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TOPICS IN BRIEF

CAPTAIN SCHREINER SELLS WOOL.

The San Antonio Express reports the sale of 1,250,000 pounds of wool by Captain Charles Schreiner of Kerrville for \$300,000. The six months' wool was sold to H. E. Willet & Co of Boston and the twelve months to Jeremiah Williams & Co., Boston.

TO ENLARGE COLORADO PACKING PLANT.

According to the Denver Record-Stockman a report is current that the John Thompson Grocery company of Denver is backing a number of Fort Collins, Colo., men in the purchase of the Fort Collins Packing company, now owned by Tom Beach, with a view to enlarging it and making it one of the big plants of the West. It is said the grocery company will use the bulk of the output for its retail trade in Denver.

ARMOUR AND CHEAPER MEAT.

Four months ago J. Ogden Armour made the prediction that meat would be cheaper this summer. The summer is getting well along, but the cheaper meat, most especially pork, does not seem to have materialized. As a market prophet Mr. Armour is bidding for membership in that class which predicted Texas would have no cattle in 1910 because so many calves were sold in 1907.

MULES VALUABLE IN NEW MEXICO.

For selling a span of mules which did not belong to him, W. T. Barcroft has been sentenced to one year in the territorial penitentiary by Judge William H. Pope at Roswell, N. M. Estimating a man's time as worth \$2 a day, Barcroft will have to serve a trifle over \$700 worth of time to pay for the mules.

DOOR KEY RANCH REPORTED SOLD.

According to reliable authority the famous Door Key ranch, comprising between 48,000 and 50,000 acres of land, has been sold for \$350,000 or \$400,000. This ranch has been previously owned by St. Louis capitalists and has been under the able management of L. L. Farr. Under the contract of the sale the property is transferred to J. Willis Johnson. Along with the land are about 4,000 head of cattle, which are included in the purchase price mentioned. Mr. John-

Taft and The Oleo Tax

(From the Dallas News.)

That report of President Taft's course with respect to the tax on oleomargarine does not make a picture of stability. We are left to infer that Secretary MacVeagh convinced the president that the 10 per cent tax on colored oleomargarine ought to be abrogated; and that, then, a few days later, Mr. Tawney equally convinced him that it ought to be continued. Then, as if in fear he might undergo another change of mind, the president had his latest conviction publicly announced before his secretary of the treasury could be informed of the effect of Mr. Tawney's evangelistic work in behalf of the association of Minnesota, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania dairymen, with whom he has need to ingratiate or sustain himself.

Thus the secretary of the treasury is marooned, he having begun a movement to have this unjust tax repealed, under the impression that the president was in agreement and would support him. A picture of the secretary's emotions would be interesting. A more sensitive man would resign.

However, with that phase of the matter we are least concerned. We merely take occasion to say that a great many people will be disappointed by learning that President Taft not only countenances but approves a law so palpably unjust as this which taxes uncolored oleomargarine 2 cents a pound and colored oleomargarine 10 cents a pound. We speak of it as a tax; but it is not a tax. It is a penalty; for the purpose was and the effect is to penalize the making of oleomargarine so that the makers of butter in the close states can get more for their product than otherwise they could hope for. There never was a more flagrant, a grosser prostitution of the government's taxing power than is shown in this law. If oleomargarine were deleterious to health

son resides in San Angelo and is one of the best known cattlemen in the state of Texas. He has large holdings not only in Tom Green county, but in many of the surrounding counties. He is also president of the Western National bank of this city. Door Key has a history known to every cowboy in the West and has always been regarded as one of the most valuable ranches in the state. It lies about eleven miles south of Angelo in the Lipan Flats. It is the intention of the new owner, it is said, to immediately stock it up. Mr. Johnson,

the government would have the right to forbid interstate commerce in it. The fact that this measure was not taken is evidence that the dairy interests appreciate the futility of trying to prove it deleterious. The government has the right to require that oleomargarine be sold under its proper name, but that is certainly as far as the government has any right to go in behalf of the butter makers of the New England and Middle Western states. It does not attempt to go any further in any case save in penalizing this product of the cotton patch.

This law was conceived in sectionalism. It is a discrimination against the cotton-growing states. But this is one of the least of our objections. The demands for cotton seed are so great and varied that we doubt if freedom to use it in making oleomargarine would now have any appreciable effect on its price. On the other hand the whole South, and especially Texas are rapidly building up a dairying industry. If we were moved merely by considerations of selfishness we could perhaps very well afford to be indifferent. But this law postulates a principle so abhorrent to the doctrine of equal privilege that we should be opposed to it even if it were advantageous to this section and to this state. This penalty against the making of the oleomargarine is the legitimate offspring of a tariff doctrine that permits the taxing of the many for the benefit of a few; and it, in turn, will, in time, breed a law of even ranker discrimination. Indeed we have here well illustrated the fact that it is not the immediate consequence of injustice that we have to fear, but rather the ultimate things which it leads to.

President Taft has said that he wants to be fair to the South, and we believe he does. But we should like to know how he reconciles his approval of this law with that profession.

When asked regarding the reported deal, remarked that he had nothing to give out, but that Mr. Farr should be seen. Mr. Farr would neither confirm nor deny the statement of the sale.—Press-News.

MELISSA RANCH SOLD.

The Melissa ranch, in the western part of Kerr county, containing over 20,000 acres of fine grazing and a good proportion of tillable land, together with the stock on the ranch, has been purchased by John C. Anderson of Carlingville, Ill., from J. T. Evans.

Mr. Evans and his family have lived on the ranch several years, and we trust they will still remain citizens of our county. Mrs. Evans is a sister of J. M. West of Houston, one of the largest lumber men in the state.—Kerrville News.

WYOMING RANCH SOLD FOR \$60,000.

R. M. and E. T. Lewis, pioneer ranchmen of Bear river, Wyoming, have sold their ranch interests, receiving nearly \$60,000. Over 5,000 acres of the land brought on an average of \$8 per acre, and the cattle, horses and ranch implements, buildings, etc., brought good prices. Notice of the sale was received here from Evanston, Wyo.

HONDURAS CATTLE FOR AMERICA.

Arrangements for the importation of cattle on an extensive scale from Spanish Honduras into Louisiana markets have been perfected, according to George Blardon, who has arrived in New Orleans from Puerto Cortez, where he went in this connection. Meat dealers say they believe the movement will assume important proportions.

SEVEN CARS OF SHEEP SHIPPED.

RAW CITY, Okla., July 12.—Seven cars of sheep were shipped out of this place during the past week. This is the first shipment of a bunch of 10,000 that will be loaded out of here this summer. Those informed in the matter say that more sheep than cattle will be pastured in the Osage country next year.

RANCHMEN SMILE AS RAIN FALLS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—The non-detachable smile is again in evidence upon the faces of the farmer and ranchman in Corona as the result of the generous rain which fell all around that part of the territory last week and which has broken the drouth squarely in two.

Stockmen who were beginning to look a deep indigo blue at the appearance of the dried up range are now jubilant over the prospects and there is no doubt the rain has saved millions for the residents of Eastern New Mexico. Wool buyers who visit Corona claim that the price of wool is stiffer there than most any place in the territory. There has been already over 125,000 pounds of wool taken in there since shearing began this season. Some of the clips have been sold, while others are being held for higher prices.

NEW STALLION LAW IN ILLINOIS.

Following the example of Wisconsin, which seems to have taken the lead in protecting the horse breeding industry within its borders, Illinois has passed a stallion law which becomes effective January 1, 1910. The law is as follows:

Section 1 provides that any stallion offered for public service in the state shall be enrolled in the office of the secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture, and all license certificates recorded in the county or counties in which such stallion is used for public service.

Section 2 provides for the formation of a stallion registration board consisting of five members, the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the state veterinarian, the president and secretary of the Illinois Horse Breeders' association and the president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and defines the duties of the said board.

Section 3 requires the owner of a stallion to furnish an affidavit signed by a licensed veterinary to the effect that he has personally examined such stallion and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the stallion is free from hereditary, infectious, contagious or transmissible disease or unsoundness, with the stud book certificate of registry and all other necessary papers relative to his breeding and ownership, before a license certificate will be issued to the owner.

Section 4 specifies the diseases which shall disqualify a stallion for public service. They are periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), bone spavin, ring-bone, hog spavin, curb when accompanied with curby formation of hock; or any contagious or infectious disease.

Section 5 requires the keeping of a record of all stallions enrolled in the state of Illinois, such stallions to be classified as "pure bred," "cross bred" or "grade," and allows the grant of a temporary license certificate without veterinary examination, upon affidavit of the owner that the horse is free from disease or unsoundness. These temporary licenses are good only until veterinary examination can reasonably be made.

Section 6 requires the posting, during the entire breeding season, of copies of the license certificate, both within and upon the outside of the main door where the stallion is used for public service. Each bill and poster and each newspaper advertisement must show the certificate number and state whether it reads "pure bred," "grade" or "cross bred."

Section 7 directs the form in which the license certificates shall be made in the case of "pure bred," "cross bred" or "grade" stallions as the case may be.

Section 8 provides a fee of \$2 for the enrollment of each stallion and for the issuance of a license which is good for one year and provides for the transfer of the certificate upon change of ownership of the stallion.

Section 9 provides that every stallion passing inspection shall be exempt from further inspection unless there is complaint that such stallion has some disease which was not in evidence at the time of the previous inspection. Such complaint should be filed with the secretary of the stallion registration board who has power to have another examination made.

This section also gives the stallioner a lien on all colts sired by the stallion for a period of one year from the date of foaling.

Section 10 fixes a fine of from \$25

How to Get a "Dry" Farm

Readers who may live in the dry or semi-dry sections of Texas and who may have heard of "dry farming" without a clear understanding of how the benefits of this system of soil culture may be obtained for their community, may be interested in the following from Hereford, Texas, telling of arrangements made by citizens of Deaf Smith, Castro, Parmer and Oldham counties.

Some weeks ago the directors of the Commercial club received a proposition from Judge L. Gough to open a demonstration farm. After investigation a committee was appointed composed of Eli Dunlap and others.

This committee has made a favorable report, the text of which is in the form of a contract with Mr. Gough, is hereby given. Mr. Dunlap has circulated the contract and has secured a number of subscribers.

"Whereas, At a meeting of the directors of the Hereford Commercial club held June 14, 1909, the following report of the committee on scientific farming was approved and accepted:

"We, your committee on scientific farming, recommend that the proposition for a demonstration farm, for the year commencing June 1, 1909, and ending when the crop is harvested in the year 1910. Said land is to be leased upon the following terms, to-wit:

"First—The total amount to be paid to L. Gough for care of land, personal services and for all labor, tools, seeds and expenses necessary for conducting this farm according to the Campbell system of scientific farming, is to be \$3,000, which shall include marketing the crop in Hereford.

"Second—The only expense to be borne by the association shall be for threshing and sacks.

"Third—Payments to be as follows: \$125 cash upon the first day of each month until \$1,500 shall have been paid, beginning June 1, 1909; the remaining \$1,500 to be paid when the crop has been marketed. After the first \$1,500 has been paid the said L. Gough will, if desired by the association, accept the crop in lieu of the bal-

ance due him.

"L. Gough shall have entire charge of the demonstration farm, and shall conduct same according to the Campbell system of scientific farming, and at all reasonable times explain and instruct subscribers to this \$3,000 fund in the methods of farming. The subscribers to this fund shall form themselves into an association known as the Hereford Demonstration Farm company. Every subscriber shall have one vote for each \$10 subscribed by him.

"The subscribers or stockholders shall elect a board of five directors, who shall have entire charge of all the business of this association, except that part herein especially delegated to L. Gough. The directors shall organize by electing proper officials from their own number.

"The aim and object of this association is declared to be to advance the cause of scientific farming, to instruct our people in such methods, and to encourage immigration to this section of the country. To accomplish this aim and object the directors shall from time to time establish rules governing visitors to this farm.

"After L. Gough shall have been paid as above set forth, and expenses of sacks and threshing paid, if there should remain a balance to the credit of this association it shall be pro-rated among the stockholders or subscribers in proportion to the amount paid in by them, and this association shall then be dissolved.

"Therefore, in consideration of all the above, we, the undersigned citizens of Deaf Smith, Castro, Parmer and Oldham counties, Texas, do hereby subscribe the amount of money set opposite our names toward the organization of the association described above:

"Provided that this contract shall not be binding unless the full amount of \$3,000 shall be subscribed."

There is no doubt that citizens of other sections desiring to start a dry demonstration farm can obtain further particulars by writing Judge Gough at Hereford. A Campbell demonstration farm has been in operation at Midland this year for the first time.

Two ladies were also purchasers with Mr. Leaves.

Mr. Flowers had a judgment against these people for \$24,000 for the notes, and since he couldn't collect them the sheriff's sale resulted. It can be seen that by these transactions Mr. Flowers hardly breaks even, though he still has the land, which has somewhat increased in value.

The exact amount of Mr. Flowers' judgment and cost for the suit was \$24,592.87. He now says he will put the ranch on sale again at \$4 an acre, and adds that it is one of the best ranches for its size in Tom Green county.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF QUARREL.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal: LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—Dennison and Nation of Erie, Kan., have filed in the supreme court of that state the appeal papers in the Anti-Horse Thief association case from Neosho county. In this case it is alleged by the plaintiffs that several members of the local lodge at Stark held a meeting at which they voted to surrender their charter.

Through the collusion of the state officers these members got a new charter and froze out the other members

of the lodge and secured possession of all the lodge property. The members not in the movement brought suit to recover the property of the old lodge, but lost the case in the lower courts and now appeal to the supreme court.

CAPTAIN GOODNIGHT TO MOVE.

A dispatch appearing in a number of Texas papers says that "the famous buffalo ranch of Captain Charles Goodnight at Goodnight, Texas, will soon be given over to the farmer and the large herd of buffaloes and the mixed breed of buffalo cattle will be transferred to Mexico, where Captain Goodnight and Dr. Charles Young of Wichita Falls, Texas, have jointly purchased a ranch of 875,000 acres.

"Dr. Young recently brought a flock of Karakule sheep from Asia Minor, and these animals will be taken to the Mexico ranch along with the buffalo. The 875,000-acre ranch which these two men have acquired is situated adjoining the Rio Grande, one part of it being just opposite Del Rio, Texas. It was a part of the 2,000,000-acre ranch of General Geronimo Trevino of Monterey. The San Diego river flows through the property and affords an abundant supply of pure water for irrigation and other purposes. It is said to be an ideal place for raising live stock, particularly buffalo and Karakule sheep.

"Captain Goodnight has been raising buffalo and catalos, which he calls the cross-bred animals, for more than a quarter of a century. He is said to know more about buffalo than any man living. He settled upon the frontier in Texas in the early days. When he saw that the animals were about to be decimated he gathered a large herd of them together and placed them in one of his large pastures near Goodnight.

WOODY ASTER FATAL TO CATTLE.

According to the Denver Field and Farm the damage from poison weed during the present moist season has been more marked than for several years past, and the losses in some places are really alarming. These things are always more destructive in wet seasons. One of the worst of these weeds is the woody aster, scientifically known among the wise heads as the xylorrhiza parryi, which in itself is very important for the common herd to know. This plant does not occur throughout the range region as a whole, but is confined to certain districts characterized by gumbo clay soil, more or less intermixed with gravel and containing alkali and other salts.

The veterinarians are, as usual, when it comes to botanical knowledge, wholly inadequate to account for the destructive features of this plant and are inclined to think it may be due to a sporadic fungus to which it is host, but be this as it may, the combination kills sheep, and thousands have died this season.

TOP TEXANS BRING \$6.15.

On the Chicago market Monday and Tuesday of last week the following sales of Texas stuff were reported:

Owner	No.	Av.	Price.
T. H. Cherryholmes	116	1,221	\$5.55
T. H. Cherryholmes	43	1,100	5.39
T. H. Cherryholmes	81	1,100	5.15
LATE MONDAY			
F. H. McFarland	65	1,215	6.15
V. C. Eldred	19	1,280	6.00
V. C. Eldred	123	1,273	5.85
V. C. Eldred	44	1,273	5.85
V. C. Eldred	19	1,135	5.90
G. McFarland	41	1,045	5.85
G. McFarland	3	1,020	4.25
J. M. Justice Co.	26	890	4.90
J. M. Justice Co.	34	880	4.90
J. M. Justice Co.	29	842	4.90
F. H. McFarland	100	1,210	5.90

Cattle in Argentine

Generally speaking, but few citizens of the United States appreciate the importance of Argentina as a cattle raising country. It is not to be wondered at that North Americans, with vast areas of fertile soil only partially occupied and developed, have failed to study conditions in the Southern republic, and consequently have almost universally lost sight of the great opportunities which have been presented there for beef production.

The ranches, or "estancias," as they are called, are extensive. Some idea can be gathered from the fact that in the province of Santa Fe sixty-four per cent of the area is owned in tracts of 12,500 acres or more.

Twenty to forty thousand acres owned by one man is by no means unusual. This, of course, means that cattle production is carried on on an extensive scale.

All parts of Argentina are, of course, not equally well adapted to cattle raising, both on account of temperature and products of the land. It may be said, however, that there is no grain feeding of cattle in Argentina, even among ranchmen who produce well-bred cattle intended for the export trade. The native grasses, together with alfalfa, are the mainstay of the beef producer.

The best cattle country is located in the best arable land in the part of Argentina located in the temperate zone. This includes the province of Buenos Ayres, the southern half of Santa Fe and Cordoba and all of the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios.

The southern part of the republic, more frequently spoken of as Patagonia, is for the most part a dry, cold country, in many parts of which the soil is far from fertile, while the northern end of Argentina lies in the tropics and the climate is too hot for the successful rearing of well-bred cattle. Toward the west the country is mountainous, and areas suitable for either agriculture or cattle raising are not large.

The number of beef cattle in Argentina at the present time is variously estimated at twenty-five to thirty million, while the sheep population is from seventy to a hundred million.

The entire area of the Argentine republic is about one-third of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. The cattle live out of doors throughout the year and are strangers to barns or even open sheds.

It would be a surprise to many cattlemen in the United States to see the large numbers of grass-fat bullocks going to market which are as well bred as any to be found in the United States.

The ranchmen, or "estancieros," who, for the most part, are very wealthy, have bought the best breeding cattle which Great Britain has produced in sufficiently large numbers during the past few years to have materially raised the standard of the general stock of the country. Naturally in some of the newer and more frontier locations the old "criollo" stock still predominates.

There are in Argentina approximately 240,000,000 acres of arable land, three-fourths of which is a vast plain, a very large part of which is very fertile. There are ten or eleven million acres in the Argentine republic which is capable of irrigation. Some very

extensive irrigation plants are already in operation.

The small population of Argentina, being only five and a half millions, and the very large production of beef and mutton, make it necessary to give considerable attention to the export trade. The mutton is all exported in a frozen state, while the beef goes as either chilled or frozen beef.—Herbert W. Mumford, University of Illinois.

TEXAS CATTLE RATE CASE.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal: AUSTIN, Texas, July 12.—The interstate commerce commission evidence adduced in the Texas rate cases will be acceptable in the contest pending in the courts involving the orders of the interstate commission ordering the old rates on cattle restored and directing a refund of the difference during the use of the higher rates put in by the railroads. This important arrangement was recently perfected and the technical and interesting data put into the record in the Texas rate case hearing at St. Louis and San Antonio will be used in the federal court injunction cases whenever it is needed. Judge Sam Cowan of Fort Worth, special counsel for the interstate commission in the cattle rate cases and attorney for the Texas shippers in the Texas rate cases, arranged for the introduction of the testimony before the United States commissioner, who is taking testimony for the court. It was agreeable to both sides.

It was learned that R. D. Parker, engineer of the Texas railroad commission, is enroute to Chicago to testify at the resumption of the hearing and tawing of testimony on the 7th inst. in the Windy City. He will testify in the case, as will R. A. Thompson, former engineer of the Texas commission, and now engineer of the interstate commission.

COURSE OF JUNE MARKETS.

Hog values went to a dizzy and unprecedented height during June, while the cattle market acted in an aggravatingly sticky manner. Lamb trade sought a lower level and the heavy sheep market fairly went to pieces, fat ewes declining \$2 per hundred and even more. Hogs crossed the 8-cent line in emphatic fashion and a large proportion of the supply was put over the scales at \$7.50@8.00.

Most of the month prices ruled \$2 higher than a year ago, while cattle sold 75 cents to \$1.25 per hundred lower than then, heavy steers, with which the market was liberally supplied, acting in very disappointing fashion. Not until the last week of the month did the cattle trade exhibit an encouraging undertone and a large number of Texas and distillery-fed cattle went to killers at much lower prices than feeders had anticipated.

Liquidation of heavy cattle by feeders west of the Missouri river was depressing, although the aggregate supply was very small. Butcher cattle sold well all through the month, especially dry-fed cows and heifers, which were relatively higher than steers.

A heavy movement of Southern lambs broke that market and inauguration of the summer run of grass muttons from the Northwest took large irregular chunks from sheep values. Eastern demand was exceptionally light all through the month, except

for hogs, which were a notable exception to the rule. Few feeding cattle went to the country, but demand for breeding and feeding sheep was urgent at high prices.—Chicago Live Stock World.

LOSSES ON COLORADO RANGE

As the round-up progresses, says Denver Field and Farm, the boys in the saddle report that several of the cattlemen are short this year. Up in the mountains where the round-up is the busiest some of the cattlemen are still hopeful that many animals may yet be found in some of the canons and gorges not yet visited by the riders. Cattle generally are in prime condition and no more carcasses were found than in ordinary springs, hence it is a puzzler what has become of the cattle which have always heretofore remained on their ranges from season to season. It is more than likely that some of the rustlers have been a little too handy with the branding irons to help along the decimation the storm king overlooked.

PRYOR TALKING WATERWAYS NOW.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, former president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was in Fort Worth last week on a business trip. On August 1 Colonel Pryor will open headquarters in Denver, Colo., to make the race for president of the Transmississippi congress, which he will also endeavor to have brought to San Antonio in 1910. While here Colonel Pryor said:

"We need more appropriations from the national congress for deep waterways on the Texas coast. We have only one deep water harbor at present and the money for this was secured largely through the efforts of the Transmississippi congress. The harbor at Aransas Pass needs a big national appropriation at this time and I hope to see this body take hold of that project, too. Then we will discuss irrigation, dry farming, live stock raising, and all other interests of the states west of the Mississippi river, and Texas needs to come in contact with the men who are active in the organization.

MIXING GRAIN WITH GRASS.

It is much the best economy to furnish swine a grain ration when they are on pasture, as it results in better gains and a better product. One man estimates that it takes from one-half to one-third less corn on alfalfa pasture than on a straight grain ration to make a hog ready for market. Many let the hogs run on alfalfa until about 5 or 6 months old, by which time they reach a weight of 75 to 125 pounds, feeding just a little grain; then they feed heavily for about two months and sell the hogs at 8 months old weighing 200 to 225 pounds.

One farmer who raises about a thousand hogs a year and who in one year sold \$11,200 worth, makes a practice of growing his hogs on alfalfa pasture until about 8 months old, feeding one ear of corn per head daily. He then feeds heavily on corn for a month or two and sells at an average weight of 200 to 255 pounds.

Another man feeds all the corn and slop the pigs will clean up, all the while grazing them on alfalfa pasture, and sells at 6 to 8 months old at weights of 250 to 300 pounds. Another who raises about a thousand head a year, feeds all the corn the pigs will eat, beginning shortly after wean-

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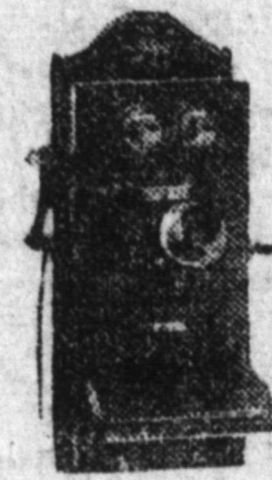
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ing and continuing until the hogs are sold at 10 or 11 months old, averaging about 275 pounds.

Another farmer, from weaning time (2 months old) until 8 months old, feeds the pigs nothing but dry corn on alfalfa pasture, averaging about one-half gallon of corn (3 1/2 pounds) a day per head. At the end of eight months he sells at an average weight of 250 pounds.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

MONEY IN YEARLINGS.

Every now and then a chance item turns up in market reports to emphasize that the quick finisher, if he has the feed, is making money out of the cattle business, much more money than the old-timer, who used to have to wait three or four years before he could cash in.

In Kansas City the other day (June 22) R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kan., sold a load of 940-pound Hereford yearlings at \$7, or a few cents over \$65 apiece. Baby beef is still in demand and the man who has the feed to produce it has no reason for market melancholy.

VETERAN TROTTER DEAD.

Jay Eye See, aged 31 years, known the country over as the first 2:10 trotter, died June 25 on the Pleasant View farm, managed by Charles Bull, seven miles from Racine, Wis. The death took place at 4 p. m. and the old track campaigner was buried at nightfall.

The spot where his remains lie will be marked by a granite shaft.

Stockman-Journal advertisers are reliable and when you answer one of their advertisements you can depend on square treatment.

Terms Used in Wool Trade

The Nation Association of Wool Manufacturers gives out the following list of terms and definitions used in the Eastern wool trade:

Wools grown in the United States (except in a few of the older middle states) are generally shorn without washing, and the product of each sheep (called the clip) is tied into a bundle and termed the fleece.

The terms used in the wool trade to designate domestic wools refer to condition, or degree of cleanliness; quality, or degree of fineness; and staple, or length and strength of fiber.

Condition.

Washing—Sheep are driven into water courses and a portion of the yolk (natural secretion through the skin, held in suspension in the wool) and dirt washed out before shearing.

Unmerchantable Wool—Wool poorly washed is known as unmerchantable.

Unwashed Wool—Wool on which no attempt at washing has been made is called unwashed.

Scouring—Wool washed perfectly clean by mechanical and chemical processes in machines prepared for that purpose is known as scoured wool.

Quality.

The qualities are Picklock, XXX, XX, X, No. 1 (or half-blood), No. 2 (or three-eighths), No. 3 (or quarter-blood), and coarse or common. The qualities are liable to variation in many wool houses according to the varying demand.

Picklock—Is the quality produced from a pure Saxony sheep.

XXX—The first cross of the Merino with the Saxony.

XX—The true standard is the quality of a full-blood Merino.

X—Is three-quarter blood Merino.

No. 1, No. 2, etc., indicate the variations in purity of blood from the pure Merino, from crossing with common sheep.

Coarse Wool—The product of sheep with but little trace of Merino blood.

Braid Wool—The clip of bright-haired (lustrous) woolled sheep, almost pure, as Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester.

Staple.

Wools are classified according to staple into clothing wools, combing wools and delaine wools.

Clothing Wools—Wools to be carded.

Combing Wools—Wools to be combed so as to leave the fibers parallel.

Delaine Wools—Practically combing wools of Merino blood, and may be called (X and above), or medium (half-blood).

Felting Wools—The semi-annual clips of portions of Texas and California are sometimes so designated.

Noils—The refuse, short-stapled wool resulting from combing.

Grading is the arranging into qualities without untying the fleeces.

Sorting is done by the manufacturer, who separates the fleece into different qualities or sorts, according to fineness, length and strength of staple, whiteness, etc., and is the first process of manufacturing.

Neck, breech, belly, etc., indicate the location where grown on the body of the sheep, but the nomenclature of sorts varies in different mills.

Skirting—The separation of the inferior portions from the fleece.

Tags—A sort of short dung locks.

Pulled Wool—Wool from slaughter-

ed sheep. It is rubbed off after soaking the skin. Pulled wools are classified according to quality and length of staple. For quality the terms are XX, Extra, A Super, B Super, etc., for length, combing and delaine.

Lamb's wools are pulled from lamb skins and are sometimes subdivided into qualities by the large pullers.

Shearings—The short wool obtained from skins of sheep shorn before slaughtering. Used principally by hat-

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan—No. 1 and half-blood refer to cross-bred wool of superior quality. They

are practically synonymous terms as applied to wool today. Formerly the grading was on somewhat different lines and the No. 1 included what would now be called low half-blood and high three-eighths; of late years, however, the demand for closer grades has been such that half-blood contains none of the high three-eighths, but, on the contrary, sometimes takes in the low edge of the X.

Three-eighths, one-quarter blood and braid are purely arbitrary terms as applied to the grades of wool according to the quality or fineness, three-eighths being finer than one-fourth and one-fourth finer than braid.

Ohio and Pennsylvania wools are quoted at higher prices than Michigan wools of the same grade for the reason that they are usually of better blood and consequently have better spinning qualities. This is due largely to the superior climate and feed of these states.

Texas, California and Oregon wools come under separate quotations because the classes of wool grown in these states respectively vary very much, as do the uses to which they are put. For instance, Texas and California wools are both used by felt mills, as they have peculiar felting properties, also by woolen mills, which do not require long staple wools. California wools are used largely by underwear and hat manufacturers, while Oregon's are generally of longer staple, deeper grown wools and are used by both woolen and worsted manufacturers.

"Texas fine twelve months" and "fine six to eight months" refer to the length of the wool, although the length is generally due to the time which it has been growing on the sheep. For instance, twelve months' wool indicates wool shorn in the same month of succeeding years; six to eight months' refers to the spring or fall shearing of clips that are shown twice a year.

California wool is classed "Fall free" and "fall defective" on account of the wide variation in price between the fall wools that are comparatively free from burrs and shives and wools that are defective. Texas wool does not have this peculiarity of burr and shive to such an extent; therefore it is not necessary to make the same classification and the term "Fall clean," which is also used in the market reports, refers to the scoured value of wools which are shorn in the fall of the year, and therefore only have from four to six months' growth.

Oregon—There are two distinct classes of wool grown in the state of Oregon. Those grown in the valley regions of Southern and Western Oregon are classed as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 valley, according to fineness. No. 1 would correspond to a half-blood, No. 2 to three-eighths and one-fourth blood and

No. 3 to low one-fourth and braid in quality. Wools from the Eastern and Northern section are of much finer quality and are graded with the arbitrary terms of No. 1 and No. 2, No. 1 referring to the finer and No. 2 to the more medium qualities. They are also graded according to the length of the staple, the longer staple or delaine growth being used for worsted (combing) purposes and the shorter staple or clothing being used for women (carding) purposes. Oregon wools are generally graded and baled at point of shipment according to Eastern standards.

Territory Wools—In a general way territory wools are considered those grown in the states west of the Missouri river, but owing to the different characteristics and purposes for which Texas, California and New Mexican wools are used, these states are not included in this general classification. The terms "territory ordinary," which is seldom used, and "territory staple," refer to the difference in length rather than to difference of quality. "Territory clothing" is the trade term for the shorter stapled wools.

Colorado and New Mexico—Colorado and New Mexico spring wools refer to the wools that are clipped in those states in the spring of the year. Many of the ranchmen in that section shear both spring and fall, therefore we sometimes refer to the Colorado and New Mexican "spring" and Colorado and New Mexican "fall."

The market quotations for Texas, California, New Mexican and territory wools are generally based on the scoured value.

MOHAIR SALE AT SAN ANGELO.

The San Angelo Standard reports the sale of 75,000 pounds of mohair by the Wool Growers' Central Storage company to A. Cohen & Co. of San Antonio at 25 cents. The storage company still has 19,000 pounds of mohair left. The sale of the mohair is interesting, as it marks the increasing importance of San Angelo as a mohair market. Formerly Kerrville has been the center and it still gets most of the Texas clip, but the storage company at San Angelo is going after the business.

FOREST GRAZERS ORGANIZE.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—One of the largest and most satisfactory gatherings of stockmen ever held in Socorro county has been held at Magdalena, where the users of the Datil national forest met in conference with the forestry service officials.

Forest Supervisor W. H. Goddard, in a full address, outlined the administration of the new Datil addition, and supplied the stockmen and other users present at the conference with all pertinent information.

As the forest addition there consists of an eastern and western division it was voted that two distinct grazing committees should be elected, which was done. Each committee was then supplied with maps, stationery and needed data from the forest office and was directed to organize and get to work and to continue such work in behalf of the entire convention until the claims of all prospective users were considered.

SHEEP ARE ON SUMMER RANGE.

PALOUSE, Wash., July 5.—Thousands of sheep are now grazing on the summer ranges in the Idaho hills

east of here, where there is a large tract of good pasture land, the greater part of which is within the Palouse forest reserve. Most of the sheep are from the Western Whitman country.

A charge of 7 cents a head is made by the government and no small revenue is received from the lands in this way during the season. A new arrangement has been made which will materially decrease the revenue received by the government. Within the boundaries of the Palouse reserve are 194,400 acres, mostly timber land. But 47,000 acres of this land belongs to the government, the other 147,000 acres belonging to private holders, members of the Northern Idaho Forestry association. The government land is scattered among the private holdings in such a way that one cannot be used as a range without the other. In past years the government bureau has collected for the entire acreage and had entire charge of the land, the private holders giving the matter no attention, and all the money going into Uncle Sam's pockets.

Under the new agreement which was entered into recently in Spokane between W. D. Humiston, land agent for the Potlatch Lumber company and secretary-treasurer of the Northern Idaho Forestry association, and representatives of the government, the grazing fees are divided on the basis that the acreage of holdings of the association and of the government bear to the total acreage, the government thus receiving fees for the 47,000 acres which it owns. The sheepmen, instead of dealing with the government, as heretofore, deal with the secretary of the Northern Idaho Forestry association.

Mr. C. F. Witte, one of our subscribers for many years past, of Gatesville, paid The Stockman-Journal a pleasant visit last week.

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broad-cast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them *Remedies of Known Composition*.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

OKLAHOMA A LAND OF PROMISE.

Editor Texas Stockman-Journal: While following Colonel Poole I find him away out in Presidio county, Texas, at his brother John's, eating country ham and preserves "raised here on the ranch," to use his own words, plenty of good ranch butter and milk. The colonel then says he viewed the wondrous caves of honey. The orchards are raised by irrigation from two large springs (that's nice), the sweet clover that the cows do eat is fed out of the same spoon.

Now, r.M. Editor, we people in Oklahoma live likewise, but on "Easy street." "We toil not, neither do we spin," but Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as our meadows of hay. We have everlasting springs, to quench the thirst of man and beast and fruit the year round.

We are 1,500 feet above sea level. Our creeks do not sink into the sand after a short run of three miles, but keep running on and on. Colonel Poole speaks of one ranch as too hot for summer. Just come up to the old Single T, Mr. Poole, and see our grass and feel our cooling winds.

Our hay meadow produces from two to three hundred tons of hay each season, besides grazing in the summer time, and if you come I will feed you on grass-fed steak and country ham, honey from the canon, berries from the woods (strawberries come in May, dewberries in June, blackberries in July, plums in August, huckleberries in October, persimmons in November, and the last named fruit stays on the trees until Christams.) Nuts of all kinds grow wild. Hogs grow fat in the woods.

You did not say anything about flowers, but I wish you could see my wild rose hedge, and if that nephew of yours was out here he could raise his own tobacco. It grows fine on

ORIGIN

Of a Famous Human Food.

The story of great discoveries or inventions is always of interest.

An active brain worker who found himself hampered by lack of bodily strength and vigor and could not carry out the plans and enterprises he knew how to conduct, was led to study various foods and their effect upon the human system. In other words, before he could carry out his plans he had to find a food that would carry him along and renew his physical and mental strength.

He knew that a food which was a brain and nerve builder (rather than a mere fat maker) was universally needed. He knew that meat with the average man does not accomplish the desired results. He knew that the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centers is made from albumen and phosphate of potash obtained from food. Then he started to solve the problem.

Careful and extensive experiments evolved Grape-Nuts, the now famous food. It contains the brain and nerve building food elements in condition for easy digestion.

The result of eating Grape-Nuts daily is easily seen in a marked sturdiness and activity of the brain and nervous system, making it a pleasure for one to carry on the daily duties without fatigue or exhaustion.

Grape-Nuts food is in no sense a stimulant but is simply food which renews and replaces the daily waste of brain and nerves.

Its flavor is charming and being fully and thoroughly cooked at the factory it is served instantly with cream.

The signature of the brain worker spoken of, C. W. Post, is to be seen on each genuine package of Grape-Nuts.

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Rustlers Caught After Battle

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—After one of the most sensational mau hunts in the history of Northern New Mexico, the posse which left Folsom, in Union county, under the leadership of Sheriff D. W. Snyder, in pursuit of a gang of horse thieves and cattle rustlers who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff J. I. Kent, and mortally wounded Sam Williams, another deputy, in a battle between officers and the rustlers on the Jamison ranch thirty miles south of Folsom the morning of July 2, surrounded the outlaws on a remote part of the Jamison ranch.

When the rustlers saw they were outnumbered five to one, and that further resistance would mean their instant death, they gave themselves up. Six in all were captured, of whom three are the Jamison brothers.

George Jamison takes all the blame for the shooting, but the posse believes he is trying to shield his brothers, Dan and Jim Jamison, who took part in the fight in which Kent was killed and Williams fatally wounded.

The posse, with their prisoners, are on their way overland to the county jail at Clayton. Excitement is at fever heat.

The Jamisons, when they gave themselves up, begged to be taken to either Raton or Folsom, fearing mob violence if placed in jail at Clayton, where they have a bad name. However, their entreaties were not heeded.

one of our rent farms. But dear Mr. Poole, we can exclaim with you, "Thank God, we don't chew."

We have not got to silver digging yet but we have fine asphalt mines within five miles of our home, oil thirty miles away. We use white help here, but there is no need of us cutting sotol, or even grass in summer, but my lord and master puts in his idle time cutting weeds; that is when he is not off on some old-time ranch yarn.

It has been said that a woman had better unite her fate to a toad or a viper than to a cowboy, but to use your own words, Colonel, nothing to equal it I ever tried.

Tell Mr. Cross that if he will write me a letter I have "something sweet" to tell. It's a secret he must keep. There is a pretty school ma'am out here that says she dearly loves ranch life. She ought to know as the length of her life is nineteen summers spent on a ranch just twenty miles from the Single T.

We have the quail, but our laws are not so strict. And, my dear friend, in conclusion I give you a warm welcome to the Single T. But I forgot you had a fine visit with Mr. Cox, who has such a fine house. You ought to rough it for a little while. I'll give you a seat on my pine tree sofa and a swing in my board hammock. I had the misfortune of having my home burned a short time ago, so I have all my best household goods from our sawmill lumber. We are going to kill a pig and churn the 9th of July, 1909. That will be our crystal wedding. Send us a postal (a pretty one) if this reaches you in time. If not send it any way. Your friend and pen pusher likes postals, as well as Mrs. Poole and Mrs. McCracken likes ugly men. But this Mrs. Owl thinks her Dick is handsome.

MRS. R. T. TUTT.
Single T Ranch, Antlers, Okla.

Isham Williams, the other deputy who was fatally shot at the same time Deputy Kent was killed, was rushed to Trinidad from Folsom on a special train and placed in a hospital there, but he is reported in a dying condition.

Officers Led Into Ambush by Rustlers.

Deputies Kent and Williams went to the ranch to arrest George Jamison, who is one of seven brothers, all of whom are well known to the peace officers. The warrant charged Jamison with cattle stealing.

The officers also had warrants for Jamison's alleged accomplices. The deputies expected to find Jamison at home alone and anticipated no trouble in arresting him. When they appeared at the ranch and made known their mission they discovered there were six men, including Jamison, there. The men defied the officers, and in a twinkling the battle was on.

Kent and Williams fired fully fifty shots during the fight, but neither Jamison or any of his companions were wounded, they seeking refuge in the ranch house.

The battle occurred in Union county, which is located in the northeastern corner of New Mexico and adjoins Colorado. Ranchmen and stock growers of Southern Colorado who have recently lost numerous cattle and horses are deeply interested in the wiping out of the New Mexico gang that has been operating in their section.

CHARGED WITH STEALING 29 HORSES.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—After a chase extending over several months, Clarence H. Hamilton, erstwhile cowboy, has been arrested at Trinidad, Colo., charged with being the ring leader of a gang of horse thieves who have been operating in Northern New Mexico for several months past, and whose boldness has equaled that of rustlers of the early days. At the time of his arrest Hamilton had just returned from Western Kansas, where it is alleged he disposed of twenty-nine head of horses which he is charged with stealing from the ranches of M. M. Chase in Union county and Frederick Whitney in Colfax county.

According to the officers Hamilton drove the horses across country into Western Kansas, where, representing himself to be a New Mexico horse dealer, he sold them to parties in that state at fancy prices. On his way back to New Mexico he is said to have stolen two mules and a horse, which he sold upon his arrival in Trinidad.

While waiting to get his money in front of the Commercial Savings bank Hamilton was arrested by Officer Harry Lewis, on information which had been furnished the Trinidad officers by Sheriff D. W. Snyder of Union county, this territory.

Hamilton agreed to return to New Mexico without extradition for trial, and was turned over to Sheriff Snyder and M. M. Chase, one of his alleged victims, and taken to Clayton for a preliminary hearing. He was doubly handcuffed for he is regarded as a desperate man. Sheriff Snyder is highly elated over the capture.

Write us a letter telling live stock conditions in your section. The columns are open.

GROWTH OF SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Though sugar can be extracted from many plants, the world's supply of sugar comes at present from only two plant species, sugar cane and sugar beets, and it comes about equally from each. The former is grown only in tropical or sub-tropical climates, the latter only in temperate climates.

The great bulk of the best sugar consumed is made in European countries, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary and France, being the leading producers. But in recent years the young and rapidly growing beet sugar industry of the United States has come into prominence. There are now sixty-four active beet sugar factories in this country located in sixteen different states. Last year the farmers of these states harvested about 365,000 acres of beets, and delivered to the factories 3,415,000 tons of beets. From these nearly 426,000 tons of refined sugar was made. The yield of beets per acre was nine and one-third tons, and the yield of sugar per acre of beets was 2,334 pounds.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued its annual report on "Progress of the Beet Sugar Industry of 1908." One marked feature of progress is seen in the improved quality of the beets grown. The entire beet crop for 1908 averaged 15 1/4 per cent of sugar in the beets. The factory processes have also been improved until the refined sugar produced is about four-fifths of that contained in the beets.

One of the instructive features of this report is an account of the use of by-product. The beet pulp from which the sugar has been extracted is a valuable stock food, and vast quantities of it are fed in the fresh state to cattle and sheep. It finds especial favor with dairymen. A dozen or more factories have installed plants for drying pulp. With this is mixed molasses, the product being on the market as "dried molasses beet pulp." The molasses is also extensively used in the manufacture of alcohol.

The prospects for further development of the industry are reported to be good. Plans are on foot for the building of several new factories.

The sugar beet commends itself for investigation to stockmen of West Texas and particularly the Panhandle. Sugar beets will grow successfully in the Panhandle, though there are no beet factories at present to use up the product. Nothing better than beet pulp has been found for feeding lambs, while pulp and cake fed steers from Colorado got a good many top prices at the Kansas City and Denver markets last spring.

PRAIRIE DOGS MOVING.

The cattlemen on the plains east of Denver are noticing a peculiar phenomenon this summer in the action of the prairie dogs, which in a good many instances are moving from their old haunts.

One man reports that he has counted two billion of them. It is a matter of historical observation that these pesky little rodents of the short grass region are in the habit of packing up and moving every fifteen years and this is simply their regular time to skiddoo. The thing to do now is to watch for their new locations and begin the warfare from the start. There is not enough grass in the country for the live stock and the rodents, and, like the buffalo, they will have to go as civilization advances and sets down its deadly heel on the original inhabitants of the plains.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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The Oklahoma fat cattle will be moving to market at a bully rate beginning with this week and the outlook for remunerative prices is more promising than it was a month ago. One bullish feature of the situation is that with the excellent corn crop which is assured in Oklahoma shippers will not be compelled to clean up the pastures irrespective of prices for corn will be cheap next winter. Another feature is that with the exclusion of Southern cattle from Oklahoma next spring many of the cattlemen who have pastures up there have concluded that they should take time by the forelock and buy 3-year-old steers which are already up there in preference to taking chances on getting them in Texas and through the quarantine line next spring. There is considerable activity among this class of buyers in Oklahoma now but little or no buying has been done as yet, as shippers do not propose to sell as long as present prices prevail. There is one thing, however, that will break the market, and that is runs that are out of proportion to the capacity of the various packing plants to care for the cattle. Shipments should be distributed more evenly throughout the five market days of the week, and while the packers a few years ago, in connection with the commission houses, sent out urgent appeals to the shipper asking him to refrain from feasts on Monday and Wednesday and famine the other three days, but nothing came of it as the shippers just could not break away from the old custom. Glutting the market is the menace which threatens it now.

The United States bureau of agriculture has issued a statement covering its investigation of the loco weed which has been causing considerable losses to cattle, horse and sheep owners in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, as well as Texas. Beyond the advice that it is best to keep stock off of land if possible where it is growing, and at least keep them off when they are hungry and suggesting a treatment for animals affected, the stockman gets little relief. There are several varieties of the weed, but the most dangerous are the *astragalus mollissimus* (don't forget the name, please) and the *aragallus lamberti*. (It might be well to remember this, too.) The first is what we know as the purple loco weed and the other as the rattle weed. The department finds that barium is a definite poisonous element in the weed, a remedy for which is yet in the experimental stage. Secretary Wilson says that the only way to get rid of it is

to find it growing and dig it up by the roots. That can be relied on as a good move if the stockman really wants to stamp it out on his ranch.

Chicago has heard that ankylostomiasis is epidemic in Texas, but asks with fear and trembling to know the nature of the malady. The Chicago papers will please call the attention of readers to the fact that it is the habit of using adjectives which do not look well in print when Chicago wires receipts of cattle as 15,000 on Monday "market 10 to 15 cents lower."

Bond issues are becoming very popular among the packing firms of the country. Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have been raising money by this method of late but whether they expect to make improvements or just get all the money in the country to their credit in the bank is not fully explained as yet.

Colonel C. C. Slaughter has no notion as yet of retiring from the cattle business and has just received at Boyina a carload of Hereford registered bulls from Harris, Mo., to replace the old bulls on his ranch. It may be remarked incidentally that Texas Hereford breeders are sleeping on their rights when they permit an old Texas cattleman to still buy bulls in Missouri.

The compilation showing the receipts of live stock at Fort Worth for the first six months of this year show that April, with 96,110 cattle, was the month of largest receipts. June furnished 26,372 calves, the largest of the year. In March 108,460 hogs arrived, the next highest month being January, with 92,230. April brought the most sheep, 36,720 head, and January furnished the greatest number of horses and mules, the total being 2,321 head. No record of goats exists, but they were sold as mutton.

Total receipts of cattle this year at the Fort Worth market may not reach the total of last year for the reason that the calf receipts promise to be lighter even than in 1908 when 229,591 head were marketed here. Up to July 1, the first six months, the receipts were 76,580 head, and there is little to justify the belief that 153,000 head will show up before January 1. The market in calves has been much higher this year than last until right recently, and while receipts have been about 18,000 more than at this time last year the price was the main influence which controlled the marketing.

The Texas Stockman-Journal does not give out pointers on how much the shipper should expect for his live stock. It merely gives the conditions which surround the situation but has no aspirations to prophesy prices. Its opinion might be as good as anybody's and then not be worth much. It can assert, however, without fear of "successful contradiction" that a lady can get rid of surplus fat by sending it to the soap man and that a very effective means of saving gas bills is to paste them in a book and keep the book, but doesn't know what steers will be worth on the 16th of August.

There is always some one ready to knock the alleged beef trust. The packers are in the business primarily to make money and the fines they have been compelled to pay from time

to time may be taken as evidence that they have on occasions strayed from the straight and narrow path. Last year Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and the National Packing company sold about \$800,000,000 worth of meat and meat products, yet the net profit was less than 3 per cent on the capitalization. The Steel corporation, with an output of about \$50,000,000 less annually, shows a profit of 23 per cent. Still a number of leather manufacturers are trying to help the packer out by fixing the tariff so he won't have to pay anything for hides.

CHARBON DYING OUT.

A dispatch from Lake Charles, La., says that the epidemic of charbon there is dying out. There have been no further reports of outbreaks in Texas and it is presumed the disease is dying out. It is at this period the disease is most to be feared as live stock owners are apt to grow careless and run a much greater risk of infection than when the disease is at its height.

In this connection it is interesting to state that the well known firm of Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit has, for several years, been putting out a successful preparation for immunizing live stock against anthrax, called "Anthraxoids." This can be administered to healthy cattle without danger and has been used successfully in herds as large as 4,000 head. The remedy is in pellet form and easily administered. Any reader of The Stockman-Journal may receive literature on the subject and full information by writing Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

SECRETARY CROWLEY HOME.

Looking at least five years younger, his wrinkles all gone, and his face filled out as if he'd been living only on the fat of the land, Secretary Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association showed up at headquarters last week, home from his 905-mile vacation jaunt in an automobile. Accompanying him on the trip were Mrs. Crowley and their son and they had an ideal vacation, going as far south as Sonora. The time during which they were reported missing was spent on the Devil's river, forty miles from a postoffice, where bass were so plentiful they had fish for every meal.

The "Heel-Fly Special" held up nobly during the trip and cost less than \$5 for repairs, a remarkable record considering that most of the trip was made through a country that had never seen an automobile before. Secretary Crowley is now hard at work on the story of the "Heel Fly's" adventures, the first installment of which will appear in an early issue of The Stockman-Journal.

RANCHMAN FATALLY SHOT.

A special from Marble Falls says: W. O. Davis, a prominent stockman and owner of the celebrated Blowout Bat Cave, shot himself with a revolver at his ranch, fifteen miles from Marble Falls. The shot entered the skull just above the right eye, and death followed immediately. The shooting is said to have been accidental. Mr. Davis had just returned from Austin and San Antonio. He leaves a large family.

HOT IN SUTTON COUNTY.

Sol Mayer of Sonora, a member of the Cattle Raisers' association executive committee, dropped into headquarters last Friday when the gov-

ernment thermometer was registering 102 degrees. "Call this hot?" said Mr. Meyer; "you ought to be at Sonora. They have real hot weather there." Just how hot "real hot weather" is Mr. Mayer declined to specify, but it is supposed to be a little warmer than 102.

SOME CAMP FIRE TALK.

The boll weevil is a "pesky critter" and the cattle fever tick a "measly varmint." Both can be outwitted by the progressive farmer. Forsooth, many are doing the same. Sabe?—Farm and Ranch.

The United States senate showed its great friendship—left-handed friendship—to farmers in refusing by almost a two-thirds majority to put agricultural implements on the free list, albeit evidence is plentiful that American manufacturers sell cheaper in foreign countries than in America. Yet it is the farmer that elects legislators who elect senators—often corporation attorneys, openly or on the "qt."—Farmer Shaw of Dallas.

President Roosevelt's record as a horseman has been beaten, but his messages to congress bid fair to hold their place.—Chicago News.

St. Louis financial circles are interested in the announcement of the completion of arrangements by Nelson Morris & Co., with a syndicate of banking houses for placing \$25,000,000 first mortgage thirty-year sinking fund gold 4½s.

The bonds will be dated July 1 and will cover all of the real estate, assets and personal property of the company. Through a \$2,000,000 annual sinking fund, it is figured, about 50 per cent of the bonds will be retired before the maturity of the issue of 1939. Local banks and investors have subscribed for considerable amounts of the issue. At 95 per cent interest, at which the new Morris & Co. bonds were offered in St. Louis by D. Arthur Bowman yesterday, they return 4.85 per cent, as against 4.75 per cent for Armour & Co., 4½s, 5.10 per cent for Cudahy Packing 5s, 4.88 per cent for Swift & Co. 5s, and 6 per cent for "S. & S." debenture 6s. The Morris move followed the negotiations of every other large packing firm to fund their obligations by issuing long-term bonds.—St. Louis Reporter.

Someone played a mean trick on the patriotic citizens of Seattle and if caught need expect no mercy. The citizens of Seattle are the most loyal on the face of the earth. When the directors of the Pacific-Yukon expedition adopted the cactus dahlia as the official flower, nearly every property owner and citizen with a home purchased cactus dahlia bulbs and planted them to show their loyalty to the great fair and exposition. The market was flooded with bulbs early in the spring and because of the popular sentiment handsome prices were realized. Recently the plants became far enough advanced to prove that they are not cactus dahlia. They have been identified as small sweet potatoes. The outraged citizens appealed to the police department and upon investigation it has been ascertained that the dishonest dealer has decamped with a small fortune from the sale of withered potatoes. The exposition officials might improve the situation by declaring the sweet potato vine the official vine of the fair.—Kansas City Telegram.

HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL

Here is a letter, received the other day from a Mississippi sister, of which I think a great deal. The writer knows whereof she writes and her gentle reproof is worthy of heeding by those who, purposely or not, are always wanting to consider the farmer's wife as belonging to a class by herself.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

I thought I would say a few words in behalf of the farmer's wives.

The way some people talk of "uplifting" them is thoroughly disgusting. We all know the farmers' wives as a rule do not have all they want, or even all they need, and that they manage exceedingly well considering the inconveniences with which they are compelled to contend.

Just for a moment compare the average farmer's wife with the high society woman of the large city. Only remember how happy the farmer's wife should be with the pure, unadulterated air of the country which is so bracing and wholesome. The farmer's wife's life is full of loving labor for those she loves. And by doing her whole duty, which involves her Christian duty also, she knows that she is pleasing God and is not striving to please man.

On the other hand the society woman's life is empty. Hired people do the things which she should do, such as rearing the children and seeing to the wants of all and not allowing unwholesome, indigestible meals to be served. She has no time for such trivial matters, as she considers them. The greater part of the time she must be entertained or be entertaining. She considers work degrading and in my opinion and that of many others the "other one" is the one who needs to be "uplifted."

Yesterday I read a letter from a woman who spoke of "uplifting" the farmers' wives. I know the farmers' wives cannot compare with the "other one" in many respects, such as doing the society act; but can the "other one" compare with the farmer's wife in thousands of other ways?

For instance, if the farmer's wife is compelled to earn her own livelihood she can do so, while the "other one" would fail or be compelled to perform some work which she utterly detests. All girls should learn some profession, as well as all boys.

Now, suppose the farmers' wives turn tables and say, "Let us band together for the 'uplifting' of the 'other one.'" The woman who wrote the article referred to closed with these words: "Let us band together for the uplifting of the farmers' wives."

If the former should be the case, then it would be different. But it is simply insulting to a class to be spoken of as being "uplifted" by an inferior one.

I guess I have said enough for the first time, so I will close, wishing The Co-Operator and its many readers unbounded success, I am,

MAUDE NETTERVILLE,
Woodville, Miss.

LADIES' NEGLIGEE.



This is an ideal way to make a kimono for warm weather. The seams are slightly curved at the waist and a graceful flare is given the skirt. The material is white cotton crepe with blue wash silk for the trimming bands.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, 32, 36 and 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires seven and one-half yards of thirty-inch material. Price of pattern 467 is 10 cents.

Send orders, giving number and size, to Pattern Department, this paper.

GOOD REMEDIES FOR SUMMER ILLS.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

An excellent remedy for stomach or bowel trouble is made by mixing two or three teaspoonfuls of flour with cool boiled water, about one glass full, to be taken in two doses half an hour apart.

The best remedy for bowel troubles peculiar to children is made by boiling twigs from the common peach tree to make a strong tea, then sweeten to taste, and give one teaspoonful after each movement of the bowels until the child is relieved. This has helped when other remedies failed.

For poison ivy or oak try blue stone. Pour boiling water over a small lump of blue stone. Apply to the affected parts with a soft cloth and the solution must be used as hot as can be borne. There is nothing better for wasp stings than turpentine, which should be applied at once, as it will reduce the swelling and take out all the soreness.

To prevent sunburn wash the face, before exposing to the sun, with a



Dress Economy

Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast. Some designs in a new silk finish. They solve the problem of stylish dressing at little cost.

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The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



solution composed of two parts of borax and one part of alum dissolved in warm water, and for freckles add two parts of sugar and one part of boracic acid to four parts of lemon juice. Put in a bottle and apply with a soft cloth.

For tired and swollen feet sprinkle boracic acid powder inside the sole of each shoe, and this is especially helpful if used before taking long rambles, and for perspiration sprinkle with pulverized boric spangles and there is nothing better than this for chafing or heat.

When a teething child is suffering so that it is in danger of spasms, rub a little paregoric on its gums, and for summer complaint put five drops of paregoric in a half teacup of thin starch water and use as an injection.

You can partially ward off the unpleasant effects of the sun and wind by applying a cold cream to the face before going out, in this way: Rub the cream well into the skin with a soft cloth, then rub off with another soft cloth, then dust powder over the face and wear a green or dark brown veil when driving or taking long walks.

MARTHA.

SHE LIKES TO HELP MOTHER.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

This is my first time writing to the Home Circle. Papa has been a reader of the news for some time. My school was out the 28th day of May. I am helping papa and mamma now. I will tell you some of the things I do, cook, wash and iron, wash dishes, milk the cows, hoe the garden and sell vegetables to the hotel to make a little money. I like to help all I can. Aunt Rachel, I will send in some good recipes:

Irish Stew.

Four pounds of meat from the neck or loin of mutton; peel, wash and cut in ten or twelve white potatoes, six onions, peeled and sliced. Put a layer of meat cut in chops at the bottom of the stew pan, then a layer of onions, then one of potatoes; season with pepper and salt and a little chopped parsley; then another layer of meat, onions and potatoes seasoned as before until all are in; pour over all a pint of good broth with a gill of mushroom or tomato catsup. Cover closely and simmer one hour. This is fine.

Fried Mush.

Take a kitchen bowl full of cold mush, stir in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, warm the butter a little, but do not melt it; then add two eggs, beaten separately, and then together, a little salt, and drop it, a tablespoonful at a time, in hot drippings or sweet lard. Very nice for breakfast.

Slap Jacks.

One quart of Indian meal, scalded with boiling water until the consistency of mush. When cool add a tea-

cup of flour, a tablespoonful of salt, a teacup of yeast, and milk to the consistency of buckwheat cakes; bake on a griddle; try this.

For Grape Jelly.

Fill the kettle with the grapes picked from their stems; put on them a pint of water and boil them until the skins burst; then mash them, strain them through a sieve, and to every pint of juice allow a pound of sifted sugar; boil together half an hour; put the jelly into glasses, and next day cover closely; take rip fox grapes or green ones.

I hope these recipes will help some one. I am 14 years old and do all of mamma's work. If the waste basket don't get this I will come again.

JOSIE CUNNINGHAM,
Rock Springs, Texas.

SHIP 10,000 SHEEP TO COLORADO.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal: LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—As the result of the prolonged drought in certain parts of Socorro county, Solomon Luna, one of the largest sheep owners in New Mexico, has decided to ship a large portion of his herds to Aspen, Colo., where they will graze on the national forests in that vicinity during the summer and fall.

The sheep will be dipped and fed at Wagon Mound, forty miles east of Las Vegas, and will then continue the journey to Colorado. The shipment is one of the largest ever billed out of the territory at one time.

PROGRESS IN CUBA.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the republic of Cuba established a bureau of information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director.

Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same free by writing to Louis J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

What Our Readers Say

Herewith is my check for subscription to your very valued paper. I have been taking the paper too long to be without it. Wishing the editor and journal continued success.—F. M. Green, Vernon, Texas.

You will find enclosed \$1. I need your paper. Think it a great paper.—Bob Montgomery, Plainview, Texas.

Enclosed find check as per statement as I do not want the Stockman to stop.—Ira L. Wheat, Rock Springs, Texas.

JUST ABOUT HOGS

DAIRY BY-PRODUCTS FOR HOGS.

An experiment testing the relative value of dairy by-products as foods for swine has been completed at the Ontario agricultural experimental farm. Five groups of pigs were fed as follows: Group 1, skim milk and meal; group 2, buttermilk and meal; group 3, ordinary whey and meal, and group 5, used as a check, was fed water and meal.

The grain ration consisted of barley and frozen wheat, to which wheat middlings were added. Nearly two and one-half pounds of milk and buttermilk were fed with each pound of meal, and about two and three-quarters pounds of whey with each pound of meal. The feeding was continued for a period of 120 days.

Skim milk gave the largest gain per pig, as well as the most economical gain. An average daily gain of 1.36 pounds per pig was made in the group receiving it, and 254 pounds of meal and 626 pounds of skim milk produced 100 pounds of gain.

Buttermilk came so close to skim milk in feeding value that, as far as the experiment goes, it may be regarded as practically equal to skim milk. The group receiving it made an average daily gain per pig of 1.32 pounds, and made 100 pounds gain on 256 pounds of meal and 631 pounds of buttermilk. Ordinary whey fell considerably behind skim milk and buttermilk as a hog feed that showed distinctly superior to separated whey. Separated whey is whey from which the fat has been removed for purposes of making whey butter. A daily average gain per pig of 1.16 pounds was made by the former to 1.07 pounds by the latter, while 269 pounds of meal and 747 pounds of whey were required per hundred pounds of gain, and 297 pounds of meal and 774 pounds of separated whey were required to produce a like gain. The water and meal group made only .7 pounds daily average gain, and required 430 pounds of meal to produce 100 pounds of gain live weight.

Each group compared with the check group (that received water) and representing the feeding value of separated whey by 100, the feeding value of ordinary whey is approximately 125, buttermilk 160 and skim milk 163.5. That is, ordinary whey showed a feeding value 25 per cent higher than the separated whey, buttermilk 60 per cent higher, and skim milk 63½ per cent higher.

Comparing results of this experiment with those of other experiments on record, an important fact concerning the feeding of whey is brought out, namely, that using relatively small amounts of it in proportion to the meal fed with it increases its relative value materially in swine feeding. The amounts fed in the experiment in hand are small in proportion to the amounts of meal that was fed. The same is true of skim milk and buttermilk, but not to the same extent. As ordinarily fed on the farm, whey seldom shows a value higher than one-half of skim milk or buttermilk.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

Because of the numerous reports from farmers and experiment stations favorable to the feeding of alfalfa hay to hogs in winter, we presume a good

many of our readers will this season for the first time cut alfalfa with the intention of using it as hog feed, says an exchange.

This is certainly one of the best uses to which alfalfa hay can be put on the corn-belt farm, since it makes it possible for the farmers to balance his corn without necessitating the purchase of concentrates or mill feeds. At the same time the alfalfa gives the ration the desirable bulk which is frequently overlooked in the feeding of hogs, particularly brood sows in winter.

It is to be observed, however, that the value of alfalfa is very materially affected by the time of cutting. In proof of this fact we have the testimony of a number of the best stockmen and also results secured at our leading experiment stations. At the Kansas station in feeding tests to determine the value of alfalfa hay for hogs it was found that a ton of early-cut and well-cured alfalfa fed with grain produced 868 pounds of pork, while a ton of late-cut and poorly cured alfalfa fed with grain produced only 333 pounds of pork.

Since in this experiment the object was to determine how many pounds of pork could be made, it does not throw any direct light on the importance of cutting alfalfa early for brood sows, but we can safely argue that whatever method of handling the crop improves it for fat hogs will improve it for breeding stock.

The points therefore to be emphasized in cutting alfalfa for use in the manner mentioned are that it be cut in early bloom, handled as little as possible, and the curing process aided in every possible way from the time the alfalfa is cut until it is put in the stack or mow. While of course it is highly important that alfalfa be put up so as to be as palatable as possible for all kinds of stock, it is especially important that it be preserved in the best state for hogs, since they waste more of it when it is cut over-ripe, than other stock.

DENATURED ALCOHOL A FIZ-ZLE.

Dreams of wealth cherished by many farmers after announcement by government scientists a few years ago that denatured alcohol could be profitably manufactured on every farm, seem to have been rudely shattered. A Washington dispatch says:

After experiments that have extended over almost a year the department of agriculture is reported to have come to the conclusion that denatured alcohol cannot be profitably made by farmers out of corn stalks, potatoes or other home-grown products. The act of congress of June 7, 1906, removing the internal revenue tax from denatured alcohol was preceded by glowing prophecies of the advantages that would follow to farmers. Every proprietor of a place in the country, it was said, could have a small still and manufacture his own alcohol for heating and power purposes at a very low cost.

Using an appropriation of \$10,000 the department of agriculture has exhibited, in various parts of the country, a traveling still that has succeeded, indeed, in making alcohol, but nowhere at so low a cost as the retail price of gasoline. A gallon of gasoline now retails, in Chicago, for



A WONDERFUL BOOK SWINE IN AMERICA

A Text-Book for the Breeder, Feeder and Student

By F. D. COBURN

Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

Are you a swine man? Do you know Coburn? Coburn of Kansas?

Swine is a great crop in America, and Coburn is a great man, a great author and a great hog authority.

Coburn has written a book, a big book of over 600 pages treating of swine from every standpoint.

This book will interest you; it will help you, and it will pay for itself in a little while if you raise hogs.

If you do not raise hogs now, you will after glancing through this book; and you will get so much good, so much help, and so much enthusiasm that you will be certain to make money out of hogs.

This volume is handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type and is profusely illustrated, containing a large number of magnificent half-tone illustrations and drawings, printed on a special plate paper. Another unique feature is the frontispiece, this being an anatomical and physiological model of the hog. This model consists of a series of superposed plates, colored to nature, on heavy, serviceable paper, showing all the skeleton, muscles, internal organs, etc., in their relative positions. This model is accompanied by an elaborate explanatory key showing just how to use it.

The work contains 650 pages (6x9 inches), bound in fine silk cloth, gold side and back stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books now before the public.

Price, net, \$2.50

The Texas Stockman-Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

15 cents; the lowest figure for the government still's production has been 17 cents. A gallon of alcohol, it is said, will scarcely produce more horse power than a gallon of gasoline.

Even for production at 17 cents a gallon the still required costs, it is said, about \$10,000, and the ordinary farmer could not afford such an investment. Experiments that are going on, notably one in Greeley, Colo., the center of an extensive potato-raising district, give some hope that by co-operation it may become possible for dwellers in a locality where gasoline is high because of a long freight haul to make alcohol profitably. One essential is that the coal or other fuel used for operating the still shall be obtainable at a low cost.

For commercial purposes, however, the use of denatured alcohol is said to be increasing, with public benefits in the lowering of the cost to the consumer of many articles. It is possible, of course, that inventors may yet master the problem of manufacturing the product at a lower cost than now seems possible, and experiments to that end are worthy of encouragement.

SCHOOL LAND OPEN.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:
ALVA, Okla., July 12.—The school land bill is now in effect and 1,600,000 acres of land owned by the state becomes subject to purchase. Of this land, approximately 536,000 acres are now under lease, and because of the differences between the state and the lessees, the improvements must be sold at once.

Of this last million and odd acres of land, known on the books of the state as new college lands, by far the larger portion lies in Northwestern Oklahoma, in a plains country, and 900,000 acres of it are bunched in the three "Panhandle" counties.

These lands are a portion of what, ten years ago, was considered an arid and impressive country for agriculture, occupying the same position as the Panhandle of Texas. For this reason the homesteaders did not take it up, and the United States donated it to Oklahoma for school purposes and public institutions.

HORSESHOE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:
LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—Adolph Straus of Las Vegas is plaintiff in a suit against the Horseshoe Land and Cattle company, head office in Roosevelt county, New Mexico. Under a decree of court in the Fifth district, properly belonging to the defendant company, will be sold at master's sale, August 28, to satisfy a claim of \$27,350.52 in favor of Mr. Straus. The sale will take place on the date named at Clovis.

START MOHAIR SHIPMENTS SOON.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal:
LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—McKeefer Brothers of Grant county, who have one of the largest Angora goat and sheep ranches in New Mexico, are preparing to make a large shipment of mohair and wool very soon. It is reported that they expect to send out 103 sacks of a capacity of 400 pounds each. The product is being hauled in by freighters from the ranch north of Mogollon.

IDAHO LAMBS AT \$8.65.

The first Idaho lambs of the season reached Chicago July 5. There were 900 in the lot, averaging 66 pounds, and they brought \$8.65, which is a new record on the Chicago market. A year ago Idaho lambs started at \$7.25.

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Last week	10,810	5,600	4,635	1,535 198
Preceding week	11,497	7,905	7,033	1,954 49
Year ago	17,209	3,948	10,955	2,215 51

The General Market.

The week was one of small receipts in all branches of the trade on the local market, with the hog supply shrinking to the smallest total for any week since last August. Steers and cow stuff have gained materially in strength by the close Tuesday, but the market broke in sympathy with declines at other points on Wednesday and Thursday, closing lower on steers than the preceding week.

Veal calves sold Friday on a full 50c higher level than at the close of the preceding week. Hogs advanced a big dime Monday and Tuesday on exceptionally light runs here and elsewhere, but the advance was more than lost by the close Thursday, although a 5c to 10c advance Friday put values back to Saturday of the preceding week, in the face of sharp declines elsewhere.

Beef Steers

Holiday conditions cut into the marketing of live stock at all points to a greater or lesser extent at the start of last week, and the local trade on steers gained strength, with a fair share of Tuesday's supply selling a dime higher, although Northern markets failed to improve. Thereafter the market was on the down grade, both here and elsewhere, and although Friday's sales showed strength over Thursday, common to medium kinds sold largely 10c to 15c lower than a week ago, and mostly 15c to 25c under Tuesday, the high day of the week.

Quality has been very ordinary. On Tuesday one load of choice 1,330-pound Parker county beeves, fattened on a mixed ration that included corn, sold at \$6, and on Thursday some rather plain 1,274 Denton county fed beeves made \$5.25, but aside from these no very desirable heavy steers have been offered and most everything of a light and medium weight class has been of common to medium quality. Sales of the week included desirable qualified but half-fat Archer county steers of better than 1,200 pounds average on Monday at \$4.50 to \$4.75, a few desirable strong weight grassers up to the former figure and a good set of light fed-steers, averaging but little above 800, at \$4.35, but the big end of the supply of common to medium 825 to 1,050-pound steers sold at the close from \$3.50 to \$4.25, with a canner class down around \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

Stock and feeding values have declined since Tuesday in sympathy with the declining market on beef cattle and under increased supplies of steers of such classes. A few loads of good light feeders sold Thursday up to \$4.25, but the sale was hardly a criterion, and a desirable class of 875 to 975-pound feeders went to the country at \$3.90 to \$4.10, while fair to good 700 to 875-pound class went at \$3.35 to \$3.65 that were making 15c to 20c better prices at the week's opening. Yearlings and stock cows and heifers also show some decline, fair to good steer yearlings closing around \$2.80 to \$3.10, and stock cows largely from \$2.50 to \$2.65 against \$2.60 to \$2.75 the preceding week.

Butcher Stock

The cow market followed closely

the trend of steer values, ruling active and strong to higher the first two days of the week, but closing dull and lower on Wednesday and breaking again Thursday to a point 15c to 25c lower than Tuesday, or around 10c to 15c under the close of the preceding week. The decline was practically regained on Friday on a small supply. The bulk of the medium to pretty good butcher cows sold Friday from \$2.90 to \$3.20, with a good butcher class of cows and heifers from \$3.30 to \$3.75, and a few odd choice beefy cows and heifers reaching \$4.25 to \$4.75. A meaty set of cows grading above canner class went around \$2.65 to \$2.85, stock cows and strong canners from \$2.50 to \$2.65, and quite a few old shelly canners as low as \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Bulls advanced a dime early in the week and have since about retained the strength on light supplies.

Calves.

The calf market had a tone of weakness on Monday, but prices on light to moderate runs since have been pushed to a higher level, reaching on Friday about a 50c higher basis than the close the preceding week, with tippy light vealers selling up to \$6, while the bulk of the fair to good light vealers sold from \$5.00 to \$5.65 and heavies largely from \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Hogs.

The dull season in the hog trade on the local market is in full swing, the six-day total run last week being hardly up to the normal Monday marketing two months ago. The week opened with receipts at all points of holiday proportions and prices at all markets showed a good advance.

Tuesday's small supply sold with added strength, and at the high notch of the year, but on Wednesday packers took advantage of a 33,000 supply at Chicago to hammer down values, and on Thursday, with another good run in the West, prices continued on the down grade. The local market held up better than others, although Thursday's sales were 10c to 15c lower than Tuesday and good hogs a good nickel under Saturday of the preceding week. Friday's 5c to 10c advance left values fully as high as the preceding week. One load of good, smooth 237-pound hogs, the best here during the week, sold on Wednesday at \$7.80, making a new top for this market. The local market now shows up higher relative to others than at any time recently.

Sheep.

Northern sheep markets closed the week at a decline from the preceding week, but the trade here has been active on light supplies and prices higher, showing in extreme cases a 25c to 50c advance and full Kansas City prices or better having been paid. Sales have included 78-pound wethers of a pretty good killing class up to \$4.75, mixed 85-pound ewes and wethers up to \$4.09 and very good 72-pound black-face lambs as high as \$6.

Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.75	\$3.75@4.25
Tuesday	6.00	3.00@4.35
Wednesday	4.75	3.90@4.55
Thursday	5.25	5.00@4.40
Friday	4.35	3.50@4.25
Cows and heifers—		
Monday	3.40	2.65@3.10
Tuesday	3.50	2.65@3.30
Wednesday	3.50	2.80@3.15
Thursday	3.45	2.65@3.10
Friday	3.50	2.45@3.10
Calves—		
Monday	5.25	3.50@5.00
Tuesday	5.40	3.75@5.25
Wednesday	5.40	3.50@5.15
Thursday	5.75	3.85@5.50

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

If you are not already a depositor of this bank, allow us to suggest that you become one. We believe you will shortly appreciate the wisdom of this advice.
ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

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"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

MEN AND WOMEN WEAK, NERVOUS OR DISEASED. Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me.



Remember, I accept your case on my unparalleled proposition. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCE YOU THAT MY TREATMENT CURES.

I treat and cure Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women, Blood and Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Eczema, Piles, Nervous Debility and Urinary Diseases, Knotted Veins, Kidney, Bladder, Stomach and Liver Diseases.

Ladies, do not be operated on until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cases cured without an operation.
Consultation, Examination and Advice, Either in Person or by Letter. \$10 X-Ray Examination. **Free**

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Dr. A. A. BROWER,

Fourth and Main Streets. Take Elevator or Stairs at Fourth Street Entrance. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

Friday	6.00	4.00@5.50
Hogs—		
Monday	7.07 1/2	7.57 1/2 @ 5.67 1/2
Tuesday	7.75	7.50 @ 7.75
Wednesday	7.90	7.52 1/2 @ 7.90
Thursday	7.07 1/2	7.45 @ 7.60
Friday	7.70	7.62 1/2 @ 7.65

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Monday	2,110	1,754	862	202 19
Tuesday	2,936	1,104	313	839 82
Wednesday	2,165	779	1,217	418 48
Thursday	2,554	1,100	1,232	290 9
Friday	1,513	571	586	288 40
Saturday	150	100	425	... 4

SHEEP IN NORTHERN ARIZONA

Sydney Scott of Holbrook, Ariz., who was in Kansas City last week, told the Drovers' Telegram that sheep prospects were good in the northern part of his territory.

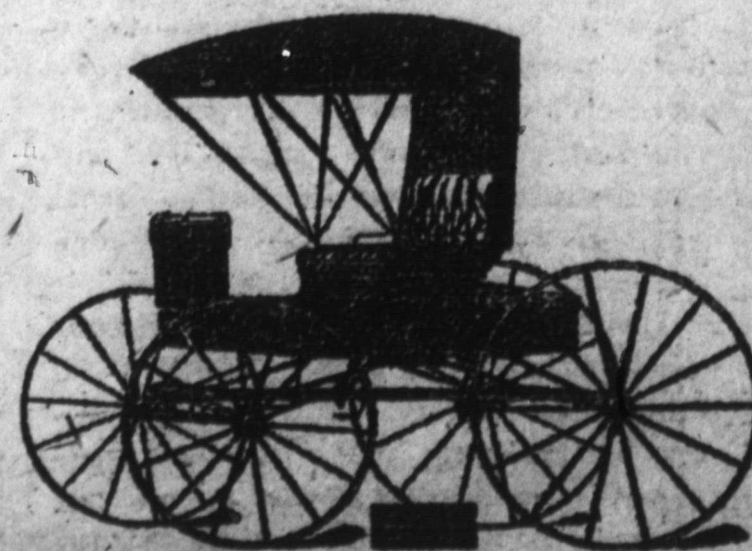
"Our lamb crop was about 75 per cent," said Mr. Scott. "Each year lambing seems to begin a little earlier out there. You see we run our sheep on the deserts in winter, where the weather is very mild, and lambing now starts as early as December. Then it continues along in January and into February. Then we move out of the desert early in the spring and take our flocks up into the mountains where they are kept all summer. About all of what we call the mutton sheep have been marketed, so that we will not have very many sheep to market now till the fall run of lambs starts. So far as the general supply of sheep is concerned, I think it might be said that we have about the same number as we had a year ago. And the range feed is sufficient to take good care of everything until the rainy season sets in, which is in August, as a rule. Those rains furnish us with the fall pasture. We do expect to see higher prices paid for lambs this fall than last. There is bound to be an advance."

It may be a dollar per hundred or it may be more, but the rise is coming. Sheep feeders had a very good finish this year, and there seems to be a very fine show for a big corn crop. All this will have a bearing on the lamb prices, as the big corn crop will cause a strong demand for feeding lambs. Lambs were sold last fall at a very low price, and that was expected, owing to the losses that occurred to sheep feeders the winter previous. Now that conditions have changed we expect our share of the rise." Mr. Scott handles about 5,000 sheep a year, and is known as a reliable authority on the range conditions in that territory.

MEDINA COUNTY DRY.

Writing to The Stockman-Journal from D'Hanis, July 10, F. Rothe says: "Medina county is very dry. The fine grass from the rains of May 14 to May 25 has been burned by the hot sun since June 25 but cattle are doing fairly well in all good pastures. Twenty-five cars of steers were shipped to Fort Worth in June from this neighborhood and a lot of big steers are on hand yet. The corn crop is an almost total failure; cotton is small and backward. One or two weeks of rainy weather is badly needed."

Some ad in this issue may offer an article that you particularly need. Answer the ad, it will cost nothing to make inquiry, and mention The Stockman-Journal.



Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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

POULTRY



In many places poultry raisers are devoting considerable attention to the capon class of poultry, and find that it pays well. After castrating, the cockerels become gentle, their combs cease to grow, and they at once begin to shape up well and fatten fast. On all the large markets now this class of poultry is now sold very generally, and commands a good price.

A Texas experiment station bulletin, speaking about preserving eggs for winter use, has this to say: Eggs laid during April, May and early June were found to keep better than those laid at any other season. It is recommended, therefore, that only eggs laid at this season be preserved. It was found that waterglass, when properly made, seals the eggs to prevent further infection and when kept at a comparatively low temperature, prevents the multiplication of bacteria decay within the egg. Much can be done to reduce the chances of infection and to reduce or prevent the injurious effects of infection, thereby greatly improving the keeping quality of the eggs. The hens should be kept in as nearly perfect health as possible, and should be given enough shell-forming

food to enable them to make strong shells of uniform thickness. Clean nesting places are necessary to prevent infection in the nest. The eggs should be gathered daily and kept in a dry, cool room or cellar, where the sun's rays do not fall directly upon them.

Coarse feed is a great benefit and a saving in the cost of feeding chickens, and especially laying hens. "Hens fed this way will be more thrifty," says Colman's Rural World. "They work better for their food and will lay better, while the work necessary to cut the food will occupy but a short period of time. Cheap clover cutters are now on the market, which will cut either dry or green food very rapidly and cut it fine enough so that the hens may readily consume it. This bulk food is cheaper and yet there is a great deal of nourishment in it, and if cut fine and scattered in the yards the hens will eat it and profit thereby."

An old egg dealer and poultry man, discussing some of the more important points in the business, has this to say in Rural Life: Keep your nests clean,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1864. 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.**

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure. **FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.**

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

and, if possible, covered, so as to have the eggs clean and free from stains, caused by wet nests. Eggs should never be washed. The water seems to open the pores of the shell and make the eggs spoil quickly. Any competent egg buyer can immediately tell from the appearance of the egg whether it has been washed or not. Gather eggs every day, and when you find new nests keep those eggs separate from the fresh. Have your buyer test them and pay what they are worth. In this way you will not lower the value of your good eggs. Keep out the very small and double yolk eggs to be used at home, as too small

eggs have to be sold in market at a lower price, and the double yolk eggs get broken in shipment.

PEN FOR STOCK STEALERS.

Special to The Texas Stockman-Journal: **LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.**—Sheriff Wilkerson of Shawnee county, Kansas, says that nothing less than a penitentiary sentence will be awarded to stock thieves upon their conviction in that state. Accompanying him to the state prison at Lansing on his trip to that institution today are John Hayden, sentenced for stealing a number of hogs; Bert Berry, who stole a horse from a Shawnee county farmer, and Hugh Smith, for larceny of two horses.



THE "SARATOGA" of the GREAT LAKES

THE IDEAL NORTHERN SUMMER RESORT for SOUTHERNERS

Situated at the entrance to Jackson Park on the "Midway" Boulevard, the most beautiful driveway in America. Hotel Del Prado is faced by a magnificent lawn, 700 feet wide and a mile long, and has an outside frontage of 700 feet. 300 feet of breeze-swept veranda. 400 elegantly furnished rooms, each with access to private bath, arranged in 2, 3, 4 and 5-room suites. All the comforts of home at this charming rendezvous. Free tennis courts, free golf links, fine boating, fishing and other recreative attractions. Finest transportation facilities. Illinois Central suburban trains to the city every 5 minutes—12 minutes ride. Our Descriptive Folder "B" gives all information, special summer rates to families, etc., etc. Rates all American plan.

WRITE TODAY FOR FOLDER "B"

HOTEL DEL PRADO

EDWARD R. BRADLEY,
Proprietor

H. H. McLEAN,
Manager

CHICAGO, ILL.



SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Hills National Business College

is the best place in the world to learn bookkeeping, shorthand and telegraphy as they are used in business houses. Ranks with the best in America, and is away ahead of all others in the South. \$50 life scholarships for thirty days. Address R. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas, Memphis, Tenn., or Little Rock, Ark.

ST. CHARLES MILITARY ACADEMY, ST. CHARLES, MO.

Seventy-second year; 21 miles from St. Louis. Don't send your sons to the city, where they are not properly cared for. Your boy is safe with us. Ideal home life. Accredited school, recognized by universities. All teachers college graduate and specialists. Excellent commercial department. Manual training. Wonderful health record. Beautiful campus. All athletics. References in Texas. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Colonel Walter R. Kobr, President.

FORT WORTH UNIVERRITY

REV. WILLIAM FIELDER, D. D., PRESIDENT.

Has a good location, a fine campus and a well trained, efficient faculty. Offers work in Preparatory, Academic and College Courses; also in Art, Music, Oratory, Physical Culture, Military, Medicine and Business. Has a commandant to care for the young men and a preceptress for the young women. Rates low and terms easy. Just the place for your sons and daughters. For catalogues or information write the President.

1845—BAYLOR COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN—1909.

BELTON, TEXAS.

OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST.

Chartered by the Republic of Texas. Stands for separate education of young women. Course of study equal to that of best colleges for men. Superior advantages in music, art, elocution. Write for catalogue. W. A. Wilson, D. D., President, Belton, Texas.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Co-Educational. Tuition Free.

ANNUAL EXPENSES \$180 AND UPWARDS

Main University, Austin.

Session Opens Wednesday,

September 22, 1909.

COLLEGE OF ARTS: Courses leading to the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Professional courses for teachers, leading to elementary and permanent certificates.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Degree courses in civil, electrical and mining engineering.

LAW DEPARTMENT: (In its new building): Three-year course, leading to Degree of Bachelor of Laws, with State license; course leading to Degree of Master of Laws.

SUMMER SCHOOL: Regular University and Normal courses; seven weeks. Session 1910 begins June 18. For catalogue address

THE REGISTRAR,

University Station, Austin.

Medical Department, Galveston.

Session, eight months, opening September 28. Four year course in medicine; two year course in pharmacy; three-year course in nursing. Thorough laboratory training. Exceptional clinical facilities in John Sealy Hospital. University Hall, a dormitory for women students of medicine. For catalogue address

THE DEAN, Medical College.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE

613 1/2 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, guarantee to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in from ten to twelve weeks. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. Write for special offers open for short time.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

DALLAS, TEXAS.

"The School With a Reputation."

The high-grade business college of Texas. Absolutely thorough. Wide-awake, progressive and influential. A quarter of a century of success. Business, stenographic and civil service courses. Catalogue free. State course desired.

ALL SAINTS ACADEMY

NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.

A boarding and day school. Delightful location; modern building; thoroughly planned course of studies in Literary and Commercial departments. For particulars address

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S HALL

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

School for girls; 30th year, Opens Sept. 15

A. W. BURROUGHS, Principal.

Dallas Law School

First year men have passed bar examination. Classes meet 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Under management of A. A. Coker, A. M., J. D. (University of Chicago). Address A. A. Coker, Attorney at Law, 415 N. Texas bldg. Phone Main 1526.

DAIRY

DAIRYMEN TO MEET.

The Stockman-Journal has received notice of the coming meeting of the Texas State Dairymen's association at College Station, July 27 to 30. Secretary C. O. Moser of the association has sent out a warm invitation to all dairymen to be present and also an attractive button to be worn by members. An interesting program has been prepared. Last year the dairymen's meeting was enthusiastic and instructive. It is regrettable that more Texas dairymen do not belong to the association since effective organization could do a great deal to promote profitable dairying in the state.

One of the most recent examples of the profitableness of intensive dairying comes from Missouri. F. W. Coleman of that state received last year \$232.50 net profit from seven cows, or \$118.93 per cow, and Mr. Coleman owns only ten acres of land. He, however, does not attempt to raise any winter feed, but purchases that. It is stated that Mr. Coleman is not a strong man physically and is unable to work land enough to furnish the winter feed for the cows, consequently he buys that, but he does the rest of the work himself.—Farm Magazine.

At the time a cow testing association was organized in Maine a little over a year ago, there were about 340 cows pledged for the year. At the end of ten months seventy-four of these cows were sold. The average profit of these seventy-four cows that were sold, for one month, was 99 cents. The average profit for the remaining cows in the association after the seventy-four were sold, for one month, was \$3.87. Twenty-four cows have been brought in the association, and the average profit of these for as near the same month as it was possible to obtain, was \$5.50.—Rural Life.

J. P. Cleary, a farmer near Palouse, Wash., owns a 7-year-old Jersey cow which has made a remarkable record,

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

LIVE STOCK

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, registered Shorthorn bulls; all ages; all red colors; my own raising. F. L. Moffett, Chillicothe, Hardeman county, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE—Sterilized hogs and Angora goats. Breeder, W. B. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

HOGS.

J. E. McGUIRE, Pledger, Texas, can still supply you with the famous strictly pure ribbon cane syrup put up especially for summer use; practically new syrup; the best made, containing all the natural sugar of the cane and costs less than the chemical mixtures generally used; shipped C. O. D. Gallon cans, \$2.85 per case of six cans; half gallon cans, \$3.25 per case of twelve cans.

J. H. FULLILOVE, JR., Shreveport, La.—Pure-bred Berkshire hogs; herd boar, Artful Duke's Premier 112819, sired by the famous Lord Premier 2d 92708; dam Premier Artful's Belle 102650. A full line of young boars, gilts and pigs always on hand. Box 157. Cumb. phone 1241.

SHEEP.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCord, Dallas, Texas.

giving birth to five calves in less than two years. In June, 1907, she gave birth to twin calves. The following June she bore another calf and recently when Mr. Cleary went to his barn he found her mooring over two more calves. Four of the calves are heifers, and all have lived. The cow is valuable for the abundance of rich milk she gives.

Elf Martinson, a Swedish rancher at Troy, Idaho, reports that eight ordinary milk cows each earned \$8.57 a month from the sale of butter fat to a Spoilane creamery. Mr. Martinson has a silo in which he preserves green feed for the cows during the winter months, when butter fat is scarce and at a premium. He grows several acres of corn, which is converted into ensilage, while has a clover field which is worth more than double its area in wheat. With corn and clover chopped and cured in a there the best milk-producing feed is obtainable and his dairy cows are paying for themselves every twelve months.

DAKOTA CATTLE LATE.

"Our cattle from the Dakota ranges will not begin to move freely until August," said A. E. De Ricqles of Denver to an Omaha reporter last week.

"Cattle have not fattened very well in the Dakotas where I recently visited, and although Wyoming shipments and those from Montana will come fairly early I do not look for a free movement of Dakota rangers until well along in August. There is promise of some good beef by that time."

Two weeks ago The Stockman-Journal said it knew of a ranchman who wished to cut up 3,500 acres for dairying, hog and cattle raising if he could find good young men to work it on shares with him. Since the notice appeared The Stockman-Journal has received nearly twenty applications from all over the Southwest. These have been forwarded to the ranchman in question and the applicants will no doubt hear from him.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm in Bosque county, on the Santa Fe railroad, five miles north of Clifton, seventy miles south of Fort Worth; 2,500 acres subdivided into farms and pastures; 450 acres rich valley land cultivated in cotton, corn, wheat and oats; 100 acres meadow; good mountain pasture; plenty of timber, including oak, ash, cedar, walnut and pecan; watered by Bosque river, Meridian creek, tanks and flowing artesian well; 8-room residence; school house, five tenant houses, barns, sheds and granary; on two public roads and telephone line; no incumbrance; sold to divide an estate. Address Lock Box 15, Clifton, Texas.

75,000 ACRES, Old Mexico, \$75,000; also cattle at value about \$25,000; ranch on railroad; fenced, watered, good buildings, 1,000 acres farmed.

10,000 acres, West Texas, near railroad; all smooth farming land; retail value over \$30; price \$10 an acre.

4,000 acres, Central Texas; on railroad; timbered, sandy land, agricultural, lignite coal in paying quantities; \$7.50 an acre.

S. M. SMITH,

Seibold Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Improved ranch, 2,200 acres, Central Texas; \$5.50 per acre. Address Charles Rogan, Austin, Texas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Parties to learn to grade, classify average, buy and sell cotton; thirty days' course completes you; high salaried positions secure our graduates; course given by expert cotton men. Write or call on your nearest school Dixie Cotton Colleges, Times-Herald building Waco, Texas, or address D. L. McKensie, president, General Office, Charleston, N. C.

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

THE GASOLINE TRACTION ENGINE will revolutionize agricultural pursuits; persons interested in this kind of power for farming write for particulars. Gasoline Traction Engine Co., Box 911, Fort Worth, Texas.

BRICK at half price without fire or steam. My secret process and sand or sand clay, molds mixing box, you are ready to make best brick for all purposes; with small capital you can start a brick plant at home; \$6 to \$10 daily. Address W. L. Sanderson, Byhalis, Miss.

POEM WANTED.

A reader of The Stockman-Journal asks for a copy of the poem, "Passing of The Range." Will some reader mail a copy to The Stockman-Journal at Fort Worth, Texas.

PICTURES of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 307 babies and 12 Flower Language post cards, all for 10 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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

30,000 POUNDS leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

FOURTY choice comic post cards, 10 cents. American View Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

20 ENVELOPES—Your address printed thereon, 10 cents. G. W. Gean, Halls, Tenn.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 708 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

JEWELRY

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

VEHICLES

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

LUMBER.

LUMBER for sale to the consumer, \$50 to \$80 car saved; No. 1 house patterns, \$14; No. 2 \$12. Winesboro Lumber Co., Winesboro, Texas.

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

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

Frank Rhea left last night for Oklahoma and will be away during the heated season. This does not necessarily mean that he will be sitting around under electric fans in Wagoner, which will be his headquarters, doing nothing. Nay, verily. There are now several thousand head of fat cattle whose owners desire to get them to market as often as the market advances, and his mission is to see that the running gear is kept polished up, its switches all open and the passenger trains all on the siding when a cattle train is under way. He will be back before frost.

V. M. West has just returned from New York city, where he has been since last winter under the care of physicians. He has not been under the physician's care lately, but looks as though he had been dining where the food was sumptuous every day, for he, to all appearances, has been on range where the rains have been plentiful. He was around at his stock headquarters yesterday, just to show that life in the metropolis had not made him "uppish." He is glad to get back, and the prospects are excellent that he will take the live stock census of South and Southwest Texas last year, as he has been strongly inforced by the ranchmen generally for the place.

William Green of Shiner, who several years ago used to run exclusively with the cow bunch, is in the city and registered at the Bexar. He took time by the forelock and began investing in lands suitable for agricultural purposes a year or two before the homeseekers began to flock into South Texas and he has been as busy as a hen looking after a hatching of young ducks ever since.

There is a growing suspicion that a good many cattle from Southern Texas will go into the Osage country again next year even of the authorities put up the bars against the tick. Much will depend, however, on the season

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

Doctor Was Firm and Was Right.

Many doctors forbid their patients to drink coffee, but the patients still drink it on the sly and thus spoil all the doctor's efforts, and keep themselves sick.

Sometimes the doctor makes sure that the patient is not drinking coffee and there was a case of that kind in St. Paul, where a business man said:

"After a very severe illness last winter which almost caused my death, the doctor said Postum was the only thing that I could drink and he just made me quit coffee and drink Postum. My illness was caused by indigestion from the use of tea and coffee.

"The state of my stomach was so bad that it became terribly inflamed and finally resulted in a rupture. I had not drunk Postum very long before my lost blood was restored and my stomach was well and strong and I have now been using Postum for almost a year. When I got up from bed after my illness I weighed ninety-eight pounds, and now my weight is 120.

"There is no doubt that Postum was the cause of this wonderful improvement. I shall never go back to tea or coffee, but shall always stick to the food drink that brought me back to health and strength."

Look for the little book, "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.

down here next winter and spring. If the cattle come through in good shape they will be cleaned of ticks and go through on certificates of the federal inspectors. If the buyers are not willing to stand the expense of dipping the seller will be compelled to do so, but he is apt to want a little more for his cattle.

Dick Russell and family have gone to the Menardville country and will perhaps be away all summer. Mr. Russell will divide his time between that and the Oklahoma ranges until the marketing is pretty well over.

Nat Parks, local live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, is not being worked to death now by shipments off his line west of the city and the shipment of a train from Uvalde Saturday will about wind up shipments for a time so far as he knows now. He is mindful of the fact that the more business the road does the larger will be the dividends, but he is thinking of trying to prevail on the passenger department to make an extra effort to increase the tonnage in human freight until the run from Oklahoma is over and the cattlemen begin another marketward movement. He will get him a pocket full of nails and a hammer in a week or two and put new planks on the top of the shipping pens out west as far as Marfa so the shippers will have a nice place to sit when they begin operations in the fall. He will also have several loads of feathers at each shipping station with which to bed cars.

The Texas Stockman-Journal in discussing the judgment secured by the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission against the members of the Kansas City exchange for damages says with due respect to the attorney general's office of Texas The Stockman-Journal believes the live stock exchange is an essential medium of legitimate trade and its profits are legitimately earned. The live stock exchange does not sell live stock on commission; the members do that each for his own account. The exchange, however, as a body, gets together and prescribes certain rules and regulations to which members must adhere under penalty of heavy fines. The Express did not agree with the attorney general's method of putting the Fort Worth exchange out of business, but as commission men seem to be very well satisfied with the way things are moving along there it is doubtful if a re-organization would be desired by the commission men under the old conditions for some disgruntled shipper or commission man might make trouble again. Fort Worth has twenty commission firms and Kansas City only thirteen. It probably had no business fooling with a bakers' dozen.

Sol West was down at the ranch in Jackson county last week and sent a few samples of the Bennett & West calves to market, but he was not particularly enthused at their reception, so he has laid off until August and perhaps later, unless the market looks up some.

Paul Stieren, a native of San Antonio, but who for four or five years past has been identified with the live stock commission trade of Fort Worth, was here on his way to the coast to spend about ten days fishing, bathing and recuperating generally from

the fatigue incident to making Fort Worth show a lower percentage of increase in receipts of live stock than any other market in the country. He says the desirable grades of cattle have been rather scarce of late, but that Fort Worth looks for something real good from Oklahoma before long.

J. M. Slator of Brackett was here on business, but went west again on the afternoon train. He says there is no general howl out in Kinney county for more rain, but that most of the cattlemen out there are in a receptive mood if the weather man should suddenly turn his attention that way.

John R. Blocker is in receipt of a letter from Piedras Blanca ranch in Coahuila, Mexico, dated June 28, which brings the glad tidings of copious rains over the ranch a few days previous to the date of the letter. The range is lightly stocked as a result of the liberal movement of steers to the pastures in Oklahoma last spring, and the way is now clear for a very prosperous season over there.

C. B. Lucas of Berclair came in to look after some business matters. He says his section does not need any rain either for grass or crops. "The cotton crop, especially, needs some dry weather now," said he, "as more wet weather will encourage the propagation of the weevil. The farmers will need a favorable season for its growth, as other insects will come before the crop can be gathered, even if the weevil does no serious damage, for the crop is very late."

J. F. White of Lampasas is spreading the gospel of tick eradication by continuous dipping of his cattle every summer. The reason why he is compelled to dip every summer is because some of his neighbors are either too lazy to dip or do not believe that the tick is an injury to the cattle. It is awful for a cattleman to be lazy, but it is worse for him to be ignorant.

Ike West came in from the ranch and had a telephone message from Sol West, Jr., later to the effect that 1 3/4 inches of rain fell there the night before. He was not so certain that he would be as well pleased with the price his train of cattle would bring on the St. Louis market yesterday, if they got there, as he is with the rain news. St. Louis had 7,500 cattle,

or 500 more than she had Monday, which was not particularly comforting. He had not heard from them at a late hour yesterday. He is making his arrangements to join his family in Colorado next month to spend the heated season and he is undecided as yet as to whether he will make any shipments for the present.

O. T. Cardwell of Uvalde had a load of grassers on the Fort Worth market averaging 1,008 pounds at \$4.20. G. A. Noble of Foster, Okla., sold two loads in St. Louis the same day averaging 961 pounds at \$4.60, and also two loads averaging 996 pounds at \$4.80. The Oklahoma steers were perhaps smoother steers than the load from Uvalde. St. Louis and Fort Worth must settle the question of which cattle were the highest. The talent down here are somewhat mixed up on it.—San Antonio Express.

Hal Mangum came in from Uvalde Monday night. He is feeling as cheerful as any man could who has acquired the habit of wanting rain when he can get it. He marketed a big string of cows in Fort Worth last Monday week at \$3 per hundred straight, but he says the hot sun of late is going to make some signs out there unless some rain comes before long. He says hot weather is nearly always a sign that it is going to rain. Therefore he is not so much discouraged as he is impatient.—San Antonio Express.

Don't Forget the First Annual COTTON CARNIVAL

Galveston, Texas, First Week of August, 1909

Delightful amusements, instructive addresses by experts from the Agricultural Department at Washington and by others on subjects pertaining to cotton; exhibits of cotton, cotton products, implements, machinery, devices and inventions; a close study of the port and city of Galveston, its great harbor, its banks, its public in-re-picking and actual preparations of sea wall, its grade raising,stitutions, its docks, its shipping, its commercial and industrial advantages. Exhibitions of sampling, weighing, classing, of marketing, of manufacture and cotton for market. A popular Exposition of the Technical features of handling cotton, its coast defenses and its splendid sumption.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

MALCOLM GRAHAM

Chairman Executive Committee, First Annual Cotton Carnival.

Tutt's Pills

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

SICK HEADACHE,

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

DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

Make Hay Easy

two boys can, with a Kouns Galvanized Steel Rake Leader, Unloader, Stacker, Barn Filler

WILL PLACE HAY WHERE WANTED

W. KOUNS

Salina, Kan.

