

THE TEXAS

STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 10, 1909.

NO. 43.

Good Rains Fall Over West Texas, Range Revived

Just when even old-timers were beginning to feel a little blue over the drouth and the prospects for spring grass looked poorest, a soaking rain fell over the entire range country of West Texas, insuring grass and brightening the outlook wonderfully.

Reports to The Stockman-Journal Monday tell of good rains from Midland east across the state, extending from Vernon on the northwest to

Waco on the south. Rains also fell in Oklahoma as far north as Shawnee.

The rain came Sunday night and Monday morning and lasted from two to three hours, during which time it fell steadily. At Fort Worth the rainfall amounted to one-fourth of an inch and was accompanied by some lightning but no wind.

This was the first good rain that has fallen at Fort Worth in ninety-nine

days. In some parts of West Texas it was the first good rain in several months. The protracted drouth had caused no damage, except to delay the growth of grass as the supply of stock water was still abundant.

Following the warm weather of the past few weeks grass ought to grow rapidly, and this will have the effect of postponing many shipments to Oklahoma and Kansas which had been planned.

Last week there were scattered

showers in Southwest Texas, and now, as a result of this week's rain, cattle prospects are much better than they have been at any time since the first of the year.

The rain puts cattlemen in good humor and this will no doubt be reflected in an increased attendance at the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, which opens next Tuesday, and the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, which begins next Saturday.

Coliseum Where Feeders' and Breeders' Show is Held

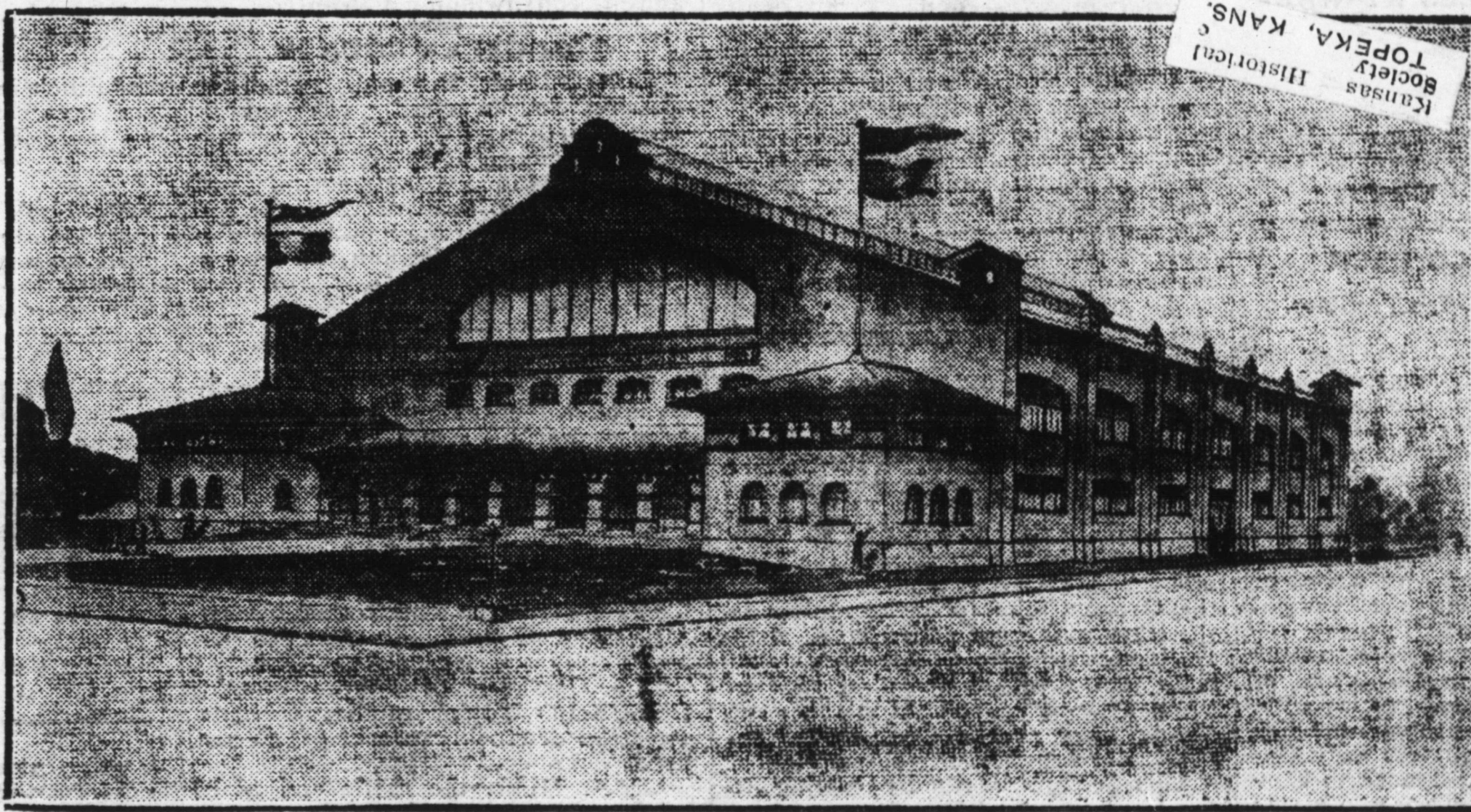
Coliseum completed 1908.

The show begins March 13 and continues one week.

Feeders' and Breeders' Show founded in 1903.

Biggest show of its kind held outside Chicago.

This year's entries number 5,000 head of live stock.



Cost \$200,000.

Show space this year doubled over that of last by new barns and sheds.

Entire show is roofed over head and paved under foot.

Seats 10,000 people.

Horse show will be held each night.

Everything is ready for the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, which opens at Fort Worth Saturday, March 13, to continue one week.

In North Fort Worth gangs of men are working from Main street north filling in, grading, graveling and putting in order generally the thoroughfares leading to the Coliseum. Poles for decorations and lights are being erected on Exchange place from the car lines to the Coliseum, and everywhere active preparations are being made, which presage the coming of the great event.

In the building itself there is scarcely an hour in the day that some wagon does not deliver its load of bunting. From rafters and arches, from side walls and supporting columns, the colors of the association will be shown.

The decorative scheme has already been decided on, the main colors to be employed will be red and white, and there will be many novel arrangements of electric light in combination with the bunting.

Stock has begun to come in rapidly. More than 5,000 head of stock of various kinds will be on exhibition during the show the largest number in the history of the association. The catalogues were received from the printer yesterday, and as indicating the size of the show this year are thirty-six pages larger than last year, which in turn was the largest ever issued by the association.

The Fat Stock Show, or, as it is officially known, the Feeders' and Breeders' Show, has played a prominent part in making Fort Worth the cattle cen-

ter of the Southwest. The first show was held in March and April, 1903, the year the Swift and Armour packing houses were established here. W. E. Skinner, a former manager of the Fort Worth Stock yards, was an active worker for the show, just as W. B. King, present manager, is a hustler for the show of today.

The show was the outgrowth of the belief that efforts should be made to improve the grade of Texas cattle. John W. Spencer was chairman of the first meeting, and Dan Lively secretary. Among others taking an active part were James Mitchell, W. P. Hardwicke, Frank Hovenkamp, Paul Waples, S. B. Hovey, Martin Casey, W. G. Turner and Stuart Harrison.

Mr. Skinner gives the following interesting account of the organization,

which has since grown to hold the annual event of so much importance to the Southwest:

"Our first meeting was held in the parlors of the Worth hotel. This was at a time when the big cattlemen of Texas were beginning to realize that it paid better to raise a steer which would weigh 1,200 pounds and required only the same amount of grass as one weighing 700 pounds. They were then facing a competition with cattle raisers who were producing steers which weighed from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds when 2 years old, while their steers weighed less than that when 4 or 5 years old.

"It was decided therefore to organize an exhibit, bringing cattle from the Northern states down here and showing them into the Texas raisers.

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

BY JOHN O. FORD.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9.—Fort Worth has lost several shipments of cattle from South Texas of late because of her failure to pay prices considered satisfactory by the cattlemen. Several train loads went direct to St. Louis and several were bought for slaughter in California. Shippers are making no attempt to knock the Fort Worth market however, and as soon as it shows a desire either by word or act to have them come that way again they will be glad to respond.

A few buyers from Oklahoma are dropping in but no deals are being closed just at the present. Matt Courtney, who bought several thousand down this way last year has been here for a week, but he insists that steers look too high for him. Still he is out somewhere looking at them now. There is little doubt but that the dry spell, while by no means acute as yet, is a good club in the hands of the buyer when he undertakes to knock bark off the prices.

W. R. Bigham of Merkel is here looking for a string of stuff for his pastures out on the Texas & Pacific. He has not closed any deals yet but has only visited the coast country around Angleton. He will be in and out of San Antonio for perhaps a week yet as he has his eye on several bunches in this immediate territory.

H. A. Jarboe of Coffeyville, Kan., who has extensive pastures in the Osage country, is down looking around for about 3,000 steers to take back with him in the spring and has some surplus pasture to lease to some one who may need it.

Landa & Storey, who are feeding at New Braunfels, thirty miles north of here will begin the shipment of their first feeding either this or next week. They will market on the whole about 3,000 head from their feed lots this spring.

Hal Mangum and wife of Uvalde are in the city for a few days and are guests at the St. Anthony. Mr. Mangum acknowledges the receipts of a little rain out in that section the early part of the week, and also brings the good tidings that W. D. Kincaid, who was injured in an automobile ac-

cident there Tuesday, is all right and that he will only be a little inconvenienced for a few days as the result of his experience. He also states that he will make no more shipments of cattle to market in the immediate future.

W. A. McCoy and Sons of Pleasanton are up for a few days to visit Mrs. McCoy, who has been ill, but it now convalescent. His chief duty is to herd the boys, who stay with him down town at night, and Mr. Ab keeps pretty busy, for, in addition to watching after them, he is compelled to keep out of the way of the street cars himself.

A. S. Gage has been out to his Brewster county ranch recently, but has no special complaint to make as to conditions. "Rain would be welcome, of course," said he Thursday, "but we seldom get it thus early in the spring. We need the rains for the summer and fall range."

W. S. Hall, formerly of Atascosa county, where he still has extensive land and cattle interests, has about made up his mind to cast his lot in this city. That is why he is referred to as "formerly" of Atascosa. The urgent demand for San Antonio dirt has induced him to make some extensive investments here, and while he does not say positively that San Antonio is his home, yet it is quite safe to guess that he is here with his family to stay. He has one of the best country homes in Atascosa county, but at present is paying more attention to the breeding of mules than cattle, though he still has several thousand head of steers on his ranch.

N. R. Powell was up yesterday from Pettus, and while he was not saying anything about having sustained any heavy damage from floods, he said the prospects for a calf crop were fine. He rounded up one of his small pastures a few days ago which contained 100 cows and branded 75 calves, ranging in age from three weeks to sixty days. After being duly warned of the trials which beset the nature fakers, he still declared that he had no desire to change his testimony.

Jack McCutcheon of Taylor is down on a short business trip. He is one of the few McCutcheons who has applied himself industrially to farming, but he attributes most of the success he has had to the fertile soil of Williamson county rather than to his activity. Some of the McCutcheons, it will be remembered, have a leaning towards cattle.

GRUBS THAT BOTHER CATTLE

Editor Stockman-Journal: In a recent issue of your paper Mr. James Callon claims that the grubs in the backs of cattle come from the heel fly. This is a great error. These grubs are caused by a big black fly, larger than a bee, called gad fly or ox fly (hypodema bovis). This fly troubles cattle in July and August, settles on the back in front of the hips where they cannot brush it off with the tail, bites and sucks the blood like a mosquito and deposits its egg under the skin. This egg is the origin of the grub; it grows about eight months and when full grown works a hole in the skin, crawls out and drops on the ground, where it develops into a fly in five or six weeks.

I recollect that many years ago, in old trail times, I saw this fly in the Indian territory, and fifty or more years ago, when our country out here was sparsely settled and cattle were few in number, we had this same fly out here troubling cattle in the mountain valleys and canons, but below the foothills in the rolling and prairie country it was seldom troublesome. This ox fly is also all over the continent of Europe. In order to rid cattle of the grubs they are pressed out between the thumbs, the bump is



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.

opened with a small pointed hook. On this ranch we use the same practice with the registered bulls to destroy the grubs on their backs in December or January.

F. ROTHE, Medina County.

REEVES COUNTY.

TOYAH, Texas, March 2.—Sayles Brothers & McAlpine, owners and proprietors of the "M" ranch, sold the early part of the week their steers. The contract calls for May delivery. There are approximately 1,200 head of the stock, all dehorned, and the money consideration will run about \$25,000 in the aggregate. The purchaser is Samuel Means of Valentine.

The demand for grazing land in this section in quantities of from fifty to one hundred sections is rather strong, as evidenced by both correspondence and personal inquiries.

Many of these inquiries come from the Oklahoma grazing sections, a country which has in past years been the paradise of the stockman. Conversation with these seekers after a new range brings out the fact that the Oklahoma grazing lands are being rapidly taken up by the agricultural element, new pastures in a less thickly settled country being the imperative demand.

To some extent this condition is becoming pronounced here, a great number of Eastern people taking advantage of the state's offer of school land in four and eight section lots.

What is the old school rancher going to do in the long run? Is Old

Mexico the solution to the question which is bound to be framed on the mind of many a cowman at this time?

There is a profitable field here for an Eastern handler of hay, a firm whose strict integrity is of the stamp which "won't come off."

This morning while the Stockman-Journal correspondent was conversing with one of the large cattle ranchers of the Toyah Creek section a stock raiser who in connection with the cattle business cultivates about eight hundred acres of land in that fertile valley, the subject of hay was brought up.

In addition to the mixed hay which is produced on these acres this rancher reaps a very large crop of alfalfa. Aside from the fact that in this irrigated district in which these crops are grown and harvested under the most favorable conditions for curing, the owner in question is one who personally supervises every detail of the farm work.

The hay from this farm is cured thoroughly and of a high grade. This is the important fact to be brought out in this article.

Eastern dealers, to whom hay from this section has been shipped, have been making a practice of receiving the consignments and condemning a large quantity of the shipments, docking according to this basis of their workings. This makes a very sure route to profits, but it is very hard on the producer who is at the mercy of the unscrupulous middle-man.

CONGENIAL WORK.

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the twelve blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

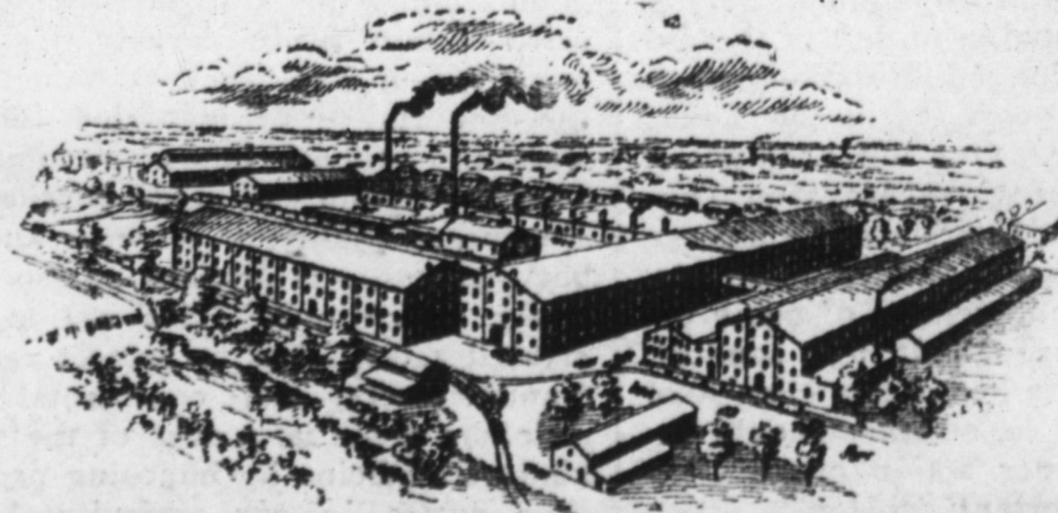
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

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

BIG ELKHART FACTORY



The above cut shows No. 1 of the big Elkhart Carriage and Harness company plant in Elkhart, Indiana. This is one of the oldest and best known factories in Indiana, where carriages and all kinds of vehicles in that line are made, as well as all kinds of harness.



The above cut shows No. 2 of the big plant at Elkhart. The demand on this company became so great that they were compelled to build this additional factory to take care of the orders as coming to them both for vehicles and harness. Our readers interested should send for their new catalogue for 1908.

Live Stock Needs Outlined by Jastro

In addressing the National Live Stock Association at Los Angeles President H. A. Jastro said:

Our association has been active in its support of the bill we had introduced in congress, and which you approved at your last convention, prohibiting the railroads from advancing freight rates except subject to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into the reasonableness before they take effect, and to suspend same if deemed unreasonable. The wholesale increases in rates already made all over the country, as well as those contemplated advances so widely discussed in the newspapers, emphasize the necessity for such a law. Just now all California is protesting against a general advance in transcontinental rates. Without seeking to defend the proposed rates or condemning the proposed advances, I contend that if such rates have been long in effect, as I understand they have, it is a fair proposition to submit their advance to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval before the advances are made. As a concrete example of the difficulties surrounding attempts to secure redresses from unreasonable rates after they have been once advanced, I refer to our Texas rate case, with which you are all familiar. In 1899 rates on cattle from Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories and parts of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico to the markets and to the ranges were advanced, and again in 1903 another advance of 3 cents a hundred pounds was made. Promptly after this last advance complaint was filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and this organization, alleging that these advances were unreasonable. That case has been pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission or in the courts for the entire time since then, and was only finally settled last fall, when the original decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, rendered in 1905, and which declared the advances of 1903 to be unreasonable, was finally enforced by the Federal courts on November 17, 1908. Substantially five years were consumed in compelling the railroads to again put into effect the rates on live stock prevailing previous to the advance of 1903. Whether the parties who have paid these advance rates for five years will ever get back that part which has been declared unreasonable is still being contested in the courts.

Advances Should Be Passed On.

In view of the multiple economies in the operation of railroads, greater size of trains, larger cars and increased density of traffic, all of which would warrant a reduction instead of an advance in rates, I contend that it is reasonable that before any advances are permitted they should be passed upon and receive the approval of a tribunal like the Interstate Commerce Commission. As it is now, the burden of contesting advances rests upon the shippers, many of whom are unable to defray the expenses of prolonged litigation which may last five years, as in the Texas live stock case. Our bill prohibiting advances in rates except after approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission has, through our efforts, received the endorsement of many organizations throughout the country, and I believe it has a fair chance of passage. This association should reaffirm its former action on this exceedingly important subject.

The terminal charge case, which this association has been prosecuting

for many years, is still in the courts, but I am glad to inform you it has finally reached the supreme court of the United States once more, and a decision by that court is expected early this year.

Greater Foreign Markets.

One of the vital questions which has been occupying the attention of this association and your officers for several years is the securing of more extended foreign markets for our live stock and meat food products. We have favored such change in the tariff laws of the United States as will permit the President of the United States to make reciprocal trade agreements with other nations so as to secure the admission of our live stock and meat food products to continental Europe, where they are now practically barred out by the reason of prohibitory duties. At our last meeting you adopted a resolution urging the consideration of a non-partisan tariff commission, and Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cowan and Senator Harris, who is the chairman of our committee on foreign and home markets, were appointed to confer with the representatives of the manufacturing and other interests favorable to such tariff commission. It developed at the meeting of all those interests that while the manufacturers desired a revision, they wanted it at the expense of the live stock men and other producers; they demanded free hides and wool and were willing to concede but scanty reductions in duties on articles competing with what they manufactured. Nothing can be accomplished by affiliating with organizations of that character, and your committee felt that our interests would be better protected by continuing to urge such a change in the tariff laws as would permit of reciprocal arrangements. Our tariff laws should provide for a maximum and minimum schedule, to be used for trading purposes; this system has proved exceedingly advantageous in certain European countries, and is being adopted by nearly all nations. The advantages of trade must be mutual. As our national prosperity has its foundation in our unrivaled agricultural resources and their development, it seems almost incredible that the interests of the farmers and live stock producers have not received greater consideration from congress.

Our Great Source of Supply.

This country produces better live stock and meat products than any other nation, and we have a surplus for shipment to these countries where meat is scarce. Although we are a nation of meat consumers, with a population of close to 90,000,000, the surplus of meat produced in the United States has been estimated to be large enough to feed either the United Kingdom or the German Empire for nearly half a year, or both for nearly three months, and the population of those countries is greater than the population of the United States. The price of our surplus largely fixes the price of our live stock at home, and the importance of increased foreign markets cannot be overestimated. That we cannot sell many continental European countries is well known, but the reason is perhaps not so generally understood. This nation has created a tariff law to protect certain manufacturers, and continental Europe has given us a dose of the same kind of medicine by imposing prohibitive duties on our agricultural and meat products, the very articles it would benefit us most to sell abroad.

If we will permit other nations to sell us some of the articles which they excel us in manufacturing, then they will reciprocate by admitting our live stock and meat products. If we will remove some of our unnecessary duties they will do likewise, and our international trade will then develop along natural lines. The live stock industry needs no favors, but demands a square deal.

According to the elaborate reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the exports of cattle from the United States during 1908 were the smallest since 1893; they average 50 per cent less than for 1906 and 1907. Our exports of nearly all classes of meat products also show a marked decrease over preceding years, only the exports of ham and lard showing no appreciable change. During the past twelve years the total value of exports has almost doubled, while during the same time our exports of live animals or meat products have either remained about stationary or have shown a decrease. Our foreign trade in live animals and meat products is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and unless steps are taken to open the markets of continental Europe it will show a further decline.

Why Meat Seems High.

Every once in a while we hear a general clamor from consumers about the high price and scarcity of meat. As a matter of fact, meat is not high in this country, and there is no scarcity. The great trouble is that too many Americans want only the choicest and as a meat animal has only a small percentage of the choicest portions, necessarily they sell at a considerable premium. In California we raise and finish ready for the block many thousand head of live stock each year; we sell our steers on the hoof to the packers in San Francisco and Los Angeles at from 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. After slaughter the California packing houses sell them to the retailers in the carcass for from 7 to 8 cents per pound, and I might add in passing that the California packing houses have not yet been accused of being in a trust. The demand for the choice cuts is keen, but there is not the same demand for the inferior cuts, and frequently it is extremely difficult to dispose of them, even at a heavy discount. The less desirable cuts constitute the bulk of a carcass, and if they do not meet with a ready sale, and at a reasonable profit, then the retailer must secure proportionately higher prices for the choice cuts. The same animals that are sold to the retailers by the packers at from 7 to 8 cents per pound in the carcass are sold at from two to three times that price in France and Germany. Before American consumers can expect cheaper meats they must either learn how to economically utilize all parts of the carcass or there must be some foreign outlet found for those portions which the American does not seem to want and which the foreign nations are anxious to purchase. From every aspect the importance of carefully fostering our foreign meat trade is manifest and should receive your attention.

Tariff on Hides and Wool.

Before the adjournment of the last session of congress the committee on ways and means was directed to begin a series of investigations into the question of reduction of the tariff, and that committee was in session for a couple of months at the close of last year. Mr. Cowan, together with Mr. Mackenzie and Mr.

Pryor of our executive committee—the latter also being president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas—appeared before that committee and fully and exhaustively presented the demands of this association in the matter of the tariff on hides, wool and live stock and protested against any change in the present duties. If you have followed the tariff hearings through the newspapers you have noticed that the leather manufacturers were well represented before the ways and means committee and that they demanded free hides, claiming that the consumer would profit thereby, and insisting also that the producer received no benefit from the present duty. Whether free hides would make a difference of a cent or two in the price of shoes I am not prepared to say, but of one thing I am absolutely certain, viz., that free hides would reduce the price we receive for our cattle from \$1 to \$2 per head, and I might add further that if we received that much less for the hide the purchaser would probably have to pay more for his meat. We may not agree as to the wisdom of the protective system, but I think all fair-minded men will concur in the proposition that if there is to be a protective tariff the farmers and stock raisers are entitled in the same measure of equality under the law that other favored interests enjoy. If the manufacturers are entitled to protection ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent on the products of their labor, surely the farmer and stockman is more than entitled to the very modest protection of 15 per cent on hides. From the standpoint of exact justice the tariff on hides should not be less than the tariff on leather goods, and that would mean an advance of the tariff on hides. I have not heard that the leather people have expressed any willingness to scale down any of their protective duties, notwithstanding the fact that our exports of leather goods have increased amazingly in the past two years. There have also been numerous demands made before the ways and means committee for reduction in the tariff on wool. What I have said regarding the tariff on hides applies as well to wool and live stock. In my judgment the tariff on these articles should remain as at present.

Edward M. Keenan has gone to Clayton from Spring, N. M., where he has assumed the duties of territorial cattle inspector. His district includes Clayton, Folsom and Des Moines, three shipping yards, besides the hide inspection of entire Union county.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

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

Texas Breeders Are Invited to Inspect Our Show Herd

and car of sale bulls at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March 13 to 20.

We can supply you with herd headers or range bulls of the highest Hereford type. Our 1908 show record is proof positive of the quality of our stock.

Write us your wants and see our offering before buying.

GILTNER BROS.,
Eminence, Kentucky.

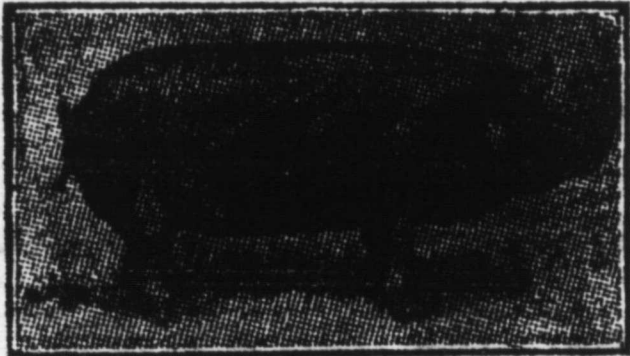
SWINE

GOING INTO THE HOG BUSINESS.

The Swineherd gives the following good advice to those intending to go into hog raising.

Anyone starting in should go slow and feel their way until they become familiar and understand the business. If they will apply their mind and reason after getting some knowledge about handling hogs, they should have but little difficulty in making it a success; but there will be plenty of work to it, and a great many drawbacks and loss that they do not figure on, but will have to be contended with.

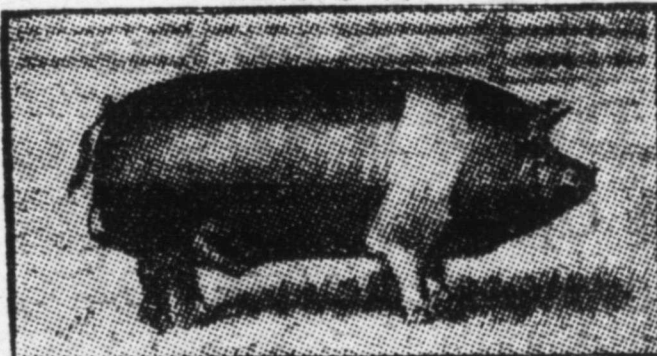
One man will make a success of it and another a failure, just as they do in all other businesses. We have known where pigs were grown and fattened in pens of several hundred on an acre, but they were then using the by-product or swill from the distilleries and were not out of their pens. Hogs to be healthy and do best need some range, but they can be and are grown, fed and marketed from small plots of ground sometimes with success. But different conditions will prevail at different places, and no hard



TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. The bacon hog the largest and most profitable breed. Early to mature. Economical feeders and unsurpassed as range hogs. Boars, Sows and Pigs, not akin, from best strains. None better. Prices reasonable. My herd won seven out of nine first prizes at Lexington, Ky., 1908. Have added some imported stock that won at the Royal Show, England, 1907.

CHAS. FORD,
Mortonsville, Woodford Co., Kentucky.

THOROUGHbred HAMPSHIREs.



Billy Sunday, who headed the young herd bred by exhibitors winning first place at the Illinois State Fair, 1908.

This is one of the many good ones in the Blue Ribbon Herd of Hampshires which offers stock of all ages and sex for sale at all times.

Texas and Oklahoma trade solicited.
R. L. BOLLMA7, COAL VALLEY, ILLINOIS



Alfalfa County Stock Farm

Breeder of

Short Horn Cattle and Duroc Hogs

H. F. JOHNSON, Prop. Ingersoll, Okla.
R. D. No. 1. 3 miles west and 1 south of Ingersoll.

and that rule can be laid down.

The lawyer goes through college, but finds that he has a great deal to learn after he is through and starts in to practice. The man that is taught independence of practice how others do will get correct ideas, but at the same time he will need practice to make a success of it.

A farmer's boy who has grown up on the farm and is used to stock will catch the pointers that one raised in the city, who has but little knowledge about live stock, will not be able to understand.

SWEET POTATOES AS HOG FEED.

July 13, 1906, the Louisiana experiment station planted four-tenths of an acre in sweet potatoes. The yield of the potatoes was estimated at 320 bushels per acre. November 17, twenty-one head of pigs and hogs were given access to the potatoes from a Bermuda pasture. The potatoes were about exhausted December 6. The hogs had gained 490 pounds. At this rate the gain made on an acre would have been 1,225 pounds, which would have been worth \$73.50 at the price for which hogs were then selling (6 cents per pound).

FEEDING GRAIN.

"Should grain be fed whole or ground?" is a question that numbers of feeders are asking.

After investigation the conclusion has been arrived at that it depends upon conditions. From exchanges that are strictly in the support of stock and their feeding, the following is selected, as answers to some of the questioners:

It depends upon the kind of animal, the purpose they are to be used for and the kind and condition of the grain and cost of grain and grinding. As a general thing horses should be allowed to grind their own grain. The exceptions to this are horses that do hard and protracted work, not having time to properly masticate their feed; valuable horses with bad teeth, or when some very hard grain is used, such as peas, wheat, barley or old as satisfactory as grinding, and more economical.

What has been said about grinding for horses would apply in a modified way to grain fed to cattle. When cattle are followed by hogs, then it will not pay to grind the feed.

It is sometimes profitable to grind grain for hogs, but soaking can be done much more economically. The Wisconsin Station obtained a saving of 8 per cent of corn by grinding, but that would not more than pay for the expense of grinding, not taking into consideration the extra labor involved. In feeding a mixed ration, however, of grain and concentrated by-products it is best to grind so as to make a mash of the whole.

PRAISE FOR THE HOG.

Ingenious and Profitable Uses Made of the Modern Four-Legged Porker.

The news of the discovery of an anti-cholera serum for hogs by a scientist at the state university of Missouri is tremendously important, and it is said to be true. The hog may not figure in the popular mind as an inviting subject for a rhapsody, but when you come to consider his economic relationship to the concerns of humanity where will you find another animal with more points in his favor than just the hog, with all of his bristles and his untidy habits?

The hog comes into this world, almost without exception, in a "gregarious" form. One never hears of a little pig or a mature hog being "spoiled" because he is the only mem-

ber of the family. There are always others—and plenty of them—to share the favors that come to the hog household. It is quite usual for the "family" to number eight or ten, and a litter of twelve is not phenomenal.

Well, within less than a year of the birth of a litter of pigs they are full-grown hogs, carrying several hundreds of pounds of the best meat that ever came from the hand of nature.

Again, each several hog when he goes to market carries in his corpulent carcass about ten bushels of corn. If you have given the subject the attention it calls for you can see how much this saves the honest farmer in the away of freight charges in the transportation of corn.

But the hog's usefulness is by no means limited to his life. His real virtues begin to shine forth after he is dead.

To the hog belongs the high privilege and the honor of furnishing the poor man his food. Not that the food is poor, mind you, and not that it is always cheap; but it is more readily produced and more plentiful than any sort of animal nourishment, and for quality it challenges competition and is without a rival.

But it is when it comes to "infinite variety" that the hog shines as a food producer. He is good to eat "in any sort or place." From his head to his tail he is a compendium of delicious parts.

HIGHER PRICES IN SIGHT.

Nothing has transpired thus far to cause the cattle interests to entertain other than optimistic views in the outlook for fair prices during 1909. The shortage of about 600,000 cattle in the markets last year, as compared with 1907, is likewise a guarantee that a similar if not greater slump in receipts will occur this year.

No shortage of consequence has developed thus far, but the scare of 60-cent corn is responsible for this and the marketings have been heavy since the turn of the new year. The fed cattle in Texas will be marketed during the next sixty days, and this will leave a period of about six weeks when Fort Worth at least may have to do some hustling to keep a supply on hand until the Oklahoma run begins.

Prices for fed cattle, and there will be some of course, and of fat grass cattle, of which there will be a good many in the event rains fall in South Texas, should be much higher than for any time last spring. This is a prediction based on the outlook at present.

PACKERS SUED FOR \$19,800,000.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Alleging violations of the anti-trust law, suits

to collect penalties aggregating \$19,800,000 were filed against six big packers in the Second division of the circuit court yesterday by Attorney-General Hal Norwood. The defendants are Swift & Co., Jacob Dold Packing company, Cudahy Packing company, Co-National Packing company, Morris Packing company and the Southern Beef and Provision company. A penalty of \$3,300,000 is asked from each defendant. The suits are signed by Prosecuting Attorney Roy D. Campbell and Robert L. Rogers, associate attorney.

The packing companies are alleged to have been in an illegal combination to control prices of meats in Arkansas and defeat competition. The combination has existed since January 19, 1907, according to the allegations of the petitions. A penalty may be exacted for each day the law has been violated, and the enormous sums asked are based upon that provision of the law.

The suits are based upon the anti-trust laws of 1905, and are similar to one recently upheld by the United States supreme court, in which the Hammond Packing company was defendant.

HEREFORD SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

Twenty-nine bulls sold for \$3,240 and fifteen cows and heifers for \$1,254 during the first two days in the recent Hereford sale at Kansas City, under the management of C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford association. The average price realized was \$102.16.

Two bulls offered by R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kan., topped the sale. Beau Andrew 3d, a yearling son of Beau Beauty, sold for the top of the auction, going to Clarence Dean of New Market, Mo., at \$500. He will go to the head of Mr. Dean's herd. Ex-Senator J. N. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., purchased the 2-year-old bull, Vicar of Hazford, at \$425, the second highest value of the offerings.

CROCKETT COUNTY.

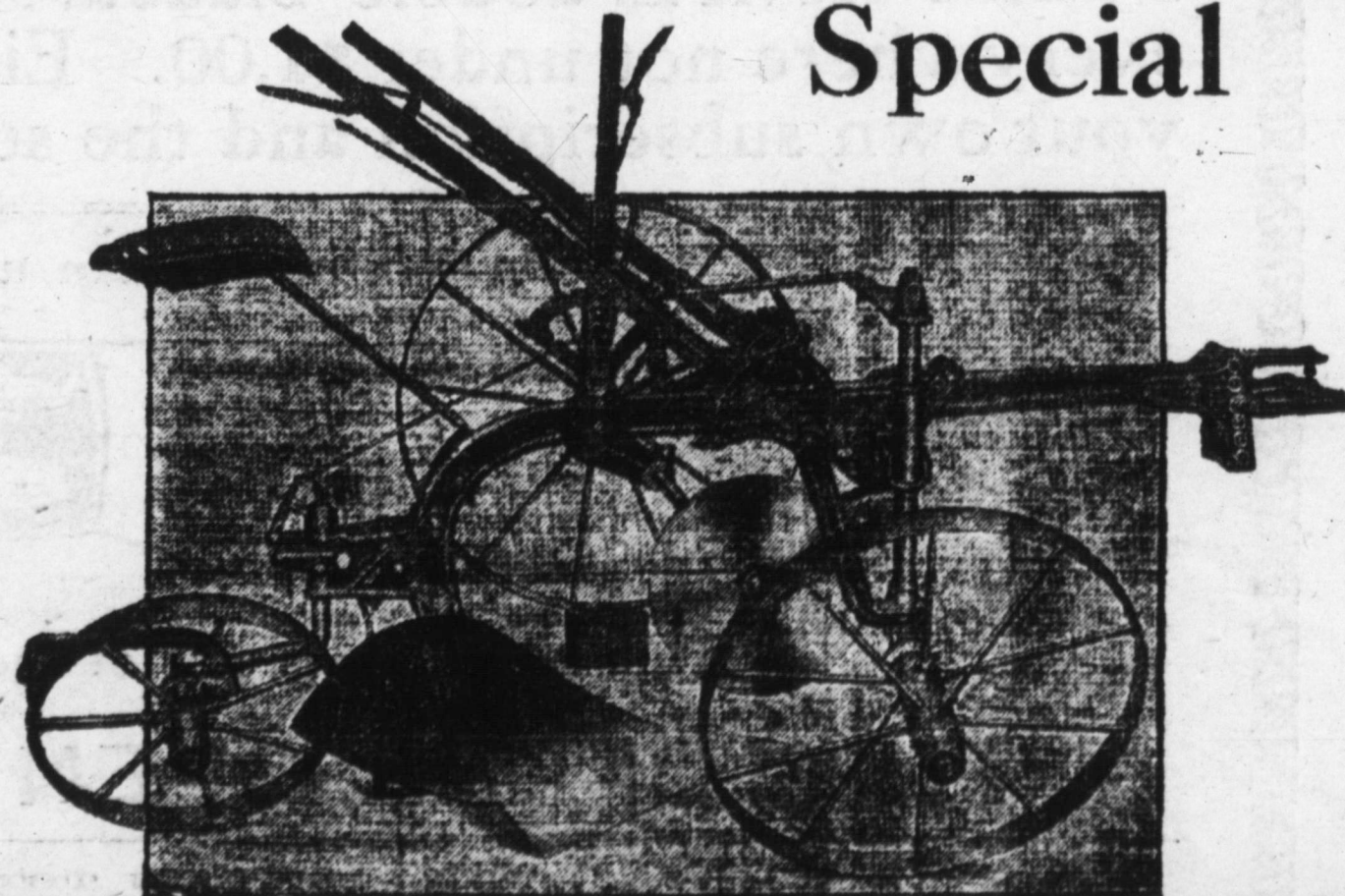
A. W. Mills, who ranches about thirty miles west of Ozona, spent two or three days in the city last week on business.

Bill West, who ranches about thirty-five miles southwest of Ozona, is spending a few days visiting his family in this city.

Messrs. Couch, Boerner, Massie and Brooks, four of Crockett county's big sheepmen, spent Monday in San Angelo on business.

Monroe Baggett, who is pasturing his sheep on the Henry Mills ranch, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Ozona on business and shaking hands with his many friends.—Ozona Kicker.

Here's the Rock Island Special



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

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

SOUTHERN ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY,
Dallas, Texas.

How they Feed in England.

Professor W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa station, who went to Europe to study the live stock industry over there for the government, has recently issued his report, and it is full of interest for the American breeder.

They do not raise corn over there to any extent, and therefore must depend largely upon roots. Professor Kennedy says the English farmers place their dependence upon roots, linseed and cotton seed cake and feed a larger percentage of roughage in proportion to the concentrates than do the Americans.

Further, while cattle are given the greatest care, the Englishmen do not believe in keeping breeding stock in extreme flesh condition, as they think it tends to barrenness and impotency—which is quite right.

The root most commonly fed to dairy cows and beef cattle are mangewurzels, turnips and rutabagas—commonly called Swedes. In France and Germany sugar beets and the pulp as well, is largely fed, especially to calves. Hay and straw are used for roughage in the winter and the principal rations in the summer are grass or soiling crops, with a mixture of cottonseed and linseed cake. For breeding animals crushed oats, wheat and bran are the principal feeds used. Some farmers feed as high as 125 pounds of roots per animal per day.

The majority feed from fifty to eighty pounds. A tremendous amount of cake is fed all the time. It is generally broken into small pieces and fed on the ground. Grain is crushed or ground and the hay or straw is cut.

Roots are pulped or sliced. In some parts of England farmers save all the chaff and mix it with grain and cake at feeding time.

The English do not believe in highly forcing feeds and the use of concentrated stuff is limited. The best breeders think forcing feed is pretty sure to injure the animal in the long run.

Animals are kept out doors or in open sheds most of the time. The only animals that are fed on highly concentrated feed are those that are intended for sale, as it is much easier to sell an inferior fat animal than a superior one in the rough. The most intelligent feeders say that natural feeding prevents or greatly lessens the danger from tuberculosis.

As a rule farmers are in no hurry to get the animals on full feed, and usually take four months or more to do this. Cattle put into the stalls or feed yards from the first of October to the middle of November are ready for market by the first of March to the middle of June. The feeding period varies from 120 to 200 days.

Professor Kennedy says that while to an American feeder the grain rations fed by English feeders may look small, the gains made by the cattle are fully as great as those obtained by the most successful American feeders. This fact, he thinks, demonstrates that the English method must insure more thorough digestion of the grain and cake or the roots must furnish more nourishment than the chemical analysis would indicate.

Cattle are fattened on grass in all parts of England, but only where the rents are low or where the lands are swampy and grass is abundant. Many cattle are kept on grass and cake until they are half fat before putting them in the stables or yards for winter feeding. While on grass cattle are fed small quantities of cake, the limit being about four or five pounds per day.

THE EUREKA FISH NETS.

Manufactured by the Eureka Fish Net Co., Griffin, Ga., Dallas, Texas.

Eureka Fish Nets are a new patented article, made of galvanized steel wire, and they will last from twelve to eighteen months.

They catch all the varieties of fish that inhabit our rivers, creeks and ponds. The fish go into them at times until they are in a perfect jam. They are the finest things in the world for eels, and will soon clear a stream of that menace, to gill-net fishermen, the musk rat.

They only require being baited with a few pieces of corn bread and dropped into the water. Full printed

POTATOES 60 ct. a bu.

See Salzer's catalog page 129.

Largest growers of seed potatoes and early vegetables in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 10c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth \$1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

THE SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

instructions are sent with each net. They tell where to fish for certain kinds of fish, where to put the nets, etc.

They are very easily handled, only weighing three or four pounds, and can be used by anyone and without a boat.

It's the ideal tackle for the business man who needs the recreation occasionally, but who can't spare the time to go fishing the ordinary way, as it doesn't require the attention of ordinary tackle. He can attend to them at times when it suits to leave his business.

See advertisement in this issue and write for booklet of prices and testimonials.

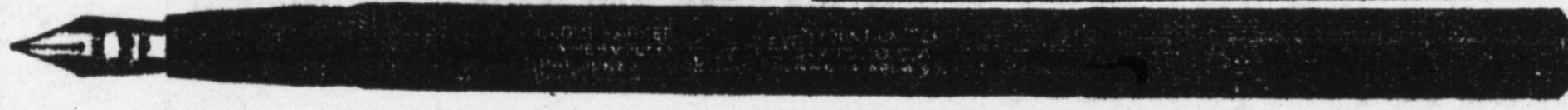
Kinney County Ranch Sold.

SAN ANTONIO, Jordan Campbell of Campbellton and T. H. Zanderson of this city have sold their 15,000-acre ranch in Kinney county to H. H. Shear and J. T. Rowe of Waco. The consideration was \$75,000. The ranch will be cut up into small tracts to be used for stock farms.

Fountain Pen or Knife Free

Something you or your Children need Every Day.

Retail Price
\$1.50

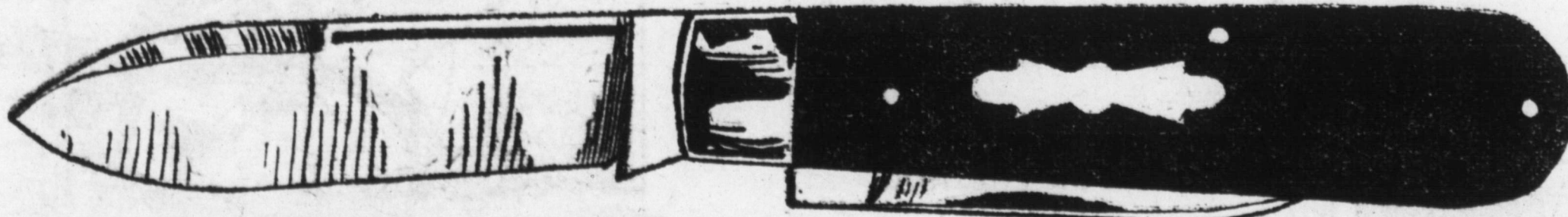


Read This
Offer

Parker's "Lucky Curve Fountain Penn, never "Leaks," never "Drips"—\$1.50 everywhere. Cut exact Size.

IF you will send in at once a renewal of your own subscription for one year, at \$1.00, together with one new subscriber, at \$1.00 making a total remittance of \$2.00, we will send you free of all charge, postpaid, one of the famous Parker's "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pens—Retail Price everywhere, \$1.50, and guaranteed the best on the market; or, if you prefer, our "SPECIAL" TWO-BLADED RAZOR STEEL KNIFE, double-bladed, seven inches long when open, retailing everywhere not under \$1.00. Either of these FREE for a renewal of your own subscription and the subscription of your neighbor.

Something you can use on the Farm every day.



This is the exact size of the Razor Steel Knife we offer you

THIS OFFER OPEN ONLY A SHORT TIME

RETURN THIS COUPON AT ONCE

The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Enclosed find \$..... for subscriptions as follows, under your special offer, and send me, FREE, the Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen, or Barlow Knife. (State which.)

Name P. O. R. F. D.

Name P. O. R. F. D.

Veterinary Dept.

(Edited by D. J. Lowery, Weatherford, Texas. Address inquiries in care of this paper.)

SWELLINGS ON MULE.

RANGER, Texas.—Editor Veterinary Department: Will you please tell me through your paper what is the matter with my mule? He has knots to come all over him about the size of a walnut, and has been this way for two years. They go away in every fall and come back in late winter and spring. I want to know if there is any treatment for him.

Answer—From what you say about the mule it much be a blood trouble. The best thing for you to do is this: Take sulphur, 3 ounces; cream tartar, 2 ounces; nitrate potash, 1 ounce; sulphate iron, 1 ounce. Divide into twelve doses and give one a day.

ENLARGEMENT ON LEG.

COLLINSVILLE, Texas.—Please tell me through your paper what to do for my horse. He is 6 years old and has a puffy enlargement on his right hind leg in front of hock; has been there about four months. Don't seem to lame him nor hurt him in rubbing it. I want to know what it is and what to do for it. J. W. F.

Answer—You have a case of bog spavin and will take some time to cure him. I would advise you use this prescription: Tr. iodine, 1 ounce; tr. aconite, 1 ounce; oil cedar, 1 ounce; chloroform, 1 ounce; spirits ammonia, 1 ounce. Mix and apply twice a day for three days. Then poultice with bran and vinegar. Let poultice stay on all night; wash off and apply tr. iodine once a day for several days.

KIDNEY STRAIN.

STRAWN, Texas.—Will you please tell me what to do for my horse. For the last eight weeks he has been strained when he makes water and is getting worse all the time. I have tried several remedies on him, but none seem to do any good. I need his work and want to know what to do for him.

Answer—Your horse must suffer from some strain or kidney trouble. Give nitrate potassium, 2 ounces; gentian, 2 ounces; nux vomica, powdered, 2 drams. Divide into six powders and give one a day.

COW NEEDS PHYSIC.

ALVORD, Texas.—Please tell me what to do for my milch cow. Her calf is about 2 months old and she has been giving four gallons of milk a day up to two weeks ago; the first

she got in the barn and eat about half a sack of bran. It didn't seem to hurt her in any way. In two or three days she began to fail in her milk and now is nearly dry and don't eat anything scarcely. I haven't done anything for her except give her some stock powders.

Answer—Your cow has indigestion. Give one pound epsom salts; ginger, 1 ounce; gentian, 1 ounce; mix and give at one dose; repeat every four days; give plenty good water to drink and run on grass.

NEW MEXICO LETTER.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.,

F. F. Litten, who has a cattle ranch at Ranchos de Atresco, in this territory, had a narrow escape from cremation last week, when the table in his sitting room was overturned, carrying with it two lighted lamps. The blazing oil ran over the floor, igniting everything it came in contact with. Litten, who was badly burned about the hands and face, escaped cremation by sheer presence of mind and wet blankets.

Bell Brand Steers Popular.

The largest cattle herd in this (San Miguel) county is that of the great Bell ranch, incorporated under the name of the "Red River Valley Cattle Company." This huge herd numbers about 26,000 of the very best cattle in New Mexico, or anywhere else in the West, for that matter. For many years they have been using only registered bulls of the Shorthorn breed, many of them imported animals. The steers of the Bell brand are largely sought by eastern buyers every year at prices always a dollar or two above the usual prices paid throughout the cattle breeding country.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.,

Mrs. Anita Mackenzie has instituted a suit for divorce against her husband, Alexander Mackenzie, a wealthy ranchman and stockman of Union county, New Mexico. The papers in the case have been filed in the district clerk's office in Las Vegas. The plaintiff alleges in her bill of complaint that on or about January 26, 1909, defendant compelled her to leave her home on a ranch forty miles out from Clayton, declaring that he would no longer house and support her. She also charges defendant with numerous

PUBLIC SALE

OF

60 Registered Hereford Cattle

To be sold by Texas Hereford Association during the Fat Stock Show, at the Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas, in shed rear Coliseum,

WEDNESDAY, March, 17, 1 P. M.

This is the best lot of cattle ever sold by the Association

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS

B. C. RHOME, JR., Sale Manager, SAGINAW, TEX.

acts of unwarrantable cruelty. It is alleged in the complaint that Mackenzie is a man of great wealth, owning approximately 15,000 head of sheep, 500 head of cattle, 40 head of horses, 4,000 acres of land, besides snug sums of money on deposit in different banks. Mrs. Mackenzie prays for the immediate payment of \$2,500 as counsel fees, also for alimony in the sum of \$100 per month during the pendency of the suit. Chief Justice Mills has granted a temporary restraining order, forbidding the defendant from encumbering his property or disposing of any of it till after the plaintiff shall have been given a hearing before Associate Justice R. J. McFie in Santa Fe February 20.

Must Face Grand Jury.

Lewis Darris has been placed under a \$500 bond at Estancia, this territory to await the action of the grand jury, on the charge of cattle stealing. The complaint was made by Territorial Cattle Inspector E. E. Van Horn.

Ranch and Cattle Sold for \$80,000.

The J. J. Frazier ranch near Phoe-

nix, Ariz., one of the best cattle ranges in the territory, together with several hundred head of cattle, has been sold to W. J. Clements, an eastern capitalist, for \$80,000. Announcement of the sale reached this city this morning.

SOME RAIN IN RAINES COUNTY

Robert Wilson of Raines county, a well known stockman who ships from Point, Texas, was on the market with a car of good hogs which sold for satisfactory prices. He is a regular shipper and his pleasant countenance is to be seen often looking over the good animals on sale. "It rained a good rain in our section two weeks ago," said he, "but we are again needing rain pretty bad. The oats are suffering and it is for them that we need the moisture most."

SUTTON COUNTY.

Z. T. Brook and son, Zack, came up from the ranch last Friday. The former left Saturday morning on a prospecting trip to El Paso county. Mr. Brooks reports that Carruthers Brothers have sold their sheep to Bob Brennan of Crockett county, but did not learn the exact number or the price.

GOOD, HONEST, SQUARE-DEAL

Medicines like those of Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, warrant their makers in printing their every ingredient, which they do, upon their outside wrappers, verifying the correctness of the same under oath. This open publicity places these medicines in a class all by themselves. Furthermore, it warrants physicians in prescribing them largely as they do in their worst cases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach and bowels, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), liver, bowels (as mucous diarrhea), or other organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is advised for the cure of one class of diseases only—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine.

For weak, worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulæ of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American, medicinal, forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum. Don't do it.



The Texas Stockman Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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

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

Subscription Price:

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

With this issue publication of The Stockman Journal is assumed by A. W. Grant, who has been editor of this paper for the past several months. Mr. Grant was formerly editor-in-chief of the Fort Worth Telegram until that paper's sale January 1 of the present year. He was reporter of the Fort Worth markets before the present packing houses were built and for a year afterwards and has been in touch with the live stock business in the Southwest for the past seven years. Readers of recent issues of The Stockman Journal may have noted an improvement in its columns in the matter of correspondence and it is the hope of the new management to continue these improvements until The Stockman Journal is the best publication of its character in the country. The co-operation of our readers is invited in helping to this result, and the management will welcome at all times letters or suggestions containing news of interest to live stock raisers, or ideas for the paper's improvement.

THAT STERLING SITUATION.

The Sterling City News-Record has the following to say about the live stock commission's ruling requiring every animal dipped before it can cross the county line:

"Under the rule as it now is, we cannot use mules, horses or oxen to haul our supplies from San Angelo without dipping and inspection. Even teams have been held up here and turned back over the road for dipping and inspection. We cannot move a cow from one pasture to another, though it means death to the cow and loss to the owner, without dipping and inspection; and so for marketing them we have quit thinking about that.

"Now what are we going to do about it? We are sending a heavy petition to the legislature for relief, but who says we will get it? Sterling has always stood for justice and the law, but a few more turns of the screws, a few more hardships placed on our shoulders, and one of these days it will take Governor Campbell and a regiment of rangers to make us bear them.

"Let the live stock commission use a little judgment and common sense, and give us relief, and it will see how well we will obey its rules; but if they persist in bottling us up as they are now doing they had as well put us below the line."

Judging from all the reports that have come from Sterling county the situation is one that warrants prompt action of some sort. The Stockman Journal is advised that a majority of the cowmen in the county would prefer to go below the line to continuing

in the condition they are now confronted with.

Quarantine laws, like many other laws, it would seem, should not be made to harass any group of citizens, nor should they make it impossible to conduct business without unnecessary hardship.

THE RACE FOR PRESIDENT.

With the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' association less than a week away the selection of president for the organization is a matter open to pure speculation.

President I. T. Pryor, who declines to offer himself as a candidate again, has made such a record in office that there is apparently no eagerness on the part of any members of the association to attempt filling his shoes.

A number of candidates have been mentioned, but they are all as shy as young colts in spring. Nobody has announced himself, and as for the excellent men who have been talked of—the talk has all been circulated by their friends.

Among those who have been prominently mentioned for the presidential honors are J. H. Parramore of Abilene, W. W. Turney of El Paso, Captain Al McFadden of Victoria, and S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth.

Just who will be chosen rests with the convention. At the present writing it looks very much like a matter of a guessing.

MIGHT WAKE UP A LITTLE.

In all kindness The Stockman Journal begs to respectfully suggest to that ordinarily wide-awake city, Fort Worth, that if it wants the 1910 convention of the Cattle Raisers' association it had better be stirring itself in the matter of entertainment.

Last year the cattlemen went to San Antonio and they were entertained in a manner that was worth while. Fort Worth's preparations this year have not been on a scale commensurate with the importance of the Cattlemen's convention. The visiting cattlemen doubtless will enjoy the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, which will be in progress during the convention, but that is not being provided by Fort Worth. It is an event to which an admission fee is charged, and properly, too.

For the entertainment of the cattlemen, the men who are coming from all over the Southwest to spend their money in Fort Worth something should be done to make their annual visit memorable. That is, if Fort Worth wants them to come again next year, and most certainly it does.

THE TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis test, as most stockmen suppose, is not an infallible agent in determining whether an animal is affected but Chief Melvin of the bureau of animal industry in Farmer Bulletin No. 351, issued last month by the United States department of agriculture, says that it is immeasurably more dependable than any other method that has ever been used and states that the results of thousands of tests slightly over 97 per cent have proved successful. He accounts for some failures in possible errors in properly administering the tuberculin; another where tuberculous cattle do not reach either because of the slight effect of an ordinary dose. In an advanced case of the disease with so much natural tuberculin already in the system or on account of a previous test which produces a tolerance of this material lasting about six weeks, and still another class of stock not tuberculous,

but which show an elevation of temperature as a result of advanced pregnancy, inflammation of the lungs, intestines, uterus, udder, abortion, indigestion, etc., or changes in method of feeding, watering or stabling animals during the test. Every stockman, as well as farmer in Texas should read this bulletin, as well as otherwise post himself on the mode of procedure in applying the test, for, as Chief Melvin puts it, the percentage of failures in locating the disease should make the tuberculin test welcome to those engaged in cattle production not only for their own interest, but for the welfare of the public, as well as no harmful results can follow the tests either to diseased or healthy cattle as the preparation of the injection makes it as harmless as sterilized water.

LUCKY BALDWIN DEAD.

"Lucky" Baldwin is dead at the age of 81. His early activities on the turf won for him the sobriquet which clung to him throughout his long career simply because he was entitled to it. He went to San Francisco in 1853 when a young man of 25, but his real entry into horse racing began several years later, when he won a long shot in Syracuse, N. Y., and bought the first horses for his racing stables with his winnings. He was married four times and figures in many other sensational episodes, among which was holding up a directors' meeting in the Bank of California, in which he was interested, with two six shooters until his attorney arrived to serve papers in an injunction suit to prevent a bond purchase of which he did not approve. He spent a dozen or more fortunes but always came up smiling again. He was liberal with Baldwin, but is accredited with being mean in the ordinary affairs of life, even to the point of penuriousness. One woman sued him once for breach of promise and he publicly announced that the woman had no right to do so as no woman who had a good reputation ever associated with him. Another woman shot a few of the white locks from his head, and another shot him in the arm. He fought men, drank liquor, ran horses and lived to be 81 years old and left an estate worth \$25,000,000. How he managed to do it no one knows unless, as he had always claimed, he had a charmed life.

RAIN BADLY NEEDED.

It is patent to the casual observer that, unless rain comes shortly the movement of quarantine cattle from Texas to Oklahoma will be much heavier than was contemplated. The country tributary to San Angelo, Brady and San Antonio is still without rain, and while cattle are not suffering by any means the probabilities of them getting fat for the summer market are more remote than if taken to Oklahoma pastures where they will go on new pastures and be in closer touch with the various markets. The dry weather has made the Oklahoma buyers more independent and they are not in any particular scramble for steers unless prices are named on a scale down from last year. They are reinforced by the experience of last year and can show that they lost some money at least in a portion of their cattle.

The increased movement will be confined largely to ranchmen who have about decided to lease pastures and move the cattle themselves, thus eliminating the middleman from the transaction entirely. It is to be hoped that rain will come in time to make

this movement unnecessary, but if it doesn't then the best wishes of The Stockman Journal go with them for a prosperous season in the new state.

There has been some recent improvement in the London cattle market, but the advance was not sufficient to encourage more than a faint hope that the importer from the United States may get back into the game again. The high prices for beef here at home last year was not followed by an equally increased demand in England, and after a number of importers had dropped some hard-earned money they pulled off as they had to engage space too far ahead to determine what they might have to pay on this side or what they might reasonably expect to get on the other side. The let-up from this side offered an opening for fresh beef from Argentine and as a consequence for the first two months of the new year receipts of American cattle are only about one-half as large as a year ago. The tariff cuts no figure in this proposition other than that Argentina is taking some of our good trade away from us. London needs a few lectures so she can understand that American beef even at the price asked is the cheapest and most wholesome food ration to be found, at least outside of England.

It is not the packers nor the butchers who are responsible for the alleged high price of beef according to Editor Neff of the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. This is the way he figures it out:

John Jones brings in some steers—
His raising.
Smith buys them it appears
For grazing.
And while the grass they wreck,
Bud Nation
Buys them up on speculation.

Then comes John Jones again—
He feeds 'em
A couple months, and then
Smith needs 'em.
When prime, Bud Nation and
His backer
Get in and promptly land
The packer.

This tale we tell to show
How funny
The many ways we blow
Our money.
When handlers thus repeat
Their trouble
And profits—why our meat
Costs double.

In 1892 something over 700,000 head of cattle were shipped from Texas to the Chicago market, but in 1905 the shipments had dwindled to about 55,000 head. This was due to the fact that the packers in Kansas City, Fort Worth and St. Louis were using the greater portion of the grass cattle, and that Chicago was selling the beef from the corn belt to the Eastern trade and exporters. The receipts of Texas cattle in Chicago last year amounted to 85,000 and this explained by the increased interest of Texans in the feeding proposition. Texas is not only breeding, but is feeding as well just as good cattle as ever came from Illinois, Iowa or Indiana, and there is a market for them in Chicago. The prospects are good for the big market getting more Texas cattle each year in the future, particularly if the export trade experiences a revival.

SHEEP

Regarding the failure of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show to provide sheep classes in this year's premiums, due to the indifference sheep breeders have shown in the past towards the Fort Worth show, it might be well to explain that neither the management of the show or the breeders are to blame for the condition. The real difficulty lies in the season of year at which the show is held. It comes at a time when breeders cannot afford to leave their ewes, and when, if they could, it would be risky moving ewes to and from an exhibition. This condition applies especially to Angora goats, which have never been exhibited at Fort Worth for the reason that the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show comes at kidding time, when the goat raiser has other things to worry about than blue ribbons and show herds.

The failure of the management of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show to offer prizes in the sheep division at the exposition in this city this month was not in any wise due to a desire to discourage the sheepmen in their efforts. Awards have been offered and distributed during the previous years of the show, but the sheepmen have not become interested to an extent to justify making preparations for a display that will not be there. The fact that Texas has scant 1,500,000 sheep is another evidence that the wool growers are not making most of their opportunity to prosper. Why this lethargy? True, the discussion of the tariff just now is not conducive to much enthusiasm, but during the last ten or fifteen years the number of sheep in Texas should have been doubled and the fleece improved more than has been the case.

The organization of sheepmen of late for the purpose of adopting a more systematic method of disposing of their wool is a good sign, and with this should come a state organization in which all sheepmen should hold membership. The National Feeders' and Breeders show is willing to lend its aid when the wool growers manifest some interest themselves.

FEWER SHEEP IN TEXAS.

"The number of sheep in Texas, unlike the cattle," says E. F. Tillman, general live stock agent of the Rock Island-Frisco, "is decreasing."

He bases this statement upon recent trips through the wool district around San Angelo and south of there.

"Not as many are raised today as five years ago," is the opinion of Mr. Tillman.

He attributes this decrease to the cutting up of the grazing lands to the appearance of the small farmer.

TEXAS SHOULD RAISE MORE SHEEP.

Among the visitors to the office of the manager of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at the Coliseum last week was Fred J. Schutt of Duncanville, Texas, one of the prominent sheep breeders of the state. Mr. Schutt makes a specialty of fall lambs for the early spring market when prices are highest and has remarkable success in this department of sheep raising. He will have a carload of lambs here for the show, which were born last November, and which, he says, will weigh seventy-five pounds each by the opening day.

In speaking of the sheep business in Texas, Mr. Schutt said: "There is no place in the world with more ideal conditions for raising sheep than in this state of ours. And this is particularly true of the conditions for raising lambs for sale in the early spring, when the prices are the highest."

"Another year the management of the show should, according to my ideas, make a class for fall lambs. It is not fair for a man who has a fine lot of fall lambs to have to compete with them against older stock. The

4-month lambs should not have to buck the nearly year-old animal, and this show should help the breeder of fall lambs by making a class for his stock.

"I believe that this show should also make it a point to advertise to the world the conditions which exist in Texas for the raising of sheep. The climatic conditions are practically ideal and there should be more money in fall lambs in this state than anywhere else in the world." In common with many others, Mr. Schutt inquired as to why there were no classes for breeding sheep. This same inquiry is received almost daily. The answer is because the sheepmen of the Southwest have never supported this class. Last year, as in previous years, there were premiums offered for the breeding classes of sheep. The entries were so meager and there was apparently so little interest taken in these classes by the breeders that this year it was thought best to drop them. And there is little likelihood that these premiums will be again offered until the sheep breeders indicate that they will support these classes. It is up to the sheepmen.

FIGHT AGAINST FREE HIDES.

WASHINGTON—Since it has become reported that the ways and means committee of the house has decided to report the tariff bill with hides on the free list and perhaps a duty on leather and shoes, great opposition is springing up in those states that are interested in the cattle industry.

Representative Burgess (Democrat) of Texas interviewed on the subject, said:

"Whether under a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue, I am in favor of equality to all interests. The finished products of the farmers should receive as just consideration at the hands of congress as the finished product of the manufacturers. It is a foregone conclusion that the new law will be framed along protective lines. That being so, hides, the Texas cattle growers' finished product, should not be discriminated against in the interest of the New England manufacturers' finished product."

DRY IN EAST TEXAS, TOO.

While Eastern Texas is not looked upon as much of a stock country as the other parts of Texas, still she sends a pretty good lot of stuff to market during the year. R. N. Cates, a stockman who ships from Wood county, came on the yards, followed by a bunch of pretty good hogs which were loaded at Mineola, his home. "It is some dry with us," said he, "but not as bad as it is west of here. There is not so much complaint, but possibly our turn will come to grumble when it rains on us too much."

A WOMAN SHIPPER.

It is not often that you see a woman's name attached to a shipment of stock, but at times this does occur. Fort Worth's market had among its arrivals a car of hogs shipped by and for the account of Mrs. S. C. Vaden of Sherman, Texas. The market here is a great encouragement to swine breeders and other live stock, and so the women folks are beginning to accept the situation and contest with the men shippers for the honors of the market.

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The Best Stock Saddles of
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The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

A Romance of Love and Adventure

BY MORICE GERARD.

Author of "The Secret of Castle Court," "For England," "Doctor Manton," "The Crowning of Esther," "John Montcalm," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

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

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

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

(Continued from Last Week.)

CHAPTER VII.

Captain Devigne had a wonderfully quick eye, corresponding to the intellect at the back of it. As he drove past Lady Mary Clyde's house he saw his good old friend standing at the window of the morning room, and raised his hat to her; at the same time he took in in his survey the floor higher up, and recognized a white figure behind the curtain. He could not be certain of its identity, but all the same, had little doubt on the subject. He was surprised to find that the fleeting vision quickened his pulses, and gave him a sensation—personal, responsive—such as he had never felt before.

Lechmar saw none of these things, having nothing to assist his imagination in the way of knowledge. When Devigne raised his hat his companion did so as a matter of courtesy. It occurred to him to wonder why Devigne had blown his horn twice in the middle of the long terrace with apparently no obstacle in front.

"Whose house is that?" he asked, as they began to quicken speed.

"Lady Mary Clyde's, an old friend. She has been like a mother to me." Devigne found himself answering hurriedly, with a tinge of consciousness which was, of course, lost on Lechmar.

After they had left the environs of London, and had come into the more open country beyond Croydon, they found the roads heavy. Although the day was fine, a good deal of rain had fallen in the small hours of the morning. Devigne drove slowly; the high roads were full of traffic; they continually either passed or met other vehicles. These things, with the conditions of the track, did not facilitate progress. Lechmar showed some impatience when they had to wait behind a train of carts, laden with bricks, on their way to some estate which had just been opened out for building purposes; the road being narrow at this point.

"What a confounded nuisance!" he said. "We shall take all day to get there at this rate."

"It does not matter much," Devigne answered. "I prefer to enter Dover late in the afternoon. The sun sets about 4 o'clock, or a little after, but I have noticed the last few days it is beginning to get dark before that time."

"I should have thought you would have liked to get there as quickly as possible," Devigne.

"No, I am fairly well known in the Dover district. Some of my friends would want to show me hospitality, and would wonder why I refused their invitations. In a matter of this kind the least said is the better. I don't know how far this affair we have on hand is known locally, but I do not

want anybody to suspect that I am sent down specially to inquire into it. You may be sure that these gentlemen whom we have to look after are quite cute enough to have channels of information in the best circles; they may even dine at the regimental messes, and associate with the port authorities."

"You think they are of some class, then?"

"I think it is more than probable. Foreign governments choose their tools uncommonly well, and they have a large amount of material to select from."

"Do you think this is a government business?"

"It is one of two things. Either the men who are paying attention to our system of forts are sent by a power which expects to find the information immediately useful, or they are acting on their own account with a view to selling what they find out to the highest bidder. In any case, they are almost sure to be drawn from a much higher class than the ordinary criminal. Political crimes are in a category by themselves. On the continent, especially, they are regarded with much more lenient eyes than with us."

Lechmar considered Devigne's words. "I expect you are right," he answered, after a pause.

It struck the younger man afresh what a wise choice Lord Marlow had made in his envoy, and he appreciated more the compliment paid himself that Devigne had selected him as companion.

They reached Maidstone about half past twelve.

"I think we had better stop here until it is time to push on into Dover," Devigne remarked, as he drove into the inn yard of the Crown and Anchor. It was market day. Maidstone was full of people.

After lunch they spent the intervening time in strolling about, and noting the different varieties of town and country folk in the streets.

"I can't help thinking," Devigne re-

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Cotton seed meal as food for all kinds of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats and Poultry is already so well established as to need no comment. But it is not so well known that COTTON SEED MEAL is equally valuable as a FEED FOR HORSES AND MULES. The eminent Dr. Tait Butler of the South Carolina Experiment Station, a recognized authority on animal feeding, in speaking of a proper ration for work horses and mules says: "I would rather have two pounds of Cotton Seed Meal than four pounds of oats. I would rather have two pounds of Cotton Seed Meal than four pounds of corn. Corn is a good horse feed, but we are wasting two million dollars per year in South Carolina in feeding all corn rations." Hon. H. G. Hammond of Augusta, Ga., a distinguished breeder of fine horses, says: "Cotton Seed Meal makes the dry ration of the horse go down, and what is more important, go through, so I have come to believe that, aside from its wonderful nutritive value, Cotton Seed Meal, in the aid it gives to the peristaltic movement in the horse, is worth its cost many times over." Let us send you free booklet full of valuable information to every Feeder of Farm Stock. Address:

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Robert Gibson, Secretary.

marked, as they passed a couple of officers from the barracks, laughing and chatting with one another, "what a difference it would make to this part of England if the cloud which is overhanging Europe suddenly burst, and war was declared. Maidstone would be a great center; it is so near the coast, and in the middle of a district from which supplies would be drawn. I can picture these farmers coming in with wagons laden with produce, and the quartermasters checking them off."

Shortly after 3 o'clock Holland brought the motor round to the front of the inn. A few minutes later they all started again.

"Do you know Dover?" Devigne asked.

"No," Lechmar answered. "I have never been there."

"I know it pretty well, but not much of the district round it. I have several times stayed at the Lord Warden before crossing to Calais. When I was there in the summer I noticed they had built a new garage, or rather turned an old barn into one, on the outskirts of the town. It think it will be convenient for us to put up our

car three, somewhat less conspicuous than in the center of the town."

Lechmar nodded. He naturally left all these details to his companions.

Devigne did not drive straight to the place just indicated, but, branching into a country road, took a detour which brought him along the line of cliffs. He pulled up some two miles out of Dover. The high road here was unfrequented, a broader and more convenient track being further inland, over which nearly all the vehicular traffic passed. In the summer the path they were on was used a good deal by riding parties along the coast, practically neglected.

Devigne drew up at the side of the road, then got out.

"Shall I come with you?" Lechmar inquired.

"Yes, if you like."

The captain strolled along with his hands in the pockets of his coat. Every now and then he whistled under his breath, without being conscious that he was doing so, a little trick of his when he was thinking something out.

Away to the right was Dover Cas-

(Continued on page 13.)

SAVINGS

are the foundation stones of fortune. A strong, conservative bank to care for them is an essential. Such an institution is the

Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$550,000.00.

\$100.00 In Gold and a Fine Gold Medal

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal will give this prize for the sweepstakes winner, best cockerel, hen and pullet in the Mediterranean, Polish or Dutch classes at the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, Poultry Department, March 13-20.

A Big Prize for a Big Event!

Medal must be won by same owner three times in succession to entitle ownership.

TEACHING THE FARM DOG.

A good collie will be ready to begin to learn to drive sheep at about three months of age. He should be taught wholly by one person.

First teach him to lead, placing a string about his neck. He will soon learn not to try to get away and to come on hearing the word "Here," or whatever word is chosen, pulling on the string until he learns to come promptly.

Lessons of half an hour a day are enough and this first lesson should be learned very thoroughly, so that the dog will come from any part of the yards instantly on hearing the word.

Next he learns the meaning of the word "Go" by using the word when sending him through an enclosure, continually repeating the lesson until he acts promptly.

As a part of this lesson he should be taught to stop anywhere on the word "Halt," emphasized at first by pulling on the string, which should still be attached to his neck.

The word "Ho" is also used by some trainers to indicate that the teacher is through with him for the time being and the dog soon learns to understand it.

While driving sheep it is convenient to have the dog understand the word "Speak" which means that he is to begin barking, and he can be taught the word very easily by holding up something which he wants to eat and using the word.

The meaning of "Out" is easily taught when the dog is in the house, by opening the door and pronouncing the word.

After this preliminary education he may go out with an old trained sheep dog. By running with him, the pup

will soon learn much about the business, but should be watched to see that he does not try to go to the heads of the cattle.

After letting him try with the older dog for a few times he should be taken to the sheep or cattle without the other dog.

How would you like to go to California? Nice, wouldn't it be, if you would go and get your railroad ticket and all expenses paid? See another

A \$50 CASH PRIZE

The Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth will pay in Gold to Owner of the Winner of the

GRAND CHAMPION STEER OF THE 1909 SHOW

at the National Feeders' & Breeders' Show in Fort Worth, which begins on March 13.

This is the Coveted Prize of the Big Show. See Particulars Elsewhere and in Show Catalogue

National Feeders & Breeders Show

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Opening Day Saturday, March 13, in Grand Coliseum

FORT WORTH, CLOSING MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909

Excursion rates on all railroads throughout entire week. First day closing with Confederate night and Old Fiddlers' Concert.

Splendid exhibits of Registered Horses and Cattle each day. Brilliant Horse Shows each night, beginning on Monday night, March 15, with Matinee Saturday, March 20.

Visitors will have an opportunity of seeing great display of Fat Cattle, Swine and Sheep, as well as high bred Horses and Registered Cattle. A grand collection of more than 5,000 animals in all, among them the cream of the best herds in the Southwest. Poultry Show will be one of the biggest and most attractive ever held.

Quannah Parker, noted Comanche chief, with forty Indians in war bonnets and mounted on paint horses, will make special street morning parades and appear in the show ring daily and nights.

On Fort Worth Day, Wednesday, March 17, special excursion rates in Texas within a radius of 150 miles of Fort Worth of one fare round trip.

Farmers' Day, Friday, March 19, on which the Farmers' horses and mules will be judged.

Come and enjoy yourself. The greatest live stock show of all. Don't forget the date, March 13th to 20th, 1909, inclusive, Grand Coliseum Building, Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Information write T. T. D. Andrews, Sec. & Mgr., Ft. Worth, Texas

The Unspoken Word

(Continued from page 11.)

tle, the environs of which were just being lighted for the night. Below the castle were the piers, also being touched at this moment with a fairy wand, light succeeding light, as the spark flashed from point to point. A train had just run in and was being unloaded opposite to a steamer, from the funnel of which smoke was issuing, a black stain against the sky. In the harbor lanterns were being run up to mastheads preparatory to the fast oncoming darkness.

Below the two onlookers stretched the waters of the English channel, dotted with steamers and sailing boats. Some of the sails looked almost ghost-like, white against the wreathing mist, which was coming up off the water towards the land.

Lechmar wondered why they were stopping there, and what his companion was thinking about. Were they merely marking time until Devigne thought it advisable to run down to their destination? However, he was wise enough to ask no questions, merely waiting the issue. Some fifty yards behind them, in the direction they had walked after leaving the motor, was a thick hedge, just visible from where they were standing. On this point, which stood a little higher than the spot Devigne had chosen as his halting place, converged another footpath leading more directly from Dover castle.

They had only remained standing about five minutes, looking out over channel and harbor, when Devigne stopped his low whistling; his whole attitude expressed alertness, intense interest. Lechmar wondered what was coming, then he heard the footfall of men walking in step. The darkness by this time was coming on very rapidly, as it does at this period of the year. They could just see the figures of three men emerging from the cross-path on to the coast road. A challenge was given and answered, a lock clicked. After a minute or two the footsteps passed on; all was silence again.

"What does that mean?" Lechmar whispered.

"That spot is the beginning of the new battery," Devigne answered. "It evidently interests other people as well as ourselves. You heard the click of the lock?"

"Yes."

"It was beyond that door the sentry was found lying drugged on his beat."

"I suppose that is the sergeant going his rounds?" Lechmar remarked.

"Yes, two men went in and two men came out. I have found out what I wanted to know; they have doubled the sentries. Now for Colonel Sturgis, and to hear whether any fresh information has been extracted from the defaulter."

So saying, Devigne walked quickly back to the car and jumped in, Lechmar following. The latter was not sorry to be starting again. A cold, penetrating mist was beginning to envelop them. He shivered slightly.

"It will be pretty bleak up here, in a short time," he remarked.

"Yes; we will put our heavy coats on. I mean to have a look round this district when other folks are going to bed."

It was practically dark by the time they pulled up before the garage which Devigne had selected as his destination. It had been erected next to a small in, very clean and respectable,

but not likely to be frequented by people above the class of commercial travelers. Devigne had decided to make this place his headquarters during his stay in Dover. A couple of men took charge of the motor, and ran it into the plain brick building standing a little back from the road.

"Give it a clean down," Devigne directed; "we shall not want it again tonight." So saying, he glanced into the shed and saw that the place already contained two or three other carriages. There was a notice up to the effect that motors were kept on hire. The garage was well lighted by electricity, and seemed quite up to date.

They went into the inn and inquired for beds. The landlady was very civil, recognizing the fact that her new guests were of a higher class than the ones she generally entertained. She shewed them two nice bed rooms, comfortably furnished, and a sitting room.

"I am here on government business, Mrs. Settle (the name William Settle was over the door) and may require to be out late sometimes; neither do I wish our movements to be talked about."

"My husband and I have too much to do to gossip, sir. There is a side door in the yard; we can provide you with a key. Your sitting room is at the top of the stairs upon which the door opens."

"That will do capitally. I should like to pay for a week in advance."

These arrangements satisfactorily settled, the landlady brought them tea. In the meantime their luggage had been brought in by Holland.

"I have put on my heavy coat, Lechmar, and you had better do the same."

"Yes, the night promises to be very keen."

Five minutes later they went out by the side door.

"I am just going to look into the shed," Devigne remarked.

His quick eye on the first visit had caught sight of something which interested him; he intended to investigate it later. There was no light in the garage; he guessed that the men had gone off for their tea. Devigne opened the door, shut it behind him, then switched on the light to show the further side from the place where their own car had been run in, leaving the division next to the inn itself still in darkness. He had taken mental note of the arrangements for lighting directly he entered the shed.

Two motors were on this side; the one in front was by far the best in the garage. It was dirty, and had evidently been used that afternoon. Devigne walked up close to it.

"This is a serviceable car," he remarked—"an importation."

Lechmar stood by his side, looking at the motor. He wondered at his friend's interest; he himself was impatient to get to the barracks to ascertain if anything fresh had transpired.

"Belgian," Devigne remarked, after inspecting the maker's name inscribed on the front on a small medallion. "It does them credit." He walked on, looking at every point with the eye of a connoisseur. Then he went to the back of it, and took a mental note of letters and number. "This is rather an ingenious arrangement, Lechmar," he called to his companion, who remained standing by the tonneau.

"I cannot think why you take such an interest in the counfounder thing," Lechmar remarked, irritably. "What does it matter if it's made in Belgium or Chicago, as long as it is not our car and we don't want to buy it?"

"It is always useful to pick up information, old chap. Here is rather a neat dodge; come and see."

Lechmar shrugged his shoulders, and then did as he was bid.

Devigne indicated the number, then he touched something—a waterproof flap slipped down, the number had disappeared, as well as the tail lamp, immediately below it.

"Rather a cute arrangement?"

"I wonder it's allowed."

"Perhaps it isn't—in England. But ninety-nine people out of a hundred, especially policemen, would look at this car, and even stand at the back of it, without suspecting how easily

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.

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

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

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Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

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Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.
FRANK GOOD,
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GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

Limestone Valley Farm

Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri. Headquarters for high class, registered Poland China Hogs and Shropshire Sheep. All stock guaranteed satisfactory on inspection or returned at our expense and money refunded. Main line M. K. & T. and Missouri Pacific railroad.

J. G. Butler has finished receiving several thousand head of steers for E. R. Ward. The cattle came from East Texas and were placed in the Cross S ranch.—Batesville Herald.

ARTESIA FARM

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS FOR SALE

Four to six months old, sired by the biggest of the big. Just right to ship to save express.
Expansion and Chief Tecumseh Blend.
I sell to sell you again.
L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Poland-China Hogs sired by Meddler-Corrected, one of the greatest sons of the World's Fair, Champion Meddler. I now have a fine lot of summer and fall pigs for sale. They are of the most up-to-date breeding, with correct type. Just the kind I have been winning the prizes with for the last fifteen years at the leading fairs. Also S. C. Brown Leghorn Chickens. At four shows this season I won every first prize. Eggs for sale after March 1 from my prize winning pens. Address W. H. Burks, Route No. 5, Bolivar, Mo.

both number and light could disappear."

Devigne walked round and looked under the driving seat. He ran his hand up and down, and sideways for a minute or two, Lechmar still waiting impatiently, bound what he wanted, then straightened himself, walked round once more to the back of the car, saw the flap had returned to its place, where it looked like only a portion of the upper framework; then, with a satisfied nod, he turned away. Slipping his arm into that of his friend he said:

"That little arrangement can be worked from the driving seat."

"It seems to have caught your fancy," Lechmar remarked, with a tinge of sarcasm in his tone.

"Nevertheless, I am not thinking of adopting it," Devigne replied. Then he opened the door of the garage, and they went out.

CHAPTER VIII.

Lady Ewa still stood behind the curtain of the window of her room for a full two or three minutes after the last toot of Captain Devigne's horn had sounded in the distance. The motor had disappeared, but the man who drove it remained a vivid image in

her imagination and recollection.

Juliette stood waiting patiently, brush in hand, until it was her young mistress' pleasure to return. She had been in Lady Ewa's service for the past three years, and had seen her fiancée from the child into the woman. Lady Ewa was beloved by all who were brought into close contact with her; Juliette worshipped her. She stood now watching her mistress' face, wondering what the dreamy look in her eyes meant, speculating about the future. The French girl had very decided ideas, especially on the subject of men; as a rule, she weighed them in the balance and found them wanting. "Pouf," she said, "they are like the smoke. The wind blows it east, west, north and south, and the smoke it goes whichever way the last wind decides."

Lady Ewa returned to the chair before the dressing table. If she chose she could see her own image reflected both full and side face—a long glass in the corner of the apartment took in the whole picture from head to foot; in front she could see, as it were, a medallion of herself.

"My lady enjoyed herself last night?"

(To be continued.)

FISH

Drop us a card and we will put you on to something with which you can turn your neighbor green with envy by catching dead loads of them in streams where he has become disgusted trying to catch them the old fashioned way. It's something new and cheap. It catches at all seasons—something no other tackle will do. It will tickle you to see it catch house and musk rats. Illustrated catalogue of prices and testimonials for the asking.

We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Double Muzzle Wire Fish Baskets. Our sale covers over 20 states. We pay the freight on one dozen or more nets.
EUREKA FISH NET CO., Griffin, Ga., Dallas, Tex.

Chance of a Life-Time!

500,000

Acres Grazing Lands; 50 per cent suitable for agriculture, in tracts to suit purchasers

Address P. O. Box No. 945, San Antonio, Tex

Poultry Department

(NOTE—This department is edited by C. M. Nevitt, 7 Marsalls avenue, Dallas, Texas, who will cheerfully answer by letter any questions that our readers may care to ask about poultry matters.)

Look out for lice and mites now. Do not let them get a start. Declare war before the enemy arrives. In the one or two fights that I have had in my life I have found it advantageous to "get in the first lick." This applies to fighting lice and mites, as well as to fighting anything else.

If you have your hens yarded be sure to see that they are provided with an abundance of green stuff and as the weather gets warmer reduce the proportion of corn in their ration. In the absence of other green stuff, strip the leaves off of alfalfa and soak it in hot water over night in a covered vessel.

When you put out a hen with chicks in a brood coop, be sure to place the coop where water cannot run under it and also see that it is covered so that it will not leak. Thousands of chicks are drowned when a little forethought would have saved them.

If you were troubled with gapes last year and have chicks on the same ground this year, have the ground broken and lime raked into it. That will head off the gapes this season.

When chicks get the sore head bathe the head with creolin, which may be had at any drug store and is a sure cure, if used in time, and even cures most cases that are apparently hopeless.

I am very glad to know that many have profited by our instructions for completing the hatch when hens are used for incubating, and that many are building and using the fireless brooders. I do not see why anyone should allow his skepticism to stand between him and the adoption of the best way to raise chicks. I do not know of a person who has commenced the use of the fireless brooder that has ever gone back to the smoky, troublesome, dangerous lamp-heated contrivances which cost \$5 to \$15 each, while the fireless brooder can be built for 50 cents.

The picture of a duck on this page reminds me that there are entirely too many farm folks neglecting the profitable Pekin duck. There are many of you, I believe, when you know the facts about Pekin ducks, who will get a few eggs and start a flock of these money makers. They are the easiest of all fowls to raise, are never troubled with lice or mites, are free from disease and will almost take care of themselves. A little Pekin duck a week old requires practically no attention, more than to place feed before it—or where it can get to it. It is not necessary for them to have water to swim in. They get along all right with enough water to drink, although if you have a place for them to swim it is of course no disadvantage. Ducklings reach marketable size in ten weeks.

Pekin ducks begin laying in February and will lay an egg a day until they have shelled out a hundred or more without stopping, if you will supply the feed. The eggs often run 95 per cent fertile and it is no trick to hatch nine ducks out of ten eggs and raise every one hatched. You can get a setting of eleven duck eggs this spring and raise a flock of 500 ducks next spring. These figures may look big to you, but not if you have had experience with Pekin ducks. Duck eggs five or six weeks old hatch almost as well as those perfectly fresh. I brought off eleven ducks last week from eggs that were two months old, saved for the experiment. When I commenced raising ducks I was afraid they would not prove profitable for me, but they are certainly making good, and from the way we are getting orders for duck eggs for hatching I am led to believe that many people are just catching onto the profitability of the Pekin duck.

Don't forget to write to me when



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something to have a telephone with which to call on Neighbor Smith "for a lift" before the storm breaks. The Rural Telephone pays for itself each year and we have brought the initial cost within the reach of every farmer. Present prices are especially favorable and thousands of Farmers' Mutual Companies are now organizing so as to build their lines this Spring. Write us to-day.

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If you will cut out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin and mail it to-day to our nearest house, we will send you at once a copy of our Free Bulletin No. 81 on

"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

This Bulletin explains clearly how a rural telephone system is built and operated, and it also contains full information as to costs.

In a Farmer's Mutual Company a few day's labor and a cash investment of about \$25. per subscriber, will purchase all material and build an absolutely standard system.

A Rural Telephone is an investment, not an expense. The telephone which enables you to sell ten bales of cotton at 1/2 cent per pound more than the traveling buyer offers you, has paid for its entire cost. If you have some hay down all ready to go in, it is worth

I can be of assistance. My address is given at the head of the Poultry department. C. M. NEVITT.

ORIENT STOCK SERVICE BEGUN.

SWEETWATER, Texas, March 2. —The Kansas City, Missouri & Orient railway shipped its first through stock cars to Kansas City Friday. Several hundred head of cattle are at Paret, one mile from here, and three cars were shipped from the bunch, the re-

mainder will be shipped in a short time.

The company is prepared to handle a great deal of cattle to Kansas City, and the cattlemen are glad to see this move, as it will tend to give them good prices for their cattle.

W. H. Martin shipped a car of cattle to Fort Worth Tuesday.

We are still needing rain in this section. The cattlemen are begin-

ning to look seriously regarding weather conditions. A few more weeks of dry weather will probably cause loss of cattle. At any rate it will affect the market greatly.

The farmers are hoping that rain will come soon enough to put in their crops, but so far they are not much concerned about the dry weather.

Uvalde is going about in a practical way to build a warehouse for the storing of wool, mohair and cotton.

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THE PROBLEM SOLVED

HOW TO ERADICATE THE SPLENETIC FEVER TICK

READ THIS LETTER.



CAPT. RICHARD KING.

The Kleberg Town & Improvement Co.

ROBERT J. KLEBERG, PRESIDENT

In the Great Artesian Belt
Cameron & Nueces Counties, Texas.



Kingsville, Texas, Nov. 13th, 1908.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:-

In the spring of 1908 permission was requested by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit, Mich., through their representative, R. L. Rhea, D.V.S., to experiment on the King Ranch with P. D. Dip for the purpose of ascertaining its value in the destruction of Splenetic fever ticks and the cure of cattle mange. Their purpose was to determine its efficiency for the purpose in a practical manner, having already satisfied themselves of its value in a limited way in their laboratories at Detroit, Mich.

Experimental work was commenced January 23d, and ended April 1st, 1908. During this time experiments were conducted on 8000 to 10000 head of cattle.

The cattle used were taken off the range, were infested with Splenetic fever ticks, and some with lice and mange. Some of the cattle were in poor condition, others in some better flesh. Experimental work developed the fact that P. D. Dip should be used for the killing of the Splenetic fever ticks in the following solutions: One part dip to 49 of water, when the weather is warm; one part dip to 43 of water, when weather is cold, at which time the ticks have greater resistive power.

The time for immersion was 6 to 8 seconds, the time necessary for the cattle to swim the entire length of the vat. We used a wooden vat, capacity 2000 gallons. The P. D. Dip was used in the spraying machine in solutions varying in strength from one part dip to 33 of water to one part dip to 43 of water, with equally good results.

No injurious effect was noticed from the dip, on the contrary it seemed to be beneficial to the hair and hide. Calves born a few hours after the dipping suckled their mothers without injury. During the entire dipping no animals were lost on account of the effect of the dip.

My conclusions are that P. D. Dip, manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., if used in dipping vat or in spraying machine in strength above stated will kill the Splenetic fever tick, cure mange and kill cattle lice without injury to the cattle, and I heartily recommend it for that purpose. In proof of my belief in the product I have purchased over 1600 gallons of P. D. Dip and am using it on my ranch, having successfully treated some 30,000 head of cattle. Further, the ticks do not reproduce when treated in this way. During the experimental work, mature ticks were taken from the dipped animals, carefully nurtured and the eggs which were deposited were found to be sterile, showing that propagation of these pests after dipping is practically impossible.

I believe that this dip will prove a boon to the stockman as a safe and effective means of suppressing the Splenetic fever tick wherever it is found. I am, very truly,

Robert J. Kleberg

FOR INFORMATION WRITE **PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.