be an additional feed crop.

The cotton stalks would be a fine winter pasture, and the growing of cotton would cause a cotton seed oil mill to be established at Amarillo, which would be a great benefit to the packing industry, and would give the people home-made cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, available for home consumption at all times. No matter if the railroads were or are not able to bring in cotton meal and hulls from other parts, it would encourage the people of the Amarillo country in roughing and full feeding cattle. The fact that all of these feedstuffs can be successfully grown in greater quantities per acre in this section on cheap lands, and the further fact that these various feed stuffs go together so well, make it a certainty that by proper care and attention this would be the most successful and profitable stock farming country in the United States.

There is no doubt that by proper care people could get, perhaps, a higher per cent of calves than elsewhere in the United States, and by taking proper care of them, as they do elsewhere, they could develop a more desirable and higher class steer at two years old, that would be worth a great deal more money at two years old than the four-year-old is today, that has grown on the open ranch.

### Europe's Example

If the people in Europe by raising turnips and beets can afford to buy our cotton seed meal and cake from us and pay the freight on it and afford to feed cattle on the products on high priced lands under unfavorable climatic conditions, it is certain that we can more profitably do so where we can raise all of these feeds so cheaply on cheap lands, and where we have so favorable climatic conditions as here. Because of the reason aforesaid and the fact that we have learned that these various kinds of feed can be successfully grown here, and by reason of the development that has taken place and the railroad facilities that we have now, and because we know we can raise wheat and oats, Indian corn and broom corn fairly successfully one year with another.

This land today is cheaper at from \$10 to \$40 an acre for the purpose that we know it can be used for successfully now than it was at \$2 an acre before the country was developed, and the manner in which it was used to raise cattle on the same, in this country in a raw-hide way. For in those days people were unprotected in case they became overstocked, or the grass was burned off, and could not protect themselves against loss, which risk is a thing of the past, because we can and do raise plenty of feed of various kinds successfully here now and because we get better results now than we did as herein stated, and can still attain higher results by closer attention, which gives a man of ability the power to pay a better interest on this land at \$40 an acre than he could have done at \$2 an acre. This country can be developed into the greatest and most profitable dairying country in the United States:

1. Because of the various kinds of feedstuff that you can raise in greater tonnage per acre than anywhere in the United States.

2. Because of a semi-tropical climate, with a reasonably high altitude.

(3) Because it is north of the quarantine line, free from ticks, enabling people to safely bring in and take out dairying cows from any part of the United States.

(4) Because you can get plenty of good water anywhere in this country.

(5) Because you are reasonably near the markets of the world.

(6) Because this is a healthful country for man and beast and a delightful climate to live in both winter and summer.

(7) Because the class of people coming to this country is a high class of citizens, energetic, ambitious, educated, have some money and credit.

(8) Because this class of citizenship and this climate with the combination of things it is adapted for, are attractive to the class of people and the industries which have made the central states great and their land very high in value.

Dairying, as it is well known, is the most profitable industry in the United States, and its income for the year 1907 was over \$800,000,000 second to corn only. Dairying carries with it, by feeding skim milk, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising, and enables the farmer to transform his feed crop into the most profitable commodities in the world at his home, and enables the father of a large family to utilize the time of his children by giving them employment that otherwise would be wasted. The children can look after the cows, hogs, poultry and sheep in the morning before they go to school and in the evening after they come home. They will thus get an education in four of the most profitable industries of the world.

In conclusion, as a close observer of the country, having witnessed its transformation from a wilderness into a region of high civilization, and of beautiful bright, prosperous and happy homes. I would advise the people of Amarillo and of the Amarillo country to get together and pull together along these lines, familiarize themselves with the possibilities of the country in which they live, possibilities which will doubtless be a revelation to many of them, and to develop their country

## 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

### For Sale

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

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.

### V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

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

with a paycar move on them, and to do it now.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 8.—The welcome that awaited Governor Campbell upon his arrival at San Angelo Thursday was a cordial one. Arriving here from Sonora at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was allowed to rest until the time of speaking. The governor's address was a hasty discussion of the bucket shop law, anti-pass law, enactment against lobbying, the Robertson insurance act and reform tax laws. He was greeted by an audience of about 1,000 people. After speaking Thursday night a banquet was tendered the governor, where a number of toasts and responses were made. This morning the governor held a reception in the Elks' Club rooms, where he met between 400 and 500 citizens.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 8.—About 9 o'clock last night J. B. Cheney of Henrietta was knocked in the head and robbed of \$14 and a watch. Cheney was found lying on the Katy track and was picked up just in time to escape being ground to pieces by an incoming Katy passenger train. He was struck by a scantling across the forehead. A short while after the discovery Marshall Tom Pickett arrested two men in a box car and Cheney's watch was found on them. The men gave their names as W. F. Randle of Waco and Tom Phillips. Phillips refused to say where he is from.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—While the consequences of the recent cyclone seem to be rapidly disappearing in Georgia, conditions are still very serious in Alabama. A telegram was received at the department of the gulf today that 500 men, women and children are without shelter and clothing at Albertville, Ala.

"Food for fifteen hundred people is needed," the dispatch declares. "Clothing for 500 and 1,000 cots and blankets are needed."

Two days ago five hundred cots and one thousand blankets, together with 300 tents, were sent to Albertville. The food, clothing and other necessities now prayed for will be sent by express from St. Louis as soon as possible.

DALLAS, Texas, May 9.—Chairman Lyon has called a meeting of the republican state executive committee to assemble in Fort Worth May 14 for the purpose of settling contests for seats in the state convention, for the selection of temporary officers in the state convention and for such other business as may come before the meeting. All contestants are notified to be on hand on the date mentioned.

### 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.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

### RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

### BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS,

Coleman, Texas.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE—We have several cars of high-grade bulls for sale. These bulls are out of our best cows, and by some of the best imported and American Breed Bulls that money can buy.

## Rotan Plans to Hold Stock Show

### Commercial Club Decides to Advertise Town

ROTAN, Texas, May 9.—At the last meeting of the Rotan Commercial Club it was decided to hold a fine stock show and general trades day here in the near future. The club also decided to do considerable advertising in the way of letting people at a distance know the truth concerning this country and what one may find.

Thousands of acres of new land are being put into cultivation in the Rotan trade territory and a great deal of attention is being paid to truck farming and raising fine stock.

### When in New York

Broadway at 42nd street, the nucleus of the life of the city—theaters, amusements and social gaieties.—Adv.

## Conservatism Square Dealing Absolute Safety Courteous Treatment

We extend to our customers every facility warranted by safe, conservative banking.

## The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank Fort Worth, Tex.

J. W. SPENCER, President.  
J. T. PEMBERTON, Vice Pres.  
H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.  
GEO. E. COWDEN, Vice Pres.  
BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.  
B. H. MARTIN, Assist. Cashier.



## Notes of the Stock Yards

Gus Arnim of Uvalde county sold twenty-three steers of 1,052 pounds at \$5.

S. T. Taylor sent in 113 head of Wharton county steers that averaged \$60. pounds and brought \$3.60.

Webb Bros., the Clay county feeders, sent in 102 steers, averaging 904 pounds, that sold at \$4.65.

H. P. Lord sent in from DeWitt county and sold 239 head of clipped yearling sheep, of 67 pounds average, that brought \$4.30.

Hamm & Welborn sent in a load of steers from Clay county of 799 pounds average, that brought \$3.50, with two cows of 775 at \$3.

Ben Candill, a Hamilton county shipper, sold thirty stocker steers of 806 pounds at \$3.50; one bull of 1,230 pounds at \$3.15; one of 1,160 at \$2.90, and one cow of 1,050 at \$4.25.

J. M. Back of Mansfield sold seventy-two Texas hogs of 212 pounds at \$5.42½.

Joe Colver sold sixty-nine hogs at \$5.05, from Gregg county, averaging 188 pounds.

Lewis & White, from Parker county, sold twenty-nine cows of 897 pounds at \$4.

W. B. Sweatmann of Navarro county sold fifty steers of 1,079 pounds at \$5.25.

A Fette, from Cooke county, sold seventy-five hogs of 192 pounds average at \$5.37½.

J. D. Waide, a Denton county shipper, sold a load of 204-pound hogs at \$5.37½.

Whaley & Jones of Cooke county sold seventy-eight head of hogs at \$5.45, averaging 210 pounds.

O. M. Hiett, from Fort Cobb, Okla., sold ninety corn-fed steers of 884 pounds average at \$5.30.

I. T. Pryor sold from his Uvalde county ranch 118 steers of 847 pounds at \$4.75 and twenty-two of 1,014 pounds average at \$5.20.

D. D. Wall, from the east end of Tarrant county, sent in a load of 173-pound hogs that brought \$5.25.

J. E. Henderson sold thirty-one cows of 794 pounds at \$3.65 and thirty of 762 pounds at \$3, from Tom Green county.

F. W. Turner sold 104 head of cake-fed steers, average weight 1,133 pounds, at \$5.65. They came from Coleman county.

Inman & Thompson shipped in from Ninnekah, Okla., and sold a load of 1,114-pound steers at \$6.10, the top of the day.

Williams Bros., Uvalde county shippers, sold thirty-five heifers of 611 pounds average at \$3.95; 100 heifers of 415 pounds at \$3.75, and forty-eight calves of 308 pounds at \$4.

Melton & Spivey sold sixty-two steers, fed meal and hulls on grass, at \$5.15. They averaged 1,070 pounds, and came from Clay county.

J. M. Chittim, a Maverick county shipper, sent in a long string of steers that brought \$5.30, 112 head averaging 1,119 pounds, and eighty-eight 1,089 pounds.

J. K. Burr had a shipment on the market from Maverick county, and sold twenty-five cows of 693 pounds at \$3.15, 145 of 811 at \$3 and twenty-three of 772 at \$2.50.

J. H. Williams sold fifty steers of 973 at \$5.30, eighteen of 1,005 at \$4.75, three stags of 1,016 at \$3.50 and a bull of 1,080 at \$3. They were from Maverick county.

The following good sales were made by Loving & Co., shipping from Fisher county: Twenty-two steers of 1,041 pounds at \$5.20, twenty-nine spayed heifers of 831 at \$4.60 and thirty-two spayed heifers of 758 at \$4.25.

J. I. Gaynor sold twenty-two cows at \$3, average 719, from Live Oak county.

W. D. Kincaid, a Uvalde county shipper, sold 521 steers, average weight 1,069 points, at \$5.25.

Furnish Brothers sold 131 steers of 902 pounds at \$4.80 and twenty-four of 1,011 at \$5.10, from Kinney county.

George S. Johnson sold fifty-one cows, averaging 748 pounds, at \$2.90, twenty-two calves of 132 at \$4.25 and seven of 297 at \$3.25.

G. K. White shipped in from McCullough county and sold twenty-one cows of 819 pounds at \$3.65, two bulls of 1,325 at \$3 and one bull of 1,080 at \$2.75.

J. L. Dubose marketed forty-four steers from DeWitt county, average 1,054, at \$5.50, and two of 1,105 at \$6. J. L. Dubose & Co. sold twenty-one steers of 1,081 at \$5.25 and twenty-five of 965 at \$5.15.

J. F. Green & Co. topped the steer market with forty-six grassers from LaSalle county, averaging 1,043, at \$5.55. Their sales included 270 steers of 884 at \$5.15 and twenty-four of 883 at \$4.80.

Coleman & Keeran sent in a long

string of steers from LaSalle county, selling 280 of 1,001 at \$5.20, and T. A. Coleman marketed seventy from the same county of 1,052 pounds average at \$5.20.

W. H. & G. E. Cowden had a big shipment of steers on the market from Frio county, and sold 120 of 1,007 pounds at \$5.10, twenty-four of 1,003 at \$5.25, forty-seven of 992 at \$5, one of 1,470 at \$6.25 and one of 1,390 at \$5.25. The 1,470-pound steer was a grasser, and brought \$91.87, the highest price ever paid here for a grass steer.

George L. Deupree is back from a trip to the Choctaw Nation, where he bought from Childs & Marshall at private terms 900 head of 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers that will be kept on their present pasture, about thirty-five miles west of McAlester, until fat. Mr. Deupree reports grass in that country the best he has seen in years and general crop and live stock conditions fine, altho the farmers are somewhat behind in their work on account of frequent rains.

Fields & Martin of Falls county sold 45 steers of 920 pounds at \$4.80.

C. Branch, a Wharton county shipper, sold 56 steers of 854 pounds at \$4.

J. H. Dudley sold 68 Collin county hogs, average weight 214, at \$5.40.

R. W. Kuehn of Lampasas county sold a load of 797-pound cows at \$3.75.

Lykes Bros. sent in from Harris county and sold 24 bulls of 910 lbs. at \$2.75.

C. M. Leverett sold 100 hogs from Freestone county at \$5.10, averaging 142.

Woodall & Co., shipping from Hill county, sold 103 hogs of 207 pounds average at \$5.30.

Matson & McDaniel, Hill county shippers, sold 55 cows of 717 pounds at \$3.25, with 5 of 856 at \$2.50.

Jennings, Blocker & Ford sent in a long string of steers from Val Verde county that made the best price of the year for as large a number of grassers. They sold 352 of 1054 pounds at \$5.50, and 5 loads at \$5.40.

Charles LeSeuer, from Bastrop county, sold a load of 1012-pound steers at \$4.50.

Payne & Woolfolk, Young county shippers, sold 22 steers of 1052 pounds at \$5.25.

R. R. Kennedy sent in a shipment of steers from Uvalde county, and sold 25 of 958 pounds at \$5 and 27 of 811 at \$4.60.

A. P. Borden, from Wharton county, sold 185 calves of 164 pounds average at \$4.75, 90 of 194 at \$4.25, and 22 bulls of 1143 at \$2.75.

W. C. Farris, a regular shipper from this county, brought in a shipment of mixed cattle, including one cow weighing 1260 that brought \$4.75.

G. E. King had a shipment of Williamson county steers on the market, and sold 106 of 1143 pounds average at \$5.60, 2 cows of 1095 at \$5, 3 bulls of 1486 at \$3.85, and 1 of 1150 at \$3.25.

C. G. Burbank of Fort McKavett, Menard county, writes that they will have fat cattle ready for the market in July. Cattle are doing extra well, and grass is better than it has been for years.

George R. Beeler had a shipment of corn beefs on the market, from Ninnekah, Okla., the tailing out of the herd that he has sold here at \$6.75 and \$6.80. He sold 41 head of 1222 pounds at \$6.50, 5 of 814 at \$5.25, and 2 stags at \$5.25.

G. A. Kennedy came in from Uvalde county, accompanying a shipment of steers and cows, selling 45 steers, averaging 1073 at \$5.35, and 25 cows of 804 at \$3.35. He reports the range excellent, but aged steers pretty well shipped out. Cattlemen are all in fine fettle over the condition of the market and the feeling is bullish.

S. R. Jeffery, a Young county cattle feeder who is feeding 300 steers on cake and grass this season, came in with a six-car string, the first of this season's feeding. One load, averaging 1250 pounds, sold at \$5.90, 50 averaging 1134, and 37 averaging 1187, brought \$5.50, and 26 head sold at \$5.65. He reports the range fine and the country not half stocked with cattle.

### TO LAY SIDEWALKS

Haskell City Council Plans a Bond Issue

HASKELL, Texas, May 9.—At a meeting of the new city council here important business was transacted. The council considered the advisability of issuing bonds for street and sidewalk improvement and it is expected the bonds will be authorized. Every citizen is working to improve Haskell.

## YOU NEED THE BEST

THEREFORE CONSULT DR. J. H. TERRILL, 285 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Who successfully treats and cures all forms of Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and women, and who from his long experience in the treatment of such diseases, is better capacitated to treat and cure you than others who have not made the treatment of such troubles as yours a special study.

Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Contracted Diseases, Varicocele in any of its forms permanently cured. A guarantee given in every case; no pain or loss of time from business.

Blood poison of a specific character permanently cured in the shortest time possible. All cases guaranteed.

Bladder and Kidney troubles under our system of treatment rapidly and permanently cured.

Structures cured without dilating or cutting; no detention from business.

Acute Private Diseases cured quickly, perfectly and permanently.

Rheumatism in all its forms is permanently cured by our system of treatment, and all Sexual Weaknesses, Lack of Development, no matter from what cause, if accepted for treatment, will be permanently cured. IF YOUR CASE IS ACCEPTED—A CURE IS GUARANTEED—IT COSTS YOU NOTHING FOR CONSULTATION OR EXAMINATION.

**FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!**

Dr. J. H. Terrill, the most expert and reliable Specialist in Texas and the Entire Southwest, offers his latest book No. 15 on the Private Diseases of Men Absolutely FREE. It is the BEST BOOK ever published by a physician. Tells how to get WELL. How you can have your VITAL FORCES restored and diseases of men cured.

Sit right down and send for this book, and if you don't find it "head and shoulders" above any other book that you have ever read, bring the book to me and I will treat you absolutely FREE.

If you do not find more Diplomas, Certificates and Indorsements from business men in this book than in any other book you have ever seen—I will treat you FREE.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, is the pioneer of Specialists, the Specialist with the Best Reputation, the Specialist with the Indorsements of Governors, Lawyers, Judges, Doctors, Mayors, Ministers, Commercial Clubs and Business Men generally.

Book will be sent in plain, sealed envelope to any address, if you inclose 10c for postage. Write today.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, **TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE** 285 Main St. Dallas, Texas. President.

## How To Start a Beef Herd

Pick Cows and Bull for Calves That Can Put on Flesh

In building up a herd for beef production, select cows with a broad, deep and square body, cows with a good coating of flesh, for these, if bred to the right kind of bull, will produce calves that will prove profitable feeders.

Now for the bull. The bull is half the herd. He stamps his qualities on all the calves, not simply on one calf a year, as with the cow. Get a registered bull of the breed you want, even if you only have grade cows, as then you are sure you are getting a beef breed from beef ancestors.

Select a bull that is of good size, with a proud masculine bearing, a good intelligent head, broad and full between the eyes, yet with a quiet expression, as a nervous, excitable animal will never fatten to good advantage. He should be broad and straight across the back, with smooth, even ribs, heavily covered with flesh.

Spring is the natural season for cows to drop their calves, and the cows should be bred so as to drop their calves in the early spring, and then when the cows are turned to pasture in the spring the calves are old enough to go with them and thus have advantages for making rapid

growth and require very little attention during the busy summer months.

When the calves are a few weeks old they should be castrated and the wound washed with some good germ killer, so it heals rapidly. In the fall the calves should be weaned and fed on good nutritious food. This should consist of silage and roots, clover or alfalfa hay, oats and bran, equal parts, with daily allowance of some reliable stock food to aid digestion and promote quick growth.

The age at which steers should be marketed depends largely on the market price, but as a rule well fed steers sell best at fourteen to sixteen months old. If you do not wish to dispose of your product as beef, then you must choose one of the dairy instead of beef breeds of cattle.

### ORDER CONCRETE WALKS

Hereford City Fathers Plan to Improve and Beautify

HEREFORD, Texas, May 9.—It has been decreed by the board of the new city council that concrete sidewalks must be put down on both sides of Dewey avenue from the City cafe south to the railway. It is the purpose of the council to beautify this avenue and is a movement which all enter with accord.

### Anti-Saloon League

BRADY, Texas, May 9.—An Anti-Saloon League has been organized here, with F. M. Newman, president; T. P. Grant, secretary; F. M. Richards, F. M. Miller and I. G. Abney, vice presidents. State Organizer W. A. Pledger of San Angelo addressed the people on the purposes and work of the organization.

## Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas





## 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

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.

FOR SALE—Red Polled cattle, both sexes; priced to suit the times. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

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

### HOTELS, CAFES

DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

### ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

## POULTRY

### Poultry As a Business

P. C. Dorsett, writing in the Memphis, Tenn., News-Scimitar, says: The poultry and egg output has assumed enormous proportions the last five years. Anyone that has not given the subject very much thought does not realize the part it plays in our American industries:

Since the advent of some of the newer breeds people have come to recognize poultry and egg farming as a very remunerative business. In the first place it does not require a great deal of capital to commence with. I would advise anyone thinking of going into poultry raising, unless they have had some experience, to begin at the bottom and build up. Some of the best poultrymen we have in the country began with a couple of settings of eggs. By so doing they did not risk much and gained experience as they went. One should also start with one and not over two breeds, as you can give them better attention, for it is a fact, indeed, if you do not give your

### VEHICLES

COLUMBIA.  
The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies.  
FIFE & MILLER,  
312 Houston St.  
W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

### JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

### INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### PERSONAL

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

### REAL ESTATE

175,000-ACRE leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

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

## HOGS

### For Hog Cholera

A writer in the Southern Agriculturist recommends arsenic for cholera in hogs. As most cholera in Texas, however, is caused by worms, it might not work on the disease in Texas. But here is what he says about it:

For two seasons I had lost hogs with cholera and had tried almost every remedy without success. I had a bunch of sixteen sixty-pound shoats very sick with cholera, and by this treatment I saved every one. I also cured 3-weeks-old pigs by giving the treatment to the sow.

To each shoat give three grains of arsenic and five grains to each aged hog. Any druggist can dose a sample. Make dough of three parts meal and one part flour, mix with water and bake half done. Make balls of this the size of marbles, open the balls with the small blade of a knife, insert the required dose and close securely. Give one ball to each hog. Treatment should be given twice per week until cured. Give occasionally as a preventive.

If a hog should get more than the required dose it will not hurt, only make the hog vomit. This remedy was given me by a well-known physician of this place, and of many years' experience. The arsenic should be kept in a well corked bottle and great care should be used in handling, arsenic being a deadly poison.

Bread dropped by hogs while eating should be picked up and burned. It is useless to give in slops, as it is heavy and sinks and hogs cannot get it.

### Raise Hogs

Texas has not up to within the last few years had a steady home market for hogs, but now the conditions are reversed, a market exists, but hogs are scarce.

The hog is the most productive source of revenue to the farmers of all animals raised on a farm, and in Texas where the climate conditions are so favorable, the raising of hogs should receive the careful consideration of all persons following the pursuit of agriculture.

The erroneous impression prevails that because Indian corn cannot be grown in all sections of this vast state on account of drouth that hogs cannot be raised. This is a mistake. Texas grows vast quantities of milo maize and kaffir corn, which are hog feed equal to Indian corn and grows abundantly in sections not suitable for growing Indian corn. Milo maize and kaffir corn are equal to Indian corn as hog feed balanced with protein.—Daily Panhandle.

### Hog Pointers

BY D. T. SINGLETON.

I have received a good many letters in the last two or three months wanting to know if I am going out of the hog business. I haven't. My faith has not weakened in the least, for the man who will stick to the hog like he does to the cotton patch.

Always try to have something green for them to graze on. Oats, barley, sorghum and rape we can all have, most of the time, if we will only try, and I find by experience that a man can keep a bunch of hogs growing nicely with a little solid corn at night.

We have a herd of about 100 head. We keep our sows with pigs in separate lots at night, feed each one to itself. Keep all piggy sows together. You will find by experience that it will

be money to you to divide your hogs up into classes as much as you can. Feed pigs to themselves and don't have too many in one feed pen. The faster a hog eats, the least the results for good.

Keep your boars from the herd and always keep their tusks nipped off, for you never know when they are going to hurt you. I use blacksmith's nippers to do the job with, and I find it easy.

Most all Texas hog men know that I am an O. I. C. hog crank and I will tell why I like them best. I can make more money, can get more pounds of meat for pounds of feed consumed, and the whitest, sweetest, tenderest quality of meat that is made out of hog flesh.

Bowie county, Texas.

### The Way of the West

Pat and W. M. Jackson, sons of Sam Jackson, were in the city this week. These boys are successful ranchmen and have their homes in the west, each having seven sections of land. When says that nearly all the ranchmen in his section are bachelors and it is common to find those who estimate their wealth at \$50,000. He remarked: "I have seven brothers and none of them married." "Don't you expect to marry?" he was asked. "No, never. No woman for me." He lives in Schleicher county and says that there is a fine spirit of comradeship existing between the ranchmen. A man not worth a dollar is treated just like a man worth \$100,000. When a ranchman passes a home and is hungry, and there is no one at home, he enters, eats all he wants and washes the dishes. This is an unwritten law that no one fails to comply with and failure to clean the dishes used would be a mortal insult. If a stranger arrives at a camp of cowboys and they are asleep he pulls off his saddle and also sleeps, and when the word "chuck is ready," is called out he falls in and eats as tho he had an invitation and a failure to do so would make the cowboys think he was crazy. The rankest strangers meet and fraternize as if they were life-long friends. Traveling cowmen often come across camps, and perhaps the owners of them are far away. They go to the "chuck" wagon, eat what they want as if the food belonged to them, and place things in good order and leave. This beautiful spirit of comradeship is general and is a fine exemplification of the high type of manhood that lives in the great west. No one ever injures the property of another or steals anything, and ranch houses which rarely shelter a woman are never locked, the occupants being absent the major portion of the time.—Stephenville Tribune.

The microbe fiend will be confirmed in his fussiness who learns that some hardy microbes can live over two centuries on the land and longer yet in the water.

No city in the world is better provided with means for general education in public libraries and museums than is New York city, yet there is an extremely small proportion of residents who visit them, while a very large proportion of the visitors in the city is seen in them every day.

There are 64 countries in which protection is afforded to inventions. To get out a patent in each one would cost about \$15,000.

poultry good care you will be a failure as a fancier.

Study them, read, get all the information you can about the breeds in general. You will never know too much. However, you must not depend on what you see or what someone else tells you, for your local conditions may be quite different from those elsewhere. And you should never be afraid of a little expense; if you are you cannot expect to keep up as a first class fancier. As nothing succeeds like success, one has to be on the lookout all the time and try to keep what the people want most. As the other breeds drop out and the newer take their places, it stands one in hand to keep his eyes wide open and always stay abreast of the times.

Like every other business, to make a success you must go into it with your whole soul and body. If you sell eggs for hatching, do not misrepresent. A satisfied customer is worth more to you than many times the value of your eggs. Your motto should be the Golden Rule, and I will venture to say if you stick to it, success will surely crown your efforts. Get a good, popular breed; there are many to select from.

### Poultry Notes

There is no best kind of poultry house any more than there is a best kind of dwelling for individuals. Each poultryman must study exactly what he needs for his own individual purpose and then decide according to climate, price of lumber, convenience, amount of land and other factors which may help in making a selection. All poultry houses, however, should be light and cheerful, warm in winter and as cool as possible in the summer, and should face the south and be protected so that the storms in either the summer or the winter may not creep in. Make the birds comfortable and then the house will have been decided upon by the birds themselves.

Be systematic about your work and you will be sure to succeed. It takes time each day, certainly patience and thought, but in all our duties it is so, and such work is so healthful it rests our brain and heart from other trials of life to get out in God's blessed sunshine and open air and live with our birds awhile each day. Besides, the financial side is interesting. You can sell all the eggs you have to spare for hatching at a nice price and the surplus stock you have for sale will bring more than the market price. By constant culling you soon build up a flock equal to any and by judicious advertising will soon have a nice little income.

Statistics show that ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred keep hens. It is estimated that 75 per cent of this number raise mongrels and cross-breeds. Now that the campaign for pure bred cattle, hogs and even field seeds is on, it would seem wise to reduce the number of mongrel poultry.

## WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

### MELSON.

### DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

### CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.  
\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted; positions obtained successful students; no loss of time; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.



# Weekly Review Livestock Market

The week's close finds the cattle market practically lifeless and on a decidedly lower basis than Saturday a week ago, when values were at the high point of the season, or on the highest level for several years as far as that is concerned. Everything started off nicely at the beginning of the week, steers being quoted higher Monday, and calves selling to better advantage, but the market broke Thursday and went from bad to worse Friday and Saturday.

Strictly choice steers, which have help up to the high level week in and week out in spite of fluctuations one way or another on other grades, have fallen in line and are now 15c to 20c lower than a week ago, with most other classes 25c to 40c below the high time of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The feature of the week's market was the sale of a load of choice 1,270-pound cake-on-grass steers by Ed C. Lassater of Starr county at \$6.50, the highest price ever paid in Texas for similar cattle.

Cows have also found conditions against them, and are now anywhere from 25c to 50c below Monday's opening. Strictly choice grades and canners are only a shade lower, the in-between kinds catching the full decline. Calves advanced about 25c early in the week, and closed with everything to the good. Outside buyers have been responsible for the gain.

Bulls made a good gain early in the week, but a portion of the advance was lost Saturday, prices closing no better than 25c above those paid a week ago, altho at the high time they were 25c to 40c better than Monday's opening.

Hogs have sold on a spotted and uneven market and close 10c to 15c below the prevailing prices of Saturday a week ago. Traders are still in doubt regarding the future market, no one attempting to say what turn it will take.

Sheep show strength, closing 10c to 15c better than a week ago on the best classes. The demand is limited, however, and more than enough are arriving to meet the needs of the local buyers.

Receipts for the week with comparisons:

Week's Market Review				
	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep, M.
This week	24,625	1,500	15,900	3,775
Last week	28,146	2,174	10,337	3,571
Year ago	13,719	601	11,221	2,228

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

Week's Receipts				
	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep, M.
Monday	6,043	510	2,538	1,051
Tuesday	4,847	110	2,411	272
Wednesday	3,374	520	2,896	253
Thursday	4,003	62	3,145	275
Friday	5,500	300	3,575	1,400
Saturday	850	1,325	475	1

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1907 and 1906:

	1908	1907	1906
Cattle	263,425	254,254	197,734
Calves	29,621	38,497	22,901
Hogs	264,737	273,529	293,222
Sheep	49,440	33,774	31,217
Horses and M.	5,279	8,576	7,150

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$5.55	\$4.85@5.25
Tuesday	6.10	4.75@5.50
Wednesday	6.50	4.50@5.60
Thursday	5.50	4.25@5.40
Friday	6.25	3.85@4.65

Cows and Heifers—		
	Top	Bulk
Monday	4.25	2.50@3.25
Tuesday	4.60	3.00@3.65
Wednesday	4.00	2.50@3.50
Thursday	3.90	2.75@3.75
Friday	4.10	2.45@3.35
Saturday	3.40	2.75@3.10

Calves—		
	Top	Bulk
Monday	4.25	3.15@4.25
Tuesday	4.35	3.50@4.00
Wednesday	4.75	4.25@4.75
Thursday	4.50	3.25@4.25
Friday	4.75	3.25@4.75
Saturday	4.35	.....

Hogs—		
	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$5.60	\$5.30 @5.45
Tuesday	5.00	5.35 @5.45
Wednesday	5.57½	5.35 @5.50
Thursday	5.57½	5.30 @5.40
Friday	5.50	5.30 @5.25
Saturday	5.40	5.32½@5.37½

Horses and Mules

MULES.	
13½ to 14 hands	\$65@110
14 to 14½ hands	85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra	110@140
14 to 15½ hands	125@165
15 to 15½ hands	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands, extra	215@300

HORSES.	
Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs	145@160
Heavy draft, fancy	185@225

Medium draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lb.	140@175
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.	125@160
Medium	75@125
Common	50@75

Trade in horses and mules for the week has been light, few offerings to sell or buy, and prices ruled about as last week, steady to a little lower. Excepting two carloads of army horses, and a few general farm horses and mules, there was nothing doing in the market proper.

The rules prescribed for the army horses were a little severe or more would have been placed. They were required to be bays and 15 to 15.3 hands. The commission men say that the farm and ranch people all seem to be supplied, and if not, are too busy to either buy or sell, and those who do want a horse or mule now and then want it at a price of 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than it can be bought.

The imported and draft stallion trade for the week was good, there being several sold, notwithstanding the season is considered closed and most of the importers are away preparing for the annual trip to the east and Europe for their fall supply and importation.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

- One car horses and mules, W. R. Jones, to Marlin, Texas.
- One car pit mules, Hooper Brothers, to East St. Louis, Ill.
- One car horses and mules, S. Q. Burnett, to Bowie, Texas.
- One car horses, McDonald Brothers, to West, Texas.
- One car mules, Solon Smith, to Goree, Texas.

Single shipments: Waters Pierce Oil Company, Cisco, Texas, one mule; Melton Coach Horse Company, Seymour, Texas, one stallion; W. N. Chaney, Moody, Texas, one horse; George Withers, Newlin, Texas, one stallion; R. N. Smith, San Angelo, Texas, six horses; B. R. Reed, Calvert, Texas, one mule; Ed Howard, Wichita Falls, Texas, pair horses; Ellis County Loan and Commission Company, Waxahachie, Texas, one horse; J. D. Sugg, San Angelo, Texas, two stallions; B. B. Woodall, Itasca, Texas, one horse; J. S. Kingston, Grand Saline, Texas, one horse; B. W. Shaw, Cleburne, Texas, pair mules; J. M. Crow, Van Horn, Texas, one pony; Frank Betts, Marshall, Texas, one mule; Tom Trimmell, Sweetwater, Texas, one horse; J. E. Biffle, St. Jo, Texas, pair mules.

## MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	11,000
Hogs	3,000
Sheep	2,754

All big run records of cattle were broken to bits today by the receipt of 11,000 head at this market. Only about 1,600 of this number were billed thru, the others being on the market. It was the largest day's run ever yarded here, or at any other market in the south. The former record was on Oct. 21 of last year, when 10,024 cattle were yarded. Sunday's record gave a forecast of what was to come, for more than 250 carloads were discharged on that day, and this was increased to more than 350 loads today.

## Beef Steers

South Texas overwhelmed the market today. About 215 carloads of steers were unloaded, a total of nearly 6,000 head, nearly all of them from that part of the state. Every grade was represented, from good fat grassers down to thin slabby Mexicans. Two loads of corn-fed beeves and a few loads of cake steers came in to swell the total. Northern markets, except St. Louis, had comparatively light supplies, Chicago reporting 21,000, Kansas City 9,000 and St. Louis 6,000, but this had no effect on conditions here. With a supply out of all proportion to demand, shippers knew what to expect, and they were not disappointed. Bids were dropped below their willingness to accept, and up to noon but little had crossed the scales. Unevenness marked prices in the few sales made, and buyers and sellers being far apart, the morning was put in by them in waiting.

In the afternoon buyers and sellers got together and slow trading was carried on with sales 10c to 25c lower than Friday's close, except on choice fed beeves, which sold steady.

## Stockers and Feeders

Stock and feeder cattle suffered in common with others. A large part of the offerings were such as packers would not bid on, tho they would have

taken them greedily two weeks ago, and feeders found an outlet to the country at prices 30c to 50c below what they would have brought last Monday. Light stockers were not so hard hit, but buyers of them were able to get them at substantial reductions.

## Butcher Cows

Compared with the heavy run of steers, cows were in moderate supply, but they were more numerous than the demand called for, and they too had to come down a few notches. With about 1,600 in the pens, buyers had a wide range to select from. Most of them were from south Texas ranges, and the quality was above the average. The market level was uneven, the sales were generally 30c to 40c under last Wednesday's figures, except on canners, which lost not to exceed a dime.

## Bulls

A good supply of bulls joined in to make it record-breaker, and they too felt the blow of the mail that was wielded by buyers. Sales were generally a quarter lower than at the high time last week, and at that decline buyers were not fretting for fear any of them would get away.

## Calves

Even calves came out in force, receipts today being the largest of any day since January, and reaching a total of 1,100. The quality was poor, as a whole, tho a few loads of fat yearlings and some desirable weaners were present. An exception to general market conditions was noted here, the best selling about steady, but the common stuff was slow and lower.

## Hogs

Receipts of hogs were good, but not in keeping with the run of cattle. The total number yarded was 3,000, being the largest Monday receipts for a month. Nearly everything was from Oklahoma, and the quality was of a high average. Northern markets were reported lower, the Kansas City more than recovered its loss. As it was contended that this market was relatively lower than Kansas City, slight concessions were made by buyers, and the market was strong to a nickel higher than on Saturday, and an active movement soon cleared the pens on this basis. The top price was \$5.45, and the bulk \$5.35@5.40.

## MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
17...	1,023	\$5.00	5...	776	\$5.50
48...	1,014	4.75	48...	1,013	4.75
48...	1,000	4.75	48...	1,050	4.75
19...	962	4.25	6...	680	3.25
22...	1,197	6.50	22...	1,125	6.25

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
15...	738	\$2.75	119...	712	\$2.75
30...	777	3.40	21...	612	2.85
58...	823	3.30	23...	842	3.25
19...	656	2.50	31...	642	2.35
30...	665	2.45	36...	648	2.45
65...	746	2.90	4...	605	2.45
24...	692	2.30	32...	615	3.00
28...	762	2.80	23...	770	2.85
5...	788	3.00	18...	841	3.40
5...	894	2.50	26...	798	2.75
32...	769	2.80	33...	692	2.40
19...	897	2.75	7...	739	2.25
29...	716	2.25	28...	756	2.50
29...	755	2.25			

Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
22...	480	\$3.50	18...	482	\$3.00
14...	516	3.65	14...	451	3.35
12...	481	3.50	29...	480	2.40
14...	440	3.25			

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	950	\$2.50	2...	735	\$2.50
1...	1,310	2.75	3...	950	2.50

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10...	183	\$4.25	16...	320	\$3.50
7...	304	2.85	3...	176	4.00
21...	304	3.35	4...	187	3.35
52...	181	3.25	25...	305	3.25
58...	166	4.60	6...	361	2.40
80...	202	4.35	8...	159	4.10

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
97...	166	\$5.32½	97...	168	\$5.35
84...	218	5.42½	80...	165	5.30
79...	201	5.40	80...	206	5.40
7...	280	5.42½	82...	200	5.40
86...	199	5.40	88...	198	5.40
87...	198	5.40	87...	198	5.40
18...	214	5.40	77...	194	6.40
87...	203	5.40	1b...	240	3.50
81...	185	5.40	82...	201	5.40
72...	204	5.35	97...	161	5.35
92...	193	5.37½	82...	202	5.40

## CATTLEMEN CLAIM \$250,000

Sam Cowan in Washington Pushing Stockmen's Bills

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Sam Cowan is in Washington to press claims of Texas stockmen for railroad overcharges under the reparation clause of the rate law. The decision of the interstate commerce commission makes a difference of \$5 per car in favor of the cattlemen and their claims aggregate about \$250,000.

# Sheep Shipping Is Delayed

## Muttons held Back on Account of Unfavorable Weather

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 11.—Practically all the stock cattle from this section having been shipped to Oklahoma, the cattle rush is over. The shipments this week so far have been rather light, and there will be no more until Friday, when R. S. Campbell will ship 1,250 head of muttons to St. Louis and Polk Brothers of Sulphur, Okla., will ship sixteen cars of steers to Davis, Okla. On Sunday twenty cars of sheep will be shipped to Kansas City from the following parties: W. M. Noelke, 15 cars; W. C. Huey, 3 cars, and Lee Brown, 2 cars.

The sheep movement is rather slow this spring on account of the fact that shearing has been delayed, due to cold weather, but the shipments this year will far exceed those of last. Agent E. H. Ross advised that between twelve and fifteen thousand head of sheep have already been shipped from the Santa Fe stock pens here, and he further states that the company will handle thirty thousand head within the next six weeks. The above will afford an idea of the large scale on which the sheep industry in the Concho country is conducted.

Most of the sheep that will be shipped from San Angelo will go to the Kansas City market. The prices which the sheepmen are getting this spring are much better than those received last year.

## San Angelo Sheep and Wool Notes

Huffman, Masterton & Co. sold for John Berry of Schleicher county to D. T. Hanks of San Angelo three thousand head of ewes and lambs at \$2 per head, making a total consideration of \$6,000.

Huffman, Masterton & Co. also sold for J. E. Hall of Water Valley to Bob Campbell five hundred head of wethers at \$3.80 a round, making a total of \$1,900.

The following ranchmen were in the city this week and stored wool with March Brothers:

T. A. Kincaid, Crockett county, 2,000 pounds; J. E. Mills, Crockett county, 1,643 pounds, which is about one-eighth of his clip; J. M. Holmes & Son of the Pecos country, 13,969 pounds; W. L. Locklin of the Pecos country, 5,130 pounds; A. M. Mills & Son, 10,655 pounds; William D. Jones, 4,300 pounds; T. W. Patrick, 1,637 pounds; L. E. Ratliff, 4,700 pounds; W. C. Locklin, 2,500 pounds.

The wool clip this spring is fine and will demand good prices.

Sam Dameron of Sherwood today stored 7,300 pounds of wool with March Brothers. A. Lindley of Sherwood stored 2,200 pounds Tuesday; A. D. Drake of crockett county, 3,000 pounds Tuesday; P. C. Childress of Ozona, 5,720 pounds Tuesday, and William D. Jones of Sonora, 5,200 pounds.

R. S. Campbell bought of J. D. O'Daniel and J. M. Cox twelve hundred and fifty head of fancy muttons at \$3.75 per head, making a total consideration of \$4,687.50.—San Angelo Standard.

## Profit in Colts

We have a neighbor who for the past six years has been raising colts. Three years ago he had his first object lesson about the profits accruing from the business and now he makes it his "main holt." For years he had been farming, working hard, selling grain and not making much at it, but at the time first spoken of he had bred his mares all to an extra good jack.

Time passed on and at the end of four years he had four fine mule colts coming four years old. One day a horse buyer paid him a visit and took the mules at \$550. Speaking to us about it the next day he said: "By jingo! Those mules made one more money than anything else I ever raised. It seemed like finding money, for I didn't ever seem to miss what they ate."

Of course we can't raise colts for nothing, for there are plenty of expenses connected with the business if we stop to figure them up, but it pays much more in the end than raising grain to sell, and you get your money in a lump so that it will do you some good. This was what struck our neighbor so favorably, for before that he was used to selling corn by the wagon load and taking in \$550 all at one transaction made it seem like a big one to him. But he had more money in the bank after he sold them than he ever had before.—H. C. Hatch, Kansas.



## Col. Poole's Column

In my last communication I told you that I would have something further to say about this town. After a four or five hours' drive thru the Buffalo pastures, Colonel Goodnight and I arrived at his residence. Mrs. Goodnight had her hat on already, and said: "I now take you in charge for myself a little while," taking her seat in the buggy, headed for the college, about 600 yards away.

The Goodnight Baptist Industrial



COLONEL C. C. POOLE.

Institute is one of the correlated schools of the Baptist general convention of Texas. It is not a college, but claims to be an academy of first rank, seeking to do real academic work. Its graduates are received into the Baylor University's freshman class without examination.

I deem it proper to give a little historical sketch of this institution. Thru the unstinted generosity of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Goodnight, who founded this institution in the year 1898, a donation of about \$25,000 in money and lands and improvements was made. Altho the country was new and sparsely settled at the time, yet the school met with considerable success.

Every one recognized Dr. McIlhany, general superintendent, as an educator of superior talent. For a number of years the college continued its work under Dr. McIlhany, but it was felt that the perpetuity and larger usefulness of the school could be best obtained by the ownership and control being vested in some Christian denomination. Hence it has passed into the hands of the Baptist denomination.

Mrs. Goodnight and I soon arrived at the college, and I was introduced to the professor in charge and all of his assistants. The college is located on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, 296 miles northwest from Fort Worth. It is admirably situated. It is in the very heart of the far-famed and fertile soil of the Panhandle of Texas. It lies just at the foot of the plains, has an altitude of 8,000 feet above sea level, possesses an abundant of pure water, and enjoys the climate unsurpassed in the United States.

### HANG ON

Coffee Toppers as Bad as Others

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold on to his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, as was everyone of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practicing physician and regards Postum as most healthful of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

The academy being situated in a small town, the students are free from many distracting influences to which they are subjected to in larger cities. Few temptations are presented to spend money for trifles. Furthermore, the town of Goodnight is free from the saloon.

### Raises Own Food

I visited and went thru the new school building just erected last season at a cost of \$10,000, built of brick of late modern style. I next visited the dormitory and boarding apartments, which I found to be in fine condition. Then I took a stroll out to the barns and orchards and hog pastures. They have about eighty head of hogs in the lots and pastures, and something over 100 head of cattle. So you see the institution raises its own meat, milk and butter, and has a slaughter house, doing all their own work themselves. I noticed sixteen calves in the milk lot, which indicated that they are milking sixteen cows. The farm consists of 100 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, and joins close up to the barns, garden and hog lots.

Rev. J. P. Reynolds is the president of the institution, and Mrs. J. P. Reynolds is superintendent and matron of the girls' dormitory. I was very much pleased with these young lady teacher, they all looked sweet to me: Miss Carrie Simmons, in charge of the primary department, bookkeeping and stenography; Miss Lou Kelley, piano, voice and stringed instruments; Miss Alma West, school of art; Mrs. A. H. Thornton, teacher in primary department; Miss Jewel Leggett, teacher of German and Latin. Now if I was a young single gentleman I would certainly make frequent calls at the Goodnight College, knowing this is Leap Year and some of them might "pop the question to me."

### Abundance of Shade Trees

I noticed in the grounds, which is beautifully laid off, about 1,000 ornamental and shade trees, the most of which had been planted last fall and early this spring, which in a few years will almost make it a little paradise.

At 12 o'clock that night I bid Goodnight adieu, and landed in Amarillo half past one o'clock. I soon found a bed, said my prayers and was off to dreamland. I was up early next morning with the lark—I mean about 9 o'clock.

### Improvements in Amarillo

I was surprised to see the great improvement here in the last two years. Street cars are running in every direction; the city is lighted up by electric lights, and is putting on lots of style. After getting breakfast I made my way to the leading hotel in the city, the Amarillo, which was full and running over with stockmen and visitors from a great portion of Texas and New Mexico, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and some from Iowa and Indiana, and they come from all directions during that day on the arrival of every train. Next morning the streets were blocked in every direction with the visitors to the convention.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. President Bugbee made a splendid address, and then the convention adjourned till after dinner. At re-convening after dinner the general routine of business was taken up. This was a very large attendance of representative stockmen and everything passed off nicely and smoothly. Of course during the three days' session some of the boys from the dry districts imbibed a little too much stump water, which caused them to retire early to bed at night.

George Slaughter was elected president for the next twelve months. Colonel Bugbee said he had served the association eight years in that capacity, and asked that they put the duties on some younger man. Hence George Slaughter was unanimously elected, and in my judgment is the proper man, for he is wide-awake and aggressive and goes into it with his whole heart.

The convention goes to Roswell the next year, which I thought was the proper thing, as the organization is largely made up of New Mexico stockmen. Roswell is amply able in the way of hotels to accommodate a large gathering.

I met a host of my old friends here, who extended to me a hearty welcome, and I desire to thank the many gentlemen who patronized the gentle kid with their one-dollar donations to The Journal.

Friday evening I boarded the Pecos Valley car and disembarked at Hereford, the county site of Deaf Smith county. Here too the boys extended to me a hearty greeting. Among them

# Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination  
for the prevention of

## BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

were T. E. Shirley, J. D. Thompson, A. P. Murchison, C. F. Kellner, S. B. Forster, R. N. Mounts, G. W. Dale, Judge C. G. Witherspoon, Judge Miller and others.

### Changes at Hereford

I was very agreeably surprised to find the wonderful changes that have taken place in the way of improvements since I was here two years ago. Large commodious business houses have been erected, which would be an honor to a town twenty-five years old instead of one only nine years. Deaf Smith county is a magnificent body of land, adapted to farming and stock raising, and especially to fruit culture. The town was full of prospectors from other states, and the land agents are reaping a rich harvest in the way of selling land, as it is going off like hot cakes. While the prices may seem to be a little high, yet I regard money well invested planted in Deaf Smith dirt. The land is bringing all the way from \$10 to \$35 per acre, owing to locality and improvements.

I had the pleasure of taking supper with my old time friend, T. E. Shirley. I knew the Shirleys back in Collin county over forty years ago, and they are all true-blue southerners, ladies and all. I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Graves, nee Miss Annie Shirley. She married Captain Graves just at the close of the war and he died about eight years ago. She looks young and sprightly. T. E. Shirley came here two years ago for his health, after living in Collin county fifty-two years. He came here on account of asthma, almost dead on his feet, but now he is hale and hearty and looks the picture of health. He said: "I wouldn't give one section here for my use for 10,000 acres in Collin county, as I value health above money or anything else."

Before supper was announced, in company with Mr. Shirley, I took a stroll over his orchard. He has 130 apple trees, four and five years old, that are loaded down with young fruit. Many of the trees will measure five inches thru at the base. I've forgotten how many peach, pear, cherry and apricot trees he has. I would judge about 200 or more in all. They are all loaded down. We next passed into the vineyard, which was in the same shape as the fruit trees, loaded with blooms. I presume there is something like 300. He also has a world of blackberries, strawberries, goose berries, the English and native currants, the latter which are said to never fail to bear. They were all very full. I saw the largest stalk of pie plant I ever saw in all my life. Mr. Shirley has peaches continuously from June 25 to Nov. 20.

To say that I did ample justice to the supper prepared by Mrs. Graves, his sister, is only putting it mildly. Supper being over, his daughter, Miss Harriett Shirley, treated us with some splendid music on the piano.

Now in regard to land in Deaf Smith county. It is usually of a dark red loam, about eight feet deep, and there is an endless quantity of water at a depth of from thirty to sixty feet, as pure as ever run down any man's neck. This is a high, elevated, healthy country, and is rapidly settling up with thrifty farmers from northern and northeastern states.

I interviewed a number of stockmen here, and they all reported that stock had gone thru the winter in fine shape with but very little loss.

J. D. Thompson has probably the best bunch of yearling steers, 400 in number, three-fourths to seven-eighths breed, all white faces, on his ranch, fifteen miles north of Hereford. They are in fine flesh, and he contemplates feeding one car load of them and entering the fat stock show at Fort Worth next spring. I predict they will be hard to turn down.

This town is situated near the banks of the sparkling Pala Duro Canyon, or the extreme head waters of Red river. One mile above here these large springs burst up out of the earth and run boldly the year round, making the finest fishing grounds in all Texas. It is no uncommon thing here for the boys to capture trout or bass weighing as much as seven and one-half

pounds. The government stocked this stream several years ago, and I think Sam Dunn and Albert Murchison replenished this stream again with this noble firmy tribe from the government hatcheries at their own expense.

While here I had the pleasure of stopping at the Cottage hotel, operated by Mrs. Sallie D. Shurtleff, and I can commend this hotel to the traveling public. There is plenty of good, clean grub, all on the table at once; nice clean beds, and nice attentions all around. Her daughter, Miss Lindy, does quite a good deal of the waiting on the table. She is a very pleasant young lady, indeed, and is a fine singer. I want to thank the young ladies for the sweet music rendered during my stay there.

Saying adieu Sunday evening to these good people, I took the back track and halted at Canyon City. Next morning I was out early and found but very few country people in town. This town is putting on airs also, and is rapidly improving, and is surrounded on all sides for miles around by first-class farming lands. Politics are red hot here. Nearly every fellow I met was a walking encyclopedia of political economy. Dad gast the politics! It was Stock Journals I wanted to sell, and I never sold but one in the town, and I am ashamed to own it.

On this trip up to date I have sold five Stock Journals to the ladies, which demonstrates that it is a favorite among them also. These ladies are as follows: Mrs. N. M. Hart, Goodnight, Texas; Mrs. Annie Smith, Kena, N. M.; Mrs. J. R. Kenney, Roswell, N. M.; Mrs. W. C. Simpson, Allen, N. M., and Mrs. Sallie D. Shurtleff, Hereford, Texas. So you see I have a little touch of the "big head," being so successful among the ladies.

Now before I close I want to thank the editor of the Hereford Brand for so many nice attentions paid me during my stay in Hereford. Likewise the editor of the Press of Canyon City. Now I shall say good night for the present.

C. C. POOLE.

P. S.—I omitted to mention in the proper place the real estate firms of Thompson & Miller of Hereford, Judge C. G. Witherspoon and W. D. Kellishor. These are the leading real estate firms of Hereford. Any one wishing to know anything about the land business in Deaf Smith county should get in communication, or call on them, as I know them personally to be all trustworthy gentlemen, and I commend them to any one wishing to buy land or know anything about lands in that country.

## Record Year In West Texas Crops and Live Stock

SWEETWATER, Texas, May 9.—Crop conditions in West Texas were never better. Live stock men say range conditions and markets are excellent. Stock and crops make West Texas, and when sales begin to go thru, a yellow stream of gold will head this way. Grass on the range is plentiful and excellent and there is water supply sufficient for two months. Plenty of rain has improved the country. Cattle are fattening and are bringing good prices, the big run of grassers in Fort Worth averaging more than \$5, and many of the shipments were from this section. The yield in wheat, corn, cotton, oats and alfalfa will break all records.

The British journal entitled to the description "the first daily paper" was the Daily Courant of London, begun on March 11, 1702, by "E. Mallet, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." It was a single page of two columns and professed to give solely foreign news.