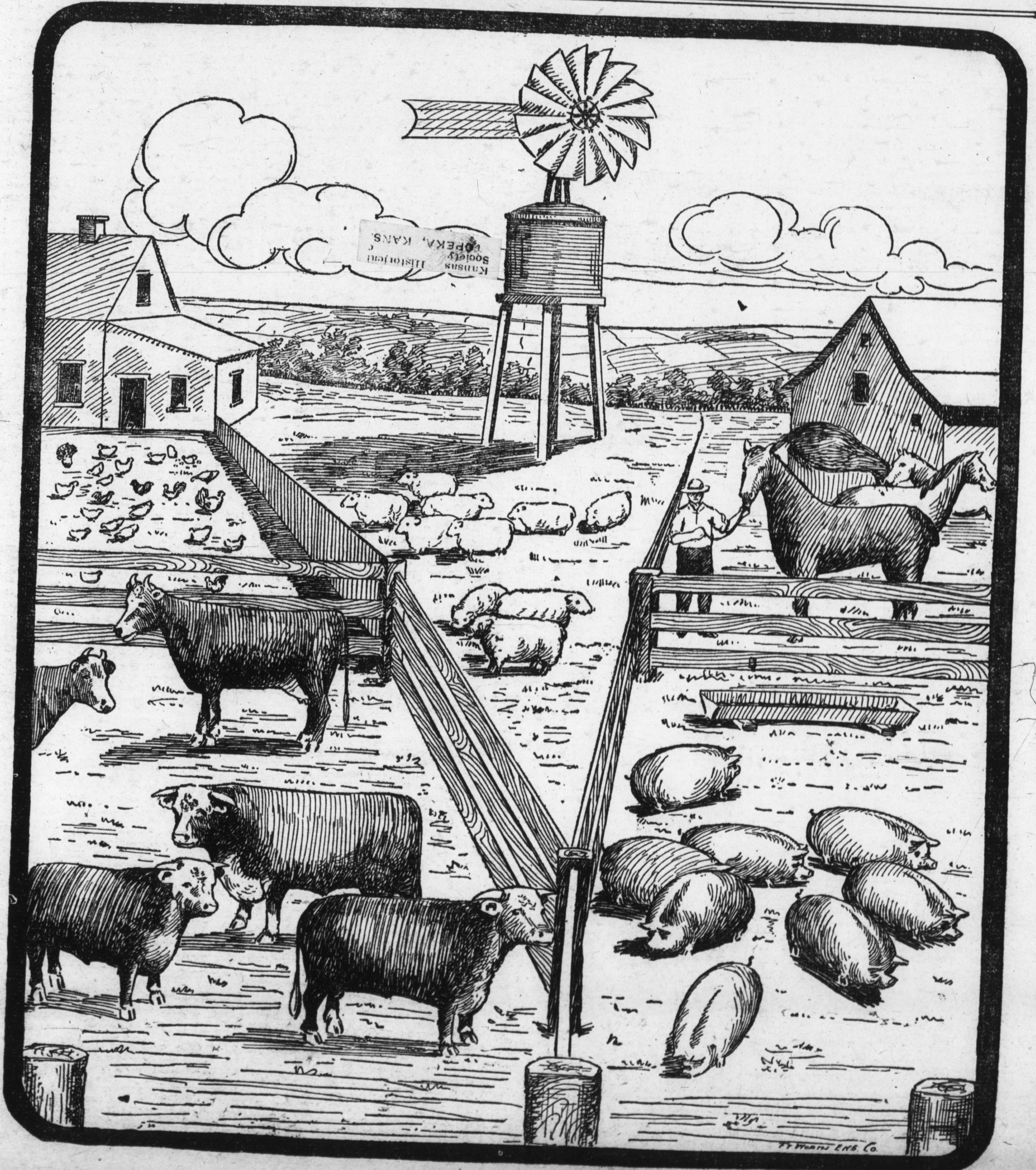


# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## Range News

### Carson County

Favorable range conditions thru the winter here and an early spring in the summer pasture country in Kansas is bringing on an early movement of cattle shipments to the Kansas pastures.—Panhandle Herald.

W. H. Kuykendall of Encinal is here and has just moved some cattle to pasture in Oklahoma. He had some steers good enough to bring \$4.40 on the Fort Worth market Tuesday and some cows fat enough to induce the packers to give up \$3.20 for them.

### Uvalde County

George Kenedy of Uvalde county sold a train of his steers Tuesday at \$50 per head, according to a well authenticated report on the streets here yesterday. They will be on the Fort Worth market today, perhaps. They were a good bunch of steers, no doubt, but the buyer either had more nerve or was more willing to take chances than Mr. K. The latter, however, is a modest man and does not yearn for the earth and the fullness thereof.

### Childress County

W. D. Cope is the possessor of a good dog, at least the members of the local hunting club say. The season of 1906-7 the dog killed eighteen coyotes and during the present season has killed twenty-two. He has killed fully a hundred coons, foxes and wild cats in the same time. The dog men of Childress are great friends of the farmers and every day some of the members are invited to the country to chase wolves. The wet weather will give them another opportunity to rid the country of these pests.—Index.

### LaSalle County

T. J. Moore of Encinal is up for a day or so. While considerable rain fell down there last week, he did not abandon his plan of moving a string of his cattle to the Creek country in Oklahoma, however, as he had everything ready for the shipment when the rains set in. "I got a good grass rain," said he, "but not enough stock water was put out. The rains south of us to Laredo, from there north to the mines and along the Texas-Mexican, were bountiful, so I understand."—San Antonio Express.

### Randall County

When it comes to furnishing high priced cattle, J. P. Fleming of Canyon City, Texas, thinks the Panhandle country is right up in the front with any of them. Yesterday Mr. Fleming had in a car load of heifers which he had been feeding on kaffir corn for a short time, which brought \$5.65. In this shipment was a steer that sold for \$117.65. "And this steer had no corn or grain in feed either," said Mr. Fleming. "He had been running around the alfalfa stacks and had some kaffir corn the last week, but had not been fed a bite of grain in his life before that. The day is coming and will soon be here when the Panhandle country will furnish fed cattle and hogs on a large scale. We beat the world raising cheap forage feed. I invested in land down there a few years ago, and commenced farming, and soon found that it was going to develop into grain raising and stock feeding. My home is in Fulton county, Illinois, but I spend most of my time on the ranch in Texas. Kaffir corn is one of the most profitable crops that can be raised. And when it is ground it makes a fine fattening feed. The steer I sold today weighed 1,810 pounds and brought \$6.50."—Daily Drivers' Telegram.

### Uvalde County

Some big cattle deals are being made here. Saturday J. B. Sutherland of Fort Worth bought from J. C. Strubling 600 head of four and five-year-old steers at \$42, 300 of which are to be delivered tomorrow. The cattle are located at the Benson ranch, and were formerly owned by Hal Mangum, and are said to be fine grade steers.

W. D. Kincaid has sold to J. N. Bluett a half-interest in 1,500 head of big steers. The price paid was on the basis of \$43 per head.

S. H. Blalack has closed a deal with Richard and Ernest Holdsworth of Loma Vista for 100 head of cows and fifty head of two-year-old steers. The price paid was \$13.60 for the cows and \$17 for the steers. Delivery is to be made Thursday.

Henry Lewis passed thru town this

morning with 200 head of stock cattle that he had bought from William Ottenhouse of Loma Vista.

The good rains have restored much confidence, and it is the opinion of many that the banks will be running on the old lines in June or July.

Ike West, who is one of the largest shippers of big steers, says that he looks for the good prices to hold up.

### Crockett County

Good rains have fallen all over this section and the range is in fine shape. Rains more especially good below Juno and on the Devil's river.

Nearly nine wagon loads of wool passed thru town last week en route from the U ranch to San Angelo.

Captain Broome reports the following sales to J. D. O'Daniel:

For Dick Williamson, 400 ewes at \$3.25, 750 muttons at \$3.50.

For W. L. Boerner, 1,100 muttons at \$3.35.

For T. A. Kincaid, 1,450 muttons at \$3.35.

The Val Verde Land and Cattle Co. have sold 3,800 head of steers at \$25 around.

The Val Verde Land and Cattle Co. shipped to Oklahoma for pasturage 400 cows.

J. R. Brooks sold to Roy Hudspeth 300 yearling ewes.

C. B. Hudspeth sold to Jim Hamilton 1,250 muttons at \$3.75.

There is a plan on foot in Sutton county looking to the extermination of the wolves and other pests. It is proposed to give a purse of \$160 to the hunter that kills the largest number within the next six months.

### Deaf Smith County

Practically the entire state has been visited by copious rains during the month. The Panhandle and the Hereford country have not been slighted by J. Pluvius. The first shower at Hereford during April was on the 8th, when .15 inches fell, which has been referred to as "copious rain," "generous downpour" or words to that effect. There was a trace on the 11th and also on the 13th. On the morning of the 14th another shower came, measuring .10 inches. The continued cloudy weather, together with the showers, had put everything in a growing condition, but last night the clouds again poured out their tears and the weather bureau reports a fall of .35 inches, thus giving in all for the last few days .60 inches at Hereford. The reports from the immediate surrounding country are better. Good rains have fallen in every portion of the county. In the adjoining counties of Randall, Castro and Potter, word came by phone that all have had good rains. Near Dimmitt, a big rain fell; at Canyon City a three-hour rain was recorded; at Friona, a fine shower is announced; at Texico the rain was more than was needed. All these rains and showers put the ground in fine condition for planting and plowing. The wheat in the Hereford territory was not suffering for lack of moisture, where the ground had been properly prepared and many fields were not in need at all. These rains, however, will put an extra jump of growth on the crop and has already added a long smile to the farmer's face.—Hereford Brand.

### Sutton County


Martin & Wardlaw, the commission men, sold for G. W. Whitehead & Sons of Sonora, to L. L. Russell of Menardville, 700 steers at \$22 for threes and \$27.50 for fours and up. Bob Martin will receive and ship them at Del Rio.

J. A. Cope & Co., the commission men, sold for H. P. Opp of the J. W. Reiley ranch, 400 three and four-year-old steers to W. A. Glasscock of Sonora at private terms. They also sold for Walter Oliver of Schleicher county to W. A. Glasscock of Sonora, 270 head of three and four-year-old steers at private terms, delivered at McKavitt.

W. W. Barbee of Eldorado, has probably bought all the yearling steers on Middle Valley at \$14 per head, with ten per cent cut, to be delivered on the 18th of April. The following are the names of those selling and the number sold: Sam E. Jones, 60; C. S. Bramblett, 35; Tom Nix, 20; J. D. Jones, 20; J. A. Allison, 35; G. C. Crosby, 20; J. H. Noguess, 30; J. H. Doherty, 20. This is the top price paid this season to date.

L. L. Russell of Menardville, was in Sonora Tuesday and bought the Whitehead steers. Mr. Russell had been out to Sanderson, shipping out the Big Canyon ranch steers, which he bought two months ago. Lee Russell is said to be the best judge of cattle, range to block, in Texas. He is president of the Russell Commission Company of Fort Worth and his knowledge of range cattle has enabled his house to get top prices for their customers and his personality and extensive acquaintance have brought the

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## SHORTHORN CATTLE

By Stuart Harrison

Among the great beef breeds of cattle none have ever held their own and remained the favorite of a majority of the people as Shorthorn or Durham cattle have. Their usefulness is not confined to beef purposes alone, as they are classed as No. 1 milkers; in fact, when bred along milk lines they are the equal if not the superior of any breed of cattle for dairy purposes. They are remarkably free from tuberculosis, the great white plague, that is at present sweeping away thousands of people as well as cattle. But, of course, their chief claim to recognition as the most popular breed is for beef purposes, producing as they do massive steers, fit for export or the home trade.

Shorthorn cattle are much in evidence in the states of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri and the other beef fattening states of the union, and they will undoubtedly predominate in this state as the ranches get smaller and the stock farmer takes the place of the cattle king. Then the Shorthorn will still be the favorite cattle, for he will respond to a greater degree to the stock farmers' attention than any herd of cattle in the world.

The original home of the Shorthorn breed was in England, in the Durham and York country, that portion of Great Britain celebrated for the beauty of its farms and the magnificence of its pastures. Here lived in old days long ago Charles and Robert Colling, Thomas Bates, Booth and a host of other great men, who gave this mag-

nificent breed of cattle a foundation that will last as long as water runs or grass grows. In this country was raised the great bulls Hubbard, Duke of Northumberland, Belvidere, Comet and hundreds of other great ones, whose names appear today in nearly all pedigrees of Shorthorn cattle.

But we must not forget the sage of Scotland, the old white-haired man living hard by the cold and dreary German ocean in bleak and storm-swept Aberdeen. He proved that these same Shorthorn cattle can live and do well in the roughest and rockiest country on earth. I refer to that grand old man, Amos Cruickshank, who lived and devoted his life to the upbuilding and betterment of Shorthorn cattle.

The Texas breeders of Shorthorns are deserving of a great deal of credit for the wonderful perseverance and energy they have displayed in their war with Texas fever. For years it looked like it was impossible for any kind of cattle brought here from the north to survive the attacks of Texas fever. But such men as J. W. Burgess, Joseph F. Green, Dave Harrell, General Hudson, Mr. Rhea, I. J. Kimberlin, Charles McFarland, Frank Hovenkamp, J. C. Washington, Loma B. Brown, P. B. Hunt, H. O. Samuels and others knew not the word fail, and by their continued efforts they have finally succeeded in planting in this country magnificent herds of Shorthorns that reflect credit upon themselves and will aid materially in building up this great state.

Russell Commission Company to a leading position among live stock commission firms of Texas. He is as friendly as when he lived in the good old town of Sonora.—Devil's River News.

Irvy Ellis to H. M. Stonebraker, about 800 twos, threes and fours at \$20, \$25 and \$28, respectively. Mrs. Anna Martin & Sons and C. L. and Max Martin sold to H. M. Stonebraker, about 1,800 threes and fours at \$25. W. J. Wilkinson sold to Stonebraker 79 threes and fours at \$24. These steers were nearly all threes and they were taken to the railroad by the buyer. Jib Bevans sold to Reid & Evans of Muskogee, Okla., 300 stock cattle at \$17. Sam McKnight sold to Rolla White about 1,500 threes and fours at private terms. Perry McConnell sold about 200 threes to Stonebraker at \$23.50.—Menardville Messenger.

### LAUNDRY NOTES

**Javelle Water for Removal of Stains**  
One of the best chemical reagents to be used in the laundry and for cleaning purposes generally, is javelle water. It can be very easily made at home, if the following directions are carefully followed, and is not in the least expensive:

#### How Made

Dissolve one pound of washing soda in an agate kettle or stone jar, in a quart of boiling water. Dissolve one-half pound of chlorid of lime in two quarts of cold water. When the dissolved portion has settled, carefully pour the clear liquid into the dissolved soda. Bottle and keep in a cool, dark place.

#### Kinds of Stains

Stains which bother in the laundry are of three kinds, i. e., those caused by vegetable growth, those from actual chemical compounds, and those caused by a deposit of small, solid particles.

Mildew is perhaps the stain which puzzles the housekeeper the most. It is the most common type caused by vegetable growth. When this stain is examined under the microscope, one can see a network of tiny tendrils which cannot be seen without the aid of the microscope. On the ends of some of these tendrils can be seen small cup-shaped organs which hold small seeds or spores, which scatter

over the cloth and start new plants. This is the way the mildew stains spread all thru a garment. These little tendrils will, if given time, find their way thru many layers of the material.

Oxygen will destroy the mildew plant, but it will thrive in a damp, warm place. To remove mildew from a garment, first give it a thoro airing and then place in boiling water. After it has been placed in boiling water, the character of the stain is changed and it is now a chemical compound, for the mold has produced a dye. A bleaching process has to be resorted to now to remove the stain. Soak the garment in equal quantities of hot water and javelle water until the stain disappears; thoro rinse in three waters; then rinse in water to which a little ammonia has been added.

In most all processes of bleaching an acid is formed which will weaken the fibers of the cloth and, if very strong, will destroy them, unless quickly neutralized by an alkali. Ammonia or washing soda solution are the best to use for this purpose.

LOTTA I. CRAWFORD,  
Assistant, Department of Domestic Science, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

A mill at Great Barrington, Mass., was shut down in a most unusual manner a few weeks ago, when water bugs, crowding into the space around the engine stop push button, produced a short circuit and the consequent stoppage.

Within the last eight years the number of harness-using animals in this country has increased by more than 8,237,000.

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

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LAREDO, Texas, April 15.—The recent rains having filled all the stock tanks in Webb county, saved the ranch-

men from shipping off nearly all their cattle to prevent them from perishing for want of water.

## HORSES

### Handling a Balking Horse

Farmers know that a balky horse that lies down when you want him to pull is about the most exasperating animal in creation.

What would you do in a case of that kind? Whipping does no good. Try all the tricks of the jockey and some horses refuse to move. Would you be cruel to a beast that has a bad trick simply because some senseless driver has overloaded or abused the poor animal? No, friends, don't be mean just because the animal is.

Sometimes a balky horse is started by diverting his attention a moment by picking up a foot or adjusting the collar—anything that makes him forget that he has a grudge against you. Sometimes the load is too heavy or stuck in a chuck hole. Rest the team a moment, fuss around the balky horse a bit, swing the team to right or left quickly, and have some one give a lift at the wheel. Don't teach a good horse to balk just at that critical moment by whipping him when he's doing all he can. If he refuses to go then—well, the David Harum method never fails. Tie the horse right there and wait till he is ready to go. Wait all night, next day, too, if necessary. Try him now and then—if the load is not actually stuck so no horse can start it—and so long as he refuses to start again, tie him and let him stay alone. Take the other horse to the barn of course. If where no one will interfere—out in the field or timber—then you don't need to stay and watch. But if some humane person is liable to come along and upset your cure, then you had better stay around where you can explain the situation. One good lesson usually cures a most persistent balker.

### The Mated Team

A good team is more than just two horses. They may be very scrubby looking or bred, they may be of different colors and size, yet be a perfect match as a work team. They may be of same breeding, weight, color, and of the plumpest and sleekest form, yet be a very poorly matched team, remarks Agricultural Epitomist.

A good team is a pair, one may be mule and one horse, one mule and the other an ox, that work together in harmony. In fact, a good team is just like a perfectly mated man and wife, living and working in harmony.

How often we see on horse continually nagging the other, or one always pulling a few inches ahead or one continually tossing the head and jerking the reins on the other. One may always pull away from the pole or one crowd it; one may bite back at the other when turning a corner.

A good match is when two animals of like good dispositions and habits, of equal gait and equal horse sense, work in harmony.

It makes the work easier for both horses and the driver. It enables the driver to do more and better work. It makes him a lover of horses and a good teamster instead of a cranky hater of them.

Many a team is jerked and yelled at and pounded around because the horses do not act together and the driver gets out of patience with them. It is very exasperating to work a poorly matched team.

So we urge that you study your horses and try and match them for work. When matched never change about. Two horses, tho they may not agree very well, become attached to each other and after learning each other's ways get along pretty well.

A change upsets the whole business. They don't fit each other any more than one horse's harness will fit another.

### Breed Registered Stock

In no class of animals has there been more indifference shown than in raising full-blood draft horses. Nearly all the draft animals in the United States are the progeny of imported sires crossed on grade mares. The foundation stock of the improved breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs were imported animals, but the importations included females as well as males as the nucleus of the present flocks and herds. There has been no suspension of importations of superior males of the different breeds of registered stock and a constant effort is made to elevate the standard of pure breeding.

Within the last five years importers of draft horses have made many purchases of registered mares as well as stallions to encourage domestic breeding of registered draft horses. With a climate and soil admirably adapted to the production of the best class of draft horses farmers should encourage the importation of more mares for

pure-bred breeding operations. The demand for draft stallions constantly increases in the western breeding districts and millions of dollars is annually paid to the breeders of Europe to supply the demand. Part of this inquiry might be filled by domestic-bred draft horses if more attention were given to pure-bred breeding.

Importers are to be commended for their enterprise and encouraged to bring over mares as well as stallions. It is with importers more than any other class that the expansion of pure breeding can be encouraged. It will take many years of pure breeding to supply the domestic demand and there would be but little diminution in the volume of importations for a score of years.

The stallions imported are the best males of the draft breeds produced. Only a small per cent of the draft foals dropped in Europe annually are reserved for breeding purposes, the residue being emasculated and comprise the fine draft geldings that perform the industrial work of European cities. With the same class of mares and sires as are in the best studs of Europe it is probable that American breeders would not produce as many good stallions as are imported, for the reason there would be a strong temptation to keep every colt entire for breeding service rather than relegate him to industrial use if he shows slight physical imperfections.

Unquestionably as fine stallions as are produced in Europe are annually imported into the United States, and if high-class draft mares were also imported in fair volume the registered draft horse industry would soon become established on a firm domestic basis. There is as much encouragement from the profit viewpoint to develop pure-bred draft horse husbandry in this country as any other class of pure-bred live stock. There is money in the industry to be made by importers of registered draft mares, and no branch of animal industry presents a more attractive field of profit to husbandry than raising pure-bred draft horses.—Drovers' Journal.

### Quiet Horsemen Best

The man of few words generally gets the best service from his horses and it will generally be found that silent men are the best horsemen. A prominent turfman claims that without saying a word or making a move he can get more speed from his horse than those who yell and make all sorts of demonstrations in order to coax the animal along. The average horse understands only a few things thoroly, which consist of commands imparted both by word of mouth or by means of the reins. The excited driver who yells and jerks will generally serve to get the beast nervous and there is perhaps no animal on earth more inclined to nervousness than the horse. It may be readily seen, remarks the Journal of Agriculture, that keeping cool when driving is always best and by creating this habit one will save a great many exasperating occurrences and get better service out of the horse into the bargain, because a horse's instinct is greater than that of men.

## "FRUIT JAR" WHISKY

### FOR THE HOME

Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc. A tablespoonful will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood.

AS A BEVERAGE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

\$4.00 per gallon, express prepaid.

**OLD COLONY CANNERY**

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Box 704.

# Range

## Bandera County

Splendid rains have fallen all over this section within the last few days. Crops could hardly be more promising and our people were perhaps never more hopeful.

C. E. Lewis sold last week to Messrs. Haby and Burrell of Castroville 350 2 and 3-year-old steers.—Bandera Enterprise.

## Pecos County

C. C. Rollins reports that he has just finished a 250-foot well at the ranch, having 160 feet of water. E. W. McKenzie and Gibson & Balridge are preparing to start to Kansas this week with their steers.

Barton Williams was in from the Crawford ranch this week and reports things flourishing at the ranch. He says the calf crop is unusually good this spring and everything looks good. Wilber Wadley was in town yesterday from the Scharbauer ranch and reports that water is very scarce at the ranch, which will necessitate the moving of about 1,500 head of cattle at once.

E. E. Townsend passed thru town Wednesday, en route to the ranch from Pyote, where he had been to deliver the balance of the steers from the Elsinore ranch. The herd stampeded on the road and demolished quite a bit of fence, but no further serious damage was reported. Nearly all the animals were recovered.

R. H. Crosby was in the city Tuesday, having just returned from delivering their steers. Mr. Crosby states that he never had a more enjoyable time than at the recent cattlemen's convention at San Antonio. It was the first convention he had been to in many years and therefore the first time he had had the pleasure of seeing the old-timers who used to go up the trail from West Texas before the coming of the steam horse.

Clarence Scharbauer came in Wednesday from Midland to look after his interests here. He reports the Midland country in fine condition. "Plenty of rain, range splendid, cattle in good condition and stockmen happy," said he. Mr. Scharbauer says for the present that he expects to move about 1,500 head of stuff from here to Odessa. But that as soon as we have a good general rain in this section he will move them back.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

## Sutton County

S. H. Stokes bought 100 head of Territory cows this week from W. A. Miers at \$11.50 per head. He also bought fifty head from Mrs. F. M. Wyatt at the same price. These cows are to be delivered at the Stokes ranch.

J. A. Cope & Co., Sonora commission men, report the following sales this week: For H. P. Opp to W. A. Glasscock, 400 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at private terms; to W. A.

## STRONG AS A MULE

### Farmer Gets Power from Food

Anyone can better his condition, if eating improper food, by changing to the right kind.

It is becoming well known among all classes of people in this country, that strength of mind and body come from the nourishment that is taken into the system in the form of food.

A cowboy whose stomach got all out of order on a ranch, went to farming and incidentally found the cause of his trouble and the way out of it. He writes:

"I was raised on a cow ranch, lived like the rest on beef and potatoes, often eating too much, until my stomach became so weak and I was so run down I had to quit the job.

"Then I tried farming, but did not get any better. My nerves were all unstrung and I could not sleep at night. A year ago I saw an ad. about Grape-Nuts being such a wonderful food, and told my wife I was going to try it.

"So I bought a box of Grape-Nuts and by the time I had used this food two weeks, the weakness began to leave my stomach.

"Now I weigh 184 lbs., and am as strong as a mule. We eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and I also take some as a lunch between meals. I must say that Grape-Nuts is the best food there is, and nearly everyone in town, seeing my improvement, has taken to eating it."

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

Glasscock for Walter Olliver of Schleicher county, 270 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at private terms.

Theo Savell and Dudley Yaws made a visit to the lower part of the country the first of the week, where Dudley passed on and received the cows recently purchased by C. C. Yaws & Sons.

M. V. Sessom was in from the ranch the first of the week after herders. He reports a lamb crop of 95 per cent.

It was a glorious rain! Thursday and Friday nights the rainfall in the Sonora country was something over three inches.

Martin & Wardlaw, Sonora commission men, report the following sales this week: For G. W. Whitehead & Sons to L. L. Russell of Menard county, 800 head of steers, 3s and up, at \$22 per head for 3s and \$27.50 per head for the ups.—Sonora Sun.

## Swisher County

From Wednesday night until this morning gentle tho copious showers have been visiting Swisher county, which we understand are general throughout the Plains country. Don't understand us to say that we have had one of those old-fashioned sizzling-souzzling rains, calculated to drown somebody, for we haven't—we've had some of those nice, gentle, refreshing, growing April showers, for which the plains country is conspicuous—the ground absorbing every drop as it fell. At no time since wheat was planted have we suffered for rain this season, and these rains, coming as they did, will guarantee Swisher county a bumper wheat and oats crop, besides getting the ground in fine condition for the planting of gardens and other crops.—Tulia Standard.

## Brewster County

W. S. Dunbar was in town Monday and purchased a carload of registered Herefords shipped from Missouri. There are twenty-six cows and four bulls and the price paid was \$3,000. Mr. Dunbar now has the herd on the way to his ranch thirty-five miles northeast of town.—Alpine Times.

## Stock Yard Notes

Maxwell Brothers sold a load of 169-pound hogs at \$5.50 from Konawa, Okla.

C. Shuman of Carnegie, Okla., sold eighty-seven hogs of 216 pounds average at \$5.65.

S. T. Shropshire of Mitchell county sold forty calves of 210 pounds at \$3.85. George R. Beeler, Ninnekah, Okla., sold sixty-seven hogs, averaging 302, at \$5.77½.

Gus Armin of Uvalde county sold fifty-one steers of 819 pounds at \$3.70 and a stag of 860 at \$3.

B. F. Gearhart, a regular shipper from Collin county, sold a load of 200-pound hogs at \$5.60.

T. C. Westbrook sold eighteen steers at 844 pounds at \$5 and two cows of 880 at \$3.25, from McLennan county.

A. B. Thomas topped the steer market last Tuesday with a load from Ninnekah, Okla., of 1,034 pounds average at \$6.20. He also sold three of 950 at \$5 and a heifer of 770 at \$5.50.

J. M. Hughes was on the market with a load of 189-pound hogs from Ryan, Okla., that brought \$5.62½.

W. H. Kuykendall, a LaSalle county shipper, sold twenty-seven steers of 921 pounds at \$4.40 and thirty cows of 717 at \$3.

Tom Ellison, shipping from Canute, Okla., sold sixty-six hogs, average 281, at \$5.77½ and ninety-three, averaging 186, at \$5.60.

M. R. Manning sent in from Aline, Okla., ninety hogs of 205 pounds that brought \$5.62½ and ninety-four of 196 that brought \$5.65.

Coleman, Garcia & Co. shipped steers in from LaSalle county. They sold fifty-nine of 763 pounds at \$3.40 and eighteen of 927 at \$3.25.

J. D. Boshier sent in a mixed shipment of hogs and sheep from Dallas county. He sold eighteen woolled lambs of 100 pounds at \$5.75 and forty-one hogs of 208 at \$5.80.

Ed Williams was on the market with a load of corn steers from Rush Springs, Okla., of 909 pounds that brought \$6.

W. A. Branch sent in from Matagorda county a load of calves, averaging 212, that brought \$4.25, with ten of 276 at \$3.

Blocker & Ford, Maverick county shippers, sold 119 steers of 929 pounds average, at \$4.25.

W. R. Bigham sold fifty-three cows of 727 pounds average at \$3.35, thirty of 773 at \$3, and nine heifers of 417 at \$3.10. They were from Uvalde county.

Colonel J. F. Hovenkamp returned Tuesday from a business trip thru Jack county, and reports that for once to his certain knowledge the free county of Jack has rain—yes, a-plenty, and some to spare. He says live stock and crops are in the best feather, and the people are happy.



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

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

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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

# HOGS

## Green Pasture for Hogs

From a bulletin of the Missouri experiment station:

It is not safe or even desirable to rely on a single crop, excepting alfalfa, where it is an assured success, to furnish pasture for our hogs thruout the entire season. It is better to arrange for a succession of pastures from the beginning of the season until the hogs are ready for market, making the feed richer and more concentrated toward the close of the season and as we approach the finishing or fattening period. For this purpose the following crops are recommended: Red clover, cowpeas and soy beans.

Cowpeas—To provide a crop of cowpeas in the best condition for the hogs, it will be necessary to select some very early maturing sort and sow rather earlier than is advised for a general crop. For this purpose the New Era, Sherman's Northern Prolific or Warren's Extra Early are recommended. To be sown about the middle of corn planting time, in rows about thirty inches apart, and cultivated shallow and level as often as is necessary to hold the weeds in check. For the best results the hogs should not be turned on the peas until the first pods are turning yellow. They will, however, make good pasture before this time, and if the hogs are needing pasture it is not advised to wait until that stage of maturity. A larger area of cowpeas for hogs should be sown about the end of corn planting time, and for this purpose the Whippoorwill variety is to be recommended, or a second sowing of the New Era may be made. These may be sown broadcast and covered with a spring tooth harrow, or what is better, sown with a grain drill, letting all hoes run, using from a bushel to a bushel and a half seed to the acre. They will require no subsequent cultivation and will come on about the time the earlier varieties mentioned have been eaten down. It is considered still better and more economical of seed to sow in rows and cultivate as above suggested.

Soy Beans—As a grain crop to use in connection with corn for crowding the spring crop of pigs to market, the soy bean is a very valuable crop. It is essentially a grain plant, very rich in protein, and while the hogs are running on soy beans they should have access to corn to balance the ration. While the corn does not contain enough protein for the best results, soy beans

contain more than is profitable to feed and the combination of the two grains is therefore much better. The soy bean matures about the same time as a medium early corn, like Reid's yellow dent, and the two crops could be grown in the same field so that the hogs could have access to both without further labor. If this is not feasible, the corn should be thrown to the hogs every day. The early yellow variety is recommended, sown in drills about thirty to forty inches apart, using about three pecks to the acre, and cultivate shallow until the plants completely shade the ground. The hogs should be turned in when the first pods begin to ripen.

The soy bean is regarded as somewhat better adapted for finishing a bunch of hogs than the cowpea; at the same time, if one does not care to bother with so many different crops, the cowpea may be used with satisfactory results.

For brood sows in winter and very early spring, it is always advisable to give them access to a piece of early sown wheat or rye, and to let them have a limited amount of nicely cured clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay by way of variety of feed. Sorghum stalks grown as is customary for the production of syrup, in limited quantity, make an excellent addition to the ration. The main thing to be avoided in carrying hogs of this sort thru the winter is a straight corn diet. The greater the variety of cheap materials like these, the better the sows will do.

## HOGS BRING \$18 A HEAD

Hogs at \$18.08 per head, more than the price of the average two-year-old steer, is a record made by a car of 329-pound swine received in Fort Worth during the past week from the Panhandle. In all thirty-seven carloads of porkers have been received so far in April from that section alone, from points along the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad. Alfalfa-raised hogs in the Llano Estacado country are fast coming to the front as a paying industry and more land is being devoted each season to hog raising.

## LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

For several months cow prices have been relatively higher than any other class of cattle. They are now the highest they have been since 1902 and far above the average for this time of the year. Conditions have been rather unusual they have brought this about. In the first place, cows and heifers of good quality are scarce. That is one reason for the advance. In the second place the demand for light cuts of meat has been intensified by the sharp advance in the market, causing the consuming public to seek the less expensive cuts. Packers are showing a strong preference for the little 800 to 1,000-pound stock of good quality. Yearling steers fat enough to be desirable would sell too high, consequently buyers are after the good heifers and cows. They can make more money in that class of beef and find a ready sale for it, while they are not able to get rid of the big cuts at all. Local meat retailers say they cannot sell heavy roasts and large steaks and therefore don't want big carcasses. Packers' coolers are full of big carcasses and for that reason they are discriminating against the heavy cattle. It is very evident that good cows and heifers are going to be popular all summer.—Chicago Live Stock World.

R. R. Russell is back home from Runnels county. A telegram from Balingier in yesterday's Express stated that the Blocker & Russell herd was in better shape than any herd in that section for twenty-five years, and Mr. Russell modestly acknowledged that everything up there looked mighty good to him. In reply to an inquiry he said that Russell Brothers had completed their shipments to Oklahoma. "And we experienced no difficulty," he said, "in securing good service from the railroads, both in the matter of supplying cars and maintaining satisfactory schedules in getting cattle to destination. The loss has been comparatively nothing, as the cattle were strong and the weather thruout the movement favorable. Of course we are making no prediction on prices, but of one thing I feel reasonably sure, and that is that there will be some good cattle ready for market about as early as has been recorded in history.—San Antonio Express.

President Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has received a very cordial invitation to meet with the cattle raisers of the Panhandle in Amarillo next week, but he said Thursday that, while he would be delighted to accept, he was afraid he would be unable to get away. He did not say so, but it is more than likely that they wanted to swell the attendance at the meeting by giving out the information that he would make the North Texas cattlemen a speech. He said yesterday: "Good rains have visited the Panhandle country, and this is one sure sign that the meeting in Amarillo will be a success. I expect to hear that considerable trading was done with the northwestern buyers at good strong prices. The buyers get a benefit when they pay stronger prices after a good rain than they would pay when the country was dry, for the cattle will be in better shape to stand the trip at shipping time."—San Antonio Express.

William J. Cummings & Son, the Hereford breeders at Lawrence, Kan., have sold their entire holdings of Hereford cattle—fifty head—to J. P. Cudahy of Kansas City. The herd will be taken to Mr. Cudahy's farm at Belton, Mo. The Belton farm is more generally known as the Harrelson farm and passed into the hands of Mr. Cudahy some months ago. Mr. Cudahy is feeling about 1,200 head of steers on the farm at present, besides caring for a few choice registered Herefords. He proposes to build up on this farm a high class herd. The fifty head in this purchase from Messrs. Cummings includes thirty mature cows, twenty of which were Armour bred and ten head were imported. They include cows bred by such noted English breeders as Messrs. Smith, Knott, Fenn and Pitt. A few of the younger cattle in the purchase are sons of the Beau Brummel bull, Ten Strike, formerly owned by John Hufson of Canyon City, Texas.

St. Paul, Minn.—On account of the large number of cattle, which have been held over for the spring markets in Montana the shipments from that section promise to be much heavier than usual. It is reported that from 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle have been penned for shipment in the Big Hole country. Normally the heaviest shipments of cattle take place in the fall and begin about the middle of

August, extending thru several weeks. This year, on account of the exceptional mildness of the winter, the big shipments will commence in July and will be much heavier than ordinary.

The total shipments from Montana last year was 214,842 of cattle, of which 203,827 were sent to Eastern markets, 10,815 to Western markets and about 50,000 were retained for home consumption. The shipments of horses were 26,000 head, a decrease of 3,000 on the previous year.

Ora Haley, a wealthy and prominent Wyoming stock owner, well known in Denver, and J. I. Rowell, a well known cattleman of Longmont, pleaded guilty in the federal court yesterday to indictments charging them with fencing public lands and were each fined \$100 and costs. The indictments were returned last January and the cases were set for trial next month, but the men decided that it would be useless to make any further fight. District Attorney Ward informed Judge Lewis that Haley had complied with an order to remove fences by which he had inclosed about 10,000 acres of public lands in Wyoming and had voluntarily removed the fences he had erected in Larimer county inclosing about 1,500 acres. In view of these facts he asked for leniency. A similar statement was made on Rowell's behalf.

Meat forms a larger part of the food of the people of this country than is the case with any other country except Australia. Two recent estimates in the department of agriculture have placed the total consumption of meat (in terms of dressed weight) in the United States for the census year 1900 at 13,611,703,000 pounds and 14,116,886,000 pounds respectively. The first of these does not include lard, while the other does. These estimates represent a per capita consumption of 179 pounds in the one case and 186 pounds in the other. It is calculated that meat constitutes about 30 per cent of our total nutritive material and costs about 30 per cent of the total.

The department of agriculture has issued a statement to the effect that 2,203,000 cattle, 342,000 horses, 2,478,000 sheep and 2,940,000 hogs died from April 1 last year to April 1 this year from disease and exposure. Averaging the horses at \$25 per head, the cattle at \$15, the sheep at \$3 and the hogs at \$10, the total loss figures up \$78,429,000. The loss of horses and hogs is attributed solely to disease, while the loss of cattle is given as 1.2 per cent and loss of sheep 2.3 per cent to exposure and 1.9 to disease, posture and 2.2 to disease.

Less beef, pork and mutton is being consumed by the people of the United States, per capita, at this moment than at any time since the present method of distribution was established. At every live stock market in the West the volume of business has been contracted alarmingly. Packers' purchases are woefully small and shipping demand has diminished in the same proportion.

Reports from the Western ranges so far this season have all been highly favorable. Cattle and sheep have come thru with the minimum of loss and are now in fine shape to stand the late spring storms. It looks very much like another year of prosperity for the West.

H. B. Woodley had 750 head of sheep on the Fort Worth market Monday which sold at the top price of the day, \$5.25. The average weight was 90 pounds. There is some consolation in getting the best price, but Mr. Woodley only regrets that he did not get them there last week, while the price was about 40 cents higher.—San Antonio Express.

W. A. Lowe has had some cheering news of rain down in McMullen county, but up to yesterday morning he had not learned just how much of his ranch was covered. He expressed his willingness to have a few boats built if necessary for the use of his fence riders if the situation should grow so serious as that.—San Antonio Express.

R. B. Pumphrey returned Tuesday morning from Cotulla. "Two and a half inches of rain fell down there," said he, "but I did not learn how much country was covered nor whether plenty of stock water was distributed, but that the rain has been worth a mint of money to the country cannot be denied."—San Antonio Express.

B. A. Jarboe of Coffeyville, Kas., is back in the city figuring with a few cattlemen who have been thinking of moving some stuff to Oklahoma pas-

## Whose Say-so Is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone and exclusively as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives.

Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to the above rule. Their claim to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their owners' and makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle-wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confiding, open, honest statement of their full composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

WHAT THEY CURE. People often ask "What do Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines—'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' cure?"

Briefly, the answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, or invigorator, and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder curing a large percentage of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous diarrhea), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections, it is generally successful in affecting cures. In fact the "Golden Medical Discovery" is without doubt, the most successful constitutional remedy for all forms of catarrhal diseases known to modern medical science. In Chronic Nasal Catarrh Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid should be used for washing and cleansing out the nasal passages while taking the "Discovery" for its blood cleansing and specific, healing effects upon the mucous lining membranes. This combined local and general treatment will cure a very large percentage of the worst cases of chronic nasal catarrh, no matter of how many years' standing they may be.

As to the "Favorite Prescription," it is advised for the cure of one class of diseases only—those weaknesses, derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. It is a powerful, yet gently acting tonic and nerve.

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

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most of our obstinate and most fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and, in confirmation of this firm conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weakness and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of leucorrhoea, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines had failed.

Both these world-famed medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots, found in our American forests. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. What is said of their power to cure the several diseases for which they are advised may be easily learned by sending your name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little booklet which he has compiled, containing copious extracts from numerous standard medical books, which are consulted as authorities by physicians of the several schools of practice for their guidance in prescribing. It is FREE TO ALL. A postal card request will bring it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the original Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce, over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—

tures, as he has some pasture to spare up there. The rains of the past few days have enabled some of the contemplated shippers to keep their cattle at home. The rains, while quite general, may in some instances not have been sufficiently heavy in some sections to provide the necessary stock water, and it is only from these sections that a movement is probable, except where pasture has already been leased in Oklahoma.—San Antonio Express.

## Big Hogs Not Wanted

This is the season of change in the hog market, and, as usual at this time of the year, packers are discriminating against stags, odds and ends, rough packers and in fact big hogs of all kinds. Trade has gone on a fresh meat basis and will probably stay there the rest of the summer, or at least until provision stocks are materially reduced. For the present, packers are not anxious to put up regular stuff. The annual raid on the winter accumulation of hog product has begun, however. The fact that the cash trade in the South is good enough to force packers in the market to buy in their future ribs is a new feature on this crop. It means that if that trade continues to improve as it should, holders will get

better prices, as the ribs in the stock are still closely hedged by the packers, both there and in the West, and at present prices of hogs in the pit is the best place to cover them.

## Durocs in the Lead in Indiana

According to the Indiana statistics bureau there are more Duroc Jersey hogs in that state than of any other breed. The figures given for last year show that in Indiana there were 4,813 pure bred Berkshires, 7,189 Chesters, 26,837 Durics, 240 Essex, 337 Hampshires, 24,753 Poland Chinas, 21 Suffolks, 47 Victorias, 76 Tamworths, 168 Yorkshires and 229 mule-footed hogs.

The population of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) in 1906 was 909,600.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm work and safe education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

**YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Catalogue sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE Department L. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## ALL ABOUT THE FARM

### Soils for Cowpeas

In 1904 cowpeas and soy beans were compared in general farm work on bottom and upland soil. The bottom land was seeded May 5 and the upland June 30. In both trials cowpeas gave much the heavier yields of cured hay per acre. This has also been the experience of the Indiana station, where the cowpeas produced twice as much hay and not half as much grain as the soy bean. Heavy rains interfered with the crops on the bottom land, and hence the late planting on the upland soil gave the better results, especially in grain production. The soy bean stood the excessively moist conditions better than the cowpeas. Both crops are also quite drought resistant, the power of endurance being a little greater in the soy beans than in the cowpea.

Both crops are generally drilled in rows 24 to 36 inches apart. At the Indiana station the common wheat drill was found the most convenient and most satisfactory machine for doing this work. It is recommended that for the medium-sized varieties the drill be set at 2 bushels per acre on the wheat scale, and using the first, fifth and ninth holes, thus making the drills 32 inches apart for soy beans, or the first, fourth, seventh and tenth holes, making the drills 24 inches apart for cowpeas. The 32-inch drills require about 23 pounds of seed per acre and the 24-inch drills about 30 pounds. For the smaller seeds the drills should be set at about 2 pecks less per acre on the wheat scale. In 1904 at the Oklahoma station soy beans in rows 24 inches apart gave an average yield of 8.6 bushels of grain and 0.77 ton of straw per acre, while a 32-inch planting produced 10 bushels of seed and 0.89 ton of straw. The average results for three years of experiments in methods of planting soy beans for seed production at the Indiana station show that drills 32 inches apart and cultivated produced the best yields. Tests at different stations indicate that both crops are sensitive to crowding. In this particular experiment at the Indiana station 32-inch drills with cultivation gave an average yield of 21.3 bushels per acre, 24-inch drills with cultivation 20.4 bushels, 8-inch drills with no cultivation, 15.6 bushels, and broadcasted plots 10.7 bushels.

Directions for harvesting given by the Indiana station state that when the soy bean is desired for hay the crop should be cut when the pods are about half filled and dried and then handled much as peavine hay. It was found, however, that the soy bean is not to be recommended for haymaking, being more distinctively a grain crop, and that the cowpea is much more satisfactory for this purpose. When grown for the grain the soy bean should be harvested as soon as three-fourths of the leaves have fallen and the majority of the pods have attained a brownish color. The crop must not be allowed to ripen too thoroughly, as the pods then have a tendency to burst open and scatter their seeds. The Medium Green, the Very Dwarf Brown, and the Ogema soy bean were found to be particularly given to scattering, while the Ito San, Early Brown, and Medium Early Yellow were less liable to loss in this way.

The cowpea should be cut for hay or for soiling when the first pods begin to ripen.

The Oklahoma station found that the use of a machine for thrashing the cowpeas, even after blank concaves had been put in and some of the teeth of the cylinder removed and the speed of the machine reduced, was not very successful, a large percentage of the grain being broken and spoiled for planting. It is suggested that thrashing the seed with a flail will give better results and will cost approximately from 6 to 8 cents per bushels as compared with 4 to 5 cents for machine thrashing. The soy bean is not so brittle as the cowpea and can be readily thrashed with the machine, provided the precautions above mentioned are taken.

With reference to varieties, the Oklahoma station states that Medium Green, Early White, Ito San, Medium Yellow, and Black soy bean varieties ripen early and mature even in sections where the growing period is much shorter than in Oklahoma. Of the different varieties of soy beans tested at the Indiana station, the most productive varieties were Medium Green, with an average yield for four years of 22.2 bushels; Early Brown, with 21.5 bushels; Ito San, with 21 bushels; and Medium Early Yellow, with 20.2 bushels per acre. Tests of several varieties of cowpeas made by this station showed that the California Black-eye ranked first in earliness, requiring only 112 days to ripen as compared with 142 days for other sorts in the

est. The White Era and Whiporwill gave the largest yields of grain and the Iron was the best producer of forage. A number of varieties of cowpeas were grown for two years at the Indiana station, and of these the leading varieties with their average yields of hay per acre annually were as follows: Clay, 7,600 pounds; Iron, 7,400 pounds; Warren, 6,500 pounds, and New Era, 6,450 pounds.

The complaint is sometimes made that the soy bean does not enrich the soil to the same extent as does the culture of the cowpea. Judging from the chemical composition of the two crops it seems possible that when both crops are removed from the soil the soy bean carries away a greater quantity of fertility, because the grain is so much richer in nitrogen than the grain of the cowpea. If, however, both crops are used for green manuring, their chemical composition can not produce a wide difference in soil improvement. The higher nitrogen content of the soy bean seed is offset by heavier yields of green material in case of the cowpea.

### Grounding Wire Fences

In a bulletin from the Michigan experiment station L. J. Smith, instructor in farm mechanics, says that since the introduction of wire fences an increasing amount of stock has been killed in the fields by lightning striking the fences. While the danger season is over for this year it would be well for farmers to read what Mr. Smith says on this subject and prepare for next year. He says:

"We learn from the weather bureau that in 1898 it collected reported which showed that in Iowa 73 per cent of the damaging strokes fell upon live stock. Animals to the value of \$6,897 were killed in 153 strokes of lightning. These reports showed the interesting fact that of 266 head of live stock killed by lightning 118 were found in close contact with wire fences and also that these fences were not provided with ground wires. That is to say, 44 per cent of the losses of stock may be caused by contact with wires charged with electricity. It is quite evident that a considerable percentage of the damage may be avoided by the use of ground wires at frequent intervals in the construction of wire fences.

"During 1898 Michigan lost live stock to the value of \$1,695 by thirty-four lightning strokes. Her smaller loss, compared with Iowa, was doubtless due to the smaller number of wire fences used at that time.

"The grounding of fence wire is a very simple and inexpensive matter. All that is needed is to force a pointed rod down about three feet along the outside of every fifth or sixth post, and put down a piece of No. 9 or No. 10 galvanized wire long enough to reach the top of the post. Then fasten the wire with staples so that it is in contact with all the horizontal fence wires. If the fence is being put in such a wire may be stapled to the post before it is put in the ground. These ground wires should not be farther apart than seventy-five or eighty feet."

### The Green Bug

During these spring months the farmers will doubtless watch their grain crops with some anxiety for the appearance of the "green bug," which did so much injury last spring. While we do not wish to foster lack of diligence, it is not too much to say that unless the peculiar weather conditions of last year are repeated this spring, there will be little or no injury from this pest.

The "green bug" is, in fact, a plant louse, and does not differ greatly in its life history from a great many other kinds of this destructive group of insects. Eggs are laid during the fall on the green plants and the insects pass the winter in this stage. Early in the spring the eggs hatch. The lice which come from these eggs are all females and give birth to living young. The young attain maturity in eight days and immediately begin to reproduce at an astonishing rate. The production of female generations continues thruout the summer and the sexual generations appear only in the fall, at which time the eggs are laid.

The only reason that the "green bugs" do not take the crops every year is because they are held in check by their natural enemies. The chief of these are the lady bird, beetles, and parasites which are so small that they can live the entire grub state of their lives within the body of a single louse.

The lady bird beetles are sometimes mistaken for the real pests, and have been sent to the Colorado Agricultural

## YOU NEED THE BEST

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



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

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

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

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

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College with the statement that they were injuring the grain.

We owe most of our immunity to the tiny, wasplike parasites. As already stated, the eggs of the "green bug" hatch early and the insects will thrive abundantly in temperatures varying from freezing to one hundred degrees. The parasites prefer warmer weather and do not become active until the thermometer reaches fifty-six degrees. Consequently, during the spring weather, the lice increase in immense numbers because the parasite is unable to keep it in check. In ordinary seasons this period is comparatively short, but if we have a warm winter, followed by a cold spring, it is protected until the lice are sufficiently numerous to kill the grain. There have been but three serious outbreaks of this pest during the past eighteen years, and in every case it has been in seasons of mild winters followed by cold spring weather.

There are two forms of females to be found in the fields. Some have wings and others are wingless. The pest spreads from place to place by means of the winged forms which are carried long distances by the prevailing winds. Fortunately the parasites are spread by the same means, so that the remedy appears with the disease.

The lice attack growing wheat, oats, barley, and rye, and are most abundant in localities where these crops are grown in extended areas. During the summer the lice live upon a number of plants of the grass family, among which are orchard grass, corn, marsh foxtail, and blue grass.

During last spring the United States government and the University of Kansas performed a large number of experiments by introducing the parasites into infested localities. At Wellington, Kan., the government introduced parasites in one field to the number of at least two and a half million. Very careful watch was kept over this and other experiments and the conclusions reached were that no practical benefits resulted. The newspapers a year ago were filled with glowing accounts of these experiments, but farmers should not be misled by statements which were made before the actual results were known.

There are very few practical remedies that can be applied in any but southern localities. Early planted wheat suffers less than late planted or that which has been pastured during the winter. It appears that both fall irrigation and good fertilization lessen the injury. If the insects ap-

pear, the only recourse for the farmer is to plow the field under after the wheat crop has been destroyed and replant.

In Texas and Louisiana, the lice sometimes appear in the fall and injure the fields in patches. Such places may be covered with straw and burned over, killing both wheat and lice. This will prevent a spread of the pest in the spring. S. ARTHUR JOHNSON, Associate Professor of Zoology, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

## Panhandle Cattle Movement Begins

### Denver Road Has Orders for One Thousand Cars

AMARILLO, Texas, April 18.—Favorable range conditions thru the winter here and an early spring in the summer pasture country in Kansas is bringing on an early movement of cattle shipments to the summer pastures. The Denver road has orders already for 1,000 cars this month and other roads also have orders booked for use in the next few weeks.

Landegrin Brothers of Vega are the largest shippers at present. They will ship from Tascosa 200 cars of stock to Kansas pastures. This shipment, like the majority of cattle shipments on the Denver, will be transferred to the Santa Fe here.

### SAN ANTONIO-SPRING CARNIVAL

April 20 to 25, 1908. Six days of the grandest entertainment ever given. Among the leading features are THE GRAND NOVTURNAL PARADE, KNIGHTS OF OMALA, APRIL 20; THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS, APRIL 24; MUSIC FESTIVAL, APRIL 23-24; THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY participating with 70 pieces and 200 trained voices. Every day, Military Parades, Sham Battles, Balloon Ascensions and everything making for a good time. Low Excursion Rates. For particulars see I. & G. N. R. R. Agent.

# LIVESTOCK JUDGING

By W. J. Kennedy

To Stockman-Journal Readers:

At the beginning of 1908 The Stockman-Journal promised its readers this year some new features, and it is pleased to present in this issue one of the first which have been secured, an article on "Judging Live Stock," by W. J. Kennedy, professor of animal husbandry, at the Iowa Agricultural College. The growing importance of the Fort Worth Annual Fat Stock Show and the increasing number of exhibitors makes it necessary for breeders to know more about modern methods of live stock judging. Breeders who do not exhibit will also be interested in these articles for the practical information they contain regarding what to look for in selecting types for herd improvement. As an authority on live stock judging, Professor Kennedy has few equals in the United States. He was selected by the management of the Fort Worth Stock Show to judge the horse classes at the 1908 exhibition and performed that work to universal satisfaction. Professor Kennedy will write exclusively for The Stockman-Journal during 1908 and his articles will appear twice a month. Some futures articles include "Beef Cattle" and "Judging FaCattle." All of these articles will be worth clipping and pasting away for reference.

by W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa Agricultural College.

**Judging Horses**—Horses are by all odds the most difficult of all classes of stock to judge, and systematic methods of work are essential. This is especially true in show ring judging, where there are a large number of entries and a limited amount of time.

The judge usually has horses moved when they first come out; any lameness will easily be noticed. He next has them arranged in line and then begins at one end and examines them as they come.

It is well to approach the horses from the front. Standing at a reasonable distance, he scrutinizes his general bearing and proportion of parts; also notices the straightness of his fore legs and his width of chest and spring of rib. He now approaches closer and observes the head more carefully, noticing the size of the nostrils, the length of the head, the width of the forehead, and the shape, size and rightness or clearness of the eyes. He next steps back a little and drops down so that he can look back between the fore legs at the hocks, and he also views them from a position in front, at a little to one side of the fore limbs. From these two positions any abnormality of the hock can usually be detected, and in making this survey the judge is careful to compare one hock with the other. He next observes the fore limbs closely, and if he notices an enlargement on the inside of the cannon bone, he examines it with his hand for splint. He next notices the feet at the hoof heads, and in hairy-legged horses it is well to examine with the hand for sidebone. The foot is also lifted and its general shape and texture is observed, as well as the size of the frog.

Having completed the inspection from the front, the judge next steps to one side and makes a critical examination of the animal, noticing his length of neck, crest, carriage of the head, slope of shoulder, depth of body, filling of fore flank, shortness of back and shortness and strength of coupling. He also notices upper and lower lines. He also observes the length and levelness of the croup, the set of legs from the side and the muscling of fore arm and gaskins. Next passing to the rear, he takes the spring of rib and general width of the barrel; judges the width and muscling of the crouch, haunch and thighs, and raises the tail to notice the muscling in the hind quarters, between the legs, and also notices the hock at the same time. The straightness of legs is also observed, and the inspection of form is finished. The judge now has the horse moved straight away from him at a walk. This allows him to observe the straightness of movement and the snap



PROF. W. J. KENNEDY

with which the horse picks up his feet; and as the horse is led back toward the judge, the straightness of movement is again observed, and the judge then steps to one side and allows the horse to pass. As he does so the length and balance of stride and the freedom of the knee and hock action is noted. The horse is moved again, this time at the trot, and the same points observed as at the walk. Any tendency toward going wide behind or to throw the front feet out in the manner known as "winging" is readily noticed as the horse moves straight away, and from the side view, overreaching, a short stilted stride, or any tendency to drag the limbs is revealed.

Besides observing the details of action, the judge watches the general carriage, the freedom and buoyancy with which the animal moves off. There should be a spring and snap to the action that arises from an exhilaration of spirit and which reflects the happy poise and vigor of the animal.

Having finished the inspection of the first, he should be sent to the other end of the line and the inspection of the next taken up in the same manner as before.

After all have been inspected in this manner and successively sent to the foot of the line, the judge has a few picked out for a short leet. These he draws out from the rest and makes a more minute examination and comparison of those he has chosen as likely prize winners, until he has definitely decided between them. Good judgment in balancing points is very important just here, for many judges are able to see differences, but go astray in their attempt to estimate the relative importance of these differences.

In actual work in large rings, it is often inadvisable to attempt to move all of the horses. In such cases the judge passes rapidly over the line, picking out those that by reason of unsoundness or deficiencies in conformation are not entitled to be considered. The rest he sends to the head of the line and makes a complete examination of them. This sometimes arouses some protest from exhibitors, who hold that every horse has a right to be shown in action, but in all large rings there are a goodly number that are so clearly lacking in "top" qualifications that it is a waste of time to stop to move them.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the most successful judges follow some definite method of procedure in judging horses, and the plan used by some of the best judges has been roughly outlined in this sketch.

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination  
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**BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**  
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.  
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.  
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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

**Judging Swine**—In judging any class of hogs, it is desirable to go about the work in as systematic a manner as possible in order to do justice to each animal and to make sure that no essential points are overlooked.

The exact procedure may vary with different judges, but each man should have a definite method of work and follow it.

A very satisfactory plan is to approach the hog from the front. From here observe the width of the back, the uniformity of width throughout, the width and smoothness of the shoulders on top, the evenness with which the neck joins the shoulders, the width of the head, its length, and the shape and set of the ears. The presence or absence of wrinkles in the face should also be noticed, and in breeding classes the eyes should be observed. Next, stepping to the side, the dish of the face is easily seen, and the trimness of the jaw, and the way it carries back to the shoulder. The depth and width of the shoulder and the depth of the chest and body are also to be noted, and the strength of the top line and straightness of underline. Far too often there is a droop just back of the shoulders, sometimes so noticeable as to form a crease. Viewed from the side, the top line should rise gradually from the neck to the loin, and then slope very slightly to the tail, thus giving a slightly arched back, with great strength.

The presence of wrinkles is easily seen from the side view and the length of the rump, the width and depth of the ham and the degree to which it fills forward in the stifle should also be carefully observed. A very common fault is a slackness at this last point, and this, combined with a cut up flank, gives a very undesirable appearance to the hind quarter, besides reducing the amount of meat carried in this region. The straightness and length of the legs, the length of pasterns, and the way in which the hog stands up on his toes should be carefully observed, as broken pasterns are far too common in hogs that have been fitted for the show ring.

Passing next to the rear, the width of hind quarter and the filling down between the hind legs should be looked to, and the uniformity of width should again be observed. The back must appear broad and nearly level, or slightly rounding. Any tendency to a roach back—coming to an edge in the middle—should be discriminated against. By stepping slightly to one side—the still keeping to the rear—the straightness with which the side carries down to the belly can be noted. The straightness of the hind legs should be observed, as the hocks are often turned in so much as to give very weak legs.

The opposite side should next be surveyed for the same points as before; and before leaving the animal, the quality, as indicated by the size of bone, and fineness of coat should be noted. In show ring judging, it is frequently advisable to touch the hogs to determine the mellowness of flesh and condition.

The same general procedure should be followed with each animal, and experience will soon enable one to reject the inferior ones after a very brief inspection. The better animals, chosen for the short leet, should be brought as close together as convenient and their points of merit carefully considered. The best one is then chosen—the one most closely approximating the ideal type the judge has in mind—and the others are ranked according to their nearness to the type chosen. Fancy breed points must always receive due consideration, but should never be allowed to outweigh the more important essentials of form, constitution and quality.

**Donley County**

Vince Terry and Crockett Taylor returned last Friday from Buffalo, N. Y., where they had taken a train of cattle for the JA ranch. There were 700 spey-ed heifers in the shipment, which went to ex-Congressman Wadsworth, who will feed them at his ranch in New York state.—Clarendon Banner-Stockman.



**Hides, Wool and Tallow**

Prices paid: Hides, dry flint butcher, 10-lb and up, 9c lb; dry flint fallen, 8c; light dry flint, 7c; green salted, 40-lb and up, 3½c; green salted, under 40-lb, 3c; dead green, all grades, 2c; horse hides, green salted, \$1@2 each; wool, light medium, 12-mos., 15@17c; light medium, 6-mos, 12@15c; fine, 9@18c; heavy fine, 7@9c; burry, 3@7c less.

**Fruits**

Oranges, according to quality, per dozen, 25@60c; tangerines, per dozen, 30c; lemons, dozen, 25c; bananas, dozen, 25c; apples, according to quality, 60c@\$1 per peck; pineapples, 25c; grape fruit, 15c; grapes, lb, 25c.

**Poultry, Butter and Eggs**

Hens, each, 50c; turkeys, lb, 17½c; ducks, each, 75c; old cocks, 10@20c; fresh country eggs, per dozen, 25c; fresh country butter, 25@30c according to quality; creamery butter, lb, 40c.

**Cheese**

American, full cream, lb, 25c; imported Swiss, lb, 40c; domestic Swiss, lb, 30c; brick cheese, lb, 25c; limburger, lb, 25c; Neufschel, lb, 10c.

**Vegetables**

Cabbage, south Texas grown, lb, 5c; celery, per stalk, 10c; turnips, per bunch, 5c; young onions, per bunch, 5c; carrots, bunch, 5c; lettuce, per bunch, 5c; cauliflower, lb, 15c. two for 25c; beets, per bunch, 5c; egg plants 15c; Cuban onions, lb, 6c; radishes, bunch, 5c; oyster plants, lb, 5c; spinach, peck, 20c; bulk turnips, lb, 3c; sweet potatoes, peck, 40c; Irish potatoes, peck, 40c.

**Miscellaneous**

Olives, stuffed and plain, quart, 60c; Batavia cider, gallon, 60c; pecans, from \$ 1-3c to 20c lb.

**Provisions**

Bacon, dry salt, lb, 15c; fancy breakfast bacon, according to quality, 20c 30c; smoked bacon, lb, 15c; hams, 14@ 18c; pure leaf lard, 15c; compound lard, 12½c; cooking oil, gallon, 75c.

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seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days; price \$1. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles.

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go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

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## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

### NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore. All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

### A MATTER OF DIVERSITY

**W**HETHER or not he got the idea from Texas where diversification has been successfully preached for a number of years, James J. Hill, the greatest individual railroad builder alive, has awakened to the knowledge that only one kind of a crop on a farm is not profitable.

Heretofore the farmers of the Northwest along the Hill railroad, have devoted their energies to producing grain and the Great Northern railroad has hauled millions of bushels of wheat out of the fertile fields to feed the world.

But it is aggregates, not isolated instances which count, and while a few men have made fortunes out of wheat and other grains, not all have done so. And even those men who have grown rich have not made so much as they might have had they used diversified methods.

Therefore Hill is preaching dairying. "Minnesota," he says, "yields \$4.67 per acre as an average on cultivated farm lands. The islands of Jersey raise over \$200 per acre. In Minnesota we hold the record for butter. We have not yet established our reputation for cheese on as sound a basis, but how many men cultivate toward that record for butter? It is the climate and the water and the soil of Minnesota that gives us our superiority. I think if you take fifty men out of the state of Minnesota who are making the but-

ter we would be low down in the list of agricultural states. There is no reason for it. If these fifty men can do it, 50,000 can do it, with the same attention and same intelligence."

What applies to Minnesota can be applied even more aptly to Texas. We can engage in dairying more cheaply than Minnesota can. We have a bigger market right within the borders of the state. Nothing that dairy cattle need for feed cannot be raised in Texas easier than it can in Minnesota. If fifty men can give Minnesota the record for butter, why can't fifty Texans take it away from them?

### THE PRICE OF COTTON

**P**RESIDENT HARVE JORDAN of the Southern Cotton Association has issued another warning to producers of cotton to hold their crop in order to complete the demoralization of the speculators and insure the high price so desirable to the man with the hoe.

The past few years have seen a good many such warnings from Mr. Jordan and other leaders of the Farmers' Union movement. The present price of cotton would indicate that while those who produce cotton may have heeded past warnings, those who buy it have not and on the contrary have gone along in their own way gathering in cotton at as low a price as they could get it.

Might it not be possible that Mr. Jordan and other leaders of the "hold cotton" movement have not yet struck the solution of the price problem? In theory it looks good to say: "Hold the cotton back and the price will go up because of the short supply." In practice this does not always work out.

Agricultural America produces many great crops for which the demand fluctuates. Among these crops are hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, oats, rye and cotton. Between the cereal and livestock products there exists the peculiar advantage of adapting a shortage in one to a surplus in the other. That is if the price of cereals is low and the price of live stock high, a great deal of the cereals, principally corn, can be fed to the livestock and manufactured into meat. On the other hand if cereals are high and livestock low the livestock producers do not go in for feeding and sell their grain.

Cotton has no such advantage. The fleecy staple cannot be fed to hogs when hogs are in the neighborhood of 6 cents, altho the cotton seed meal and hulls can. But cotton is available in only two conditions, either in the raw staple or the finished cloth. The demand for cotton goods is as steady and is growing as rapidly as the demand for any cereal or any live stock product, but, somehow there seems to be a wide gap between the retail store of the merchant where calicoes are displayed on the counter and the field of the farmer less than a mile distant from that store, where raw calico is grown.

The farmer of the Middle West has three markets for his products. He can send either his cereals or his live stock to Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City. The live stock raiser has the additional markets of St. Joseph and Omaha. The live stock raiser of the Middle Eastern states has Cincinnati or Indianapolis for his market. The New Englander has Boston. The live stock raiser of the Rocky mountain region has Denver, while the man on the Pacific coast has Los Angeles. And no one will be so foolish as to argue that prices at all of these markets are not higher than they would be with only one live stock

market in the United States.

But the whole cotton raising South is dependent on practically one American market for its product—New England.

When the time comes that Texas and other Southern cotton states have their own cotton mills and their own cotton markets then the price will be more even and not only that will it be higher. The hog market of Fort Worth leads the United States because more money can be paid for hogs here and the finished product sold to Texas consumers cheap enough to more than make up the difference in price.

A Texas farmer may produce fifty bales of cotton and buy only \$50 worth of cotton goods in a year, but the price on his fifty bales is cut to pay the freight both ways, not only on his \$50 worth of cotton, but on all the cotton goods made out of his product. If there were cotton mills in Texas to use Texas cotton, prices would go higher of their own accord and still give the manufacturers a margin of profit over the New Englanders.

Holding the cotton crop back has its advantages. It makes the supply more regular and checks to some degree the fluctuation which results when a great flood of cotton is poured into the market at one time.

But holding cotton will never bring the higher prices that will come when Texas and the South has its own mills to consume their own product to be sold back again to their own people.

### WHY BETTER SCHOOLS

**N**O WONDER Governor Campbell said in Fort Worth Tuesday that Texas needs better schools. Read these facts, which F. M. Bralley of the department of education told the Texas Lumbermen's Association in Dallas Wednesday:

"More than twice as many children reside in the country school districts as live in the independent districts—70 per cent in the country and 30 per cent in villages, towns and cities. For the education and training of the 625,000 children residing in the country districts, Texas provides poorly paid teachers, uncomfortable, unsanitary and ill-equipped school houses, and an average term of only five months in the year. The average school term for the present year may possibly reach six months. What is the result? In blighted opportunities, in suppressed ambitions, in intellectual and moral perversity, and in the sacrifice of earning and productive capacity, it can never be calculated.

"However, the statistics for the year under consideration do show that 87,332 children residing in the country districts of Texas did not start to school much less enroll in school; that there was an average daily absence from the country schools of 262,946 children; that of every 100 children residing in the country districts forty-seven were out of school all of the time while these schools were in session, and that Texas is without any system of country high schools. There are two and one-third times as many children in the country districts as are in the towns and cities, yet these school houses and grounds in the towns and cities cost approximately two and one-half times as much as they cost in the country districts.

"The inefficiency of our country schools is principally responsible for the remarkably low rank of Texas educationally when compared with the other states of the union. In per cent of scholastic population enrolled in the

schools, Texas ranks 39, in average length of school term 39, in number of years given free of tuition to the children 45, in expenditure per capita of total population 35, in expenditure per capita of average attendance 35, in per cent of school revenue raised by local taxation 42, in amount of money raised for each child 34, in illiteracy of native-born whites 32, in illiteracy of foreign-born whites 45, in permanent endowment of public schools 1."

There is hard work ahead for the next twenty years if Texas would have the best schools in the union, and her children deserve nothing less. Some of the first things needed are longer school terms in the country, better pay for teachers and compulsory attendance.

The next legislature has important work ahead.

### PRIMARY NOT ALL

**E**VERY Democrat should remember that after voting at the primary May 2 there will be held precinct conventions on that same day to select delegates to the county convention. Section 139 of the election law, and which is not set aside by the primary, says:

"Section 139. Any political party desiring to elect delegates to a national convention shall hold a state convention at such place as may be designated by the state executive committee of said party on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1908, and every four years thereafter. Said convention shall be composed of delegates duly elected by the voters of said political party in the several counties of the state at primary conventions to be held on the first Saturday in May, 1908, and every four years thereafter.

"Said primary convention shall be held between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. These primary conventions shall elect delegates to the county convention of the several counties, which shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Saturday in May, 1908, and every four years thereafter.

"The qualified voters of each voting precinct of the county shall assemble on the date named and shall be presided over by a chairman who shall have been previously appointed by the county executive committee of the party and shall be a qualified voter in said election precinct and said convention may elect from among their number a secretary and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of the convention.

"The chairman of said convention shall possess all the power and authority that is given to election judges under the provisions of this act. Before transacting any business the chairman shall make or cause to be made a list of all qualified voters present and the name of no person shall be entered upon said list nor shall he be permitted to vote or to participate in the business of such convention until it is made to appear that he is a qualified voter in said precinct from a certain list of qualified voters the same as is required in conducting a general election.

"After the convention is organized as above provided it shall elect its delegates to the county convention and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The fact that flood news takes precedence on all the front pages of the state press must be very discouraging to the politicians.



# ∴ AT THE TWENTY-FIRST GATE ∴

BY JOHN ANDERSON JAYNE.

For the man who makes it the habit of his life to look for the bright things in life there comes many scenes of brilliancy, joyousness and jubilation.

For the man who looks for the hard, hard things of life there comes many disagreeable experiences, many days when the sky is overcast with clouds and the sun is hidden from view.

The optimist supreme is he who, looking at left as a boy looks at a doughnut, sees the good thing that he has to enjoy. The pessimist is he who sees only the hole in the doughnut and goes away unsatisfied.

An optimist always, thru good and evil report, thru fair and foul weather, the preacher finds greatest delight in the goods things of this world, the many success stories that continually are being enacted in this great mercantile center of the United States.

And here is a genuine success story, enacted right here in Pittsburg, with its unfolding chapters coming to our view every day.

The story is an absolutely true story, only that names are changed and localities not given. The story:

At the age of 13, some eight years ago, Charlie Maxwell determined that he would leave school. (Incidentally he regrets it now.) He felt that he knew more than father and mother, teachers and all the old folks in the world. Able to hoe his own row. Able to make his way. In short, at the age of 13 Charlie had what a good many boys of his age and older have, a good old-fashioned case of swell-head-it-ive-ness. There are but two remedies for that disease. Either a good old-fashioned application of the doctrine of "the laying on of hands" by means of a birch rod, shingle, paddle, or whatever comes handy, on the part of the body that, because of its physical construction, was evidently designed by the eternal to be spanked. The second remedy is to let the it get out into the world and discover that he is only just a little it. And not much or a one at that.

Charlie soon discovered that he wasn't the big it he had considered himself to be. There was considerable difference between going to school every day and playing ball after hours, and working ten hours in a hot factory for three or four dollars a week. But Charlie was plucky and game, so he stuck to his work until he was 16, then, being a strong, husky boy, found work with a carpenter at a wage of \$1.75 per day. But the work was hard and Charlie determined that he would learn a trade. If he must be a worker and not a shirker in the arena of life he knew he must get the right start. Consequently he became ap-

prenticed to a man who, having a large business, was able to give him work. The work at first was dirty, disagreeable, dangerous. Fifty cents a day the first year was Charlie's wages. He says now he didn't earn a dime a day the first year. The second brought him a slight increase, the third a larger, and at the end of the fourth year he stood forth with his trade all learned, at the age of 21, capable of earning \$4 a day. Today in a union shop, a member of a local union, Charlie is getting more than union wages, because he is worth more. Next Christmas he will be 22 years of age and now receives \$27 per week.

The money that he receives he actually earns by the sweat of his brow and the skill of his hands, backed by a trained brain. He knows what money is worth, not alone in dollars and cents, but also in sweat and grime.

He has a trade that can never be taken from him. Twenty years from now he will be able to "wipe a joint" as readily and quickly as he can today. His trade is his own priceless possession that cannot be taken from him.

Furthermore, he has learned the value of persistence. He has lost much of his flightiness, wild talk, rough manners, and to see him away from his work, and, yes, even about it, you are conscious of the fact that you are

in the presence of the best product of the United States of America—the American workingman gentleman.

Contrasting his position with some who will work only at kid glove jobs, who are fearful of soiling their pretty little hands, or of getting their sweet little face dirty, how infinitely far removed from them is Charlie? He gives his mother \$10 per week, pays his own way, loves his best girl, puts some money each pay day in the bank, and is on the road to prosperity, and even now, standing at the twenty-first gate, is thinking of the time when he shall be a contractor, and is saving his money so that he may finance the project when it gets ripe.

It is a story taken from life, is absolutely true in all of its details except names. And it stands as an animated interrogation point to other young men of his class, other young men who tonight read his story and asking how and where are you standing in the year gate of your life?

# ∴∴ The Stone Wall Proposition ∴∴

BY JOHN ANDERSON JAYNE.

How often as you trudge your way up the hills of life do you hear the expression: "Well, I am right up against a stone wall. I cannot go any further. There's no longer any use in trying."

You have heard a friend of yours say that within the last twenty-four hours, haven't you? Perhaps you have even said the same yourself. Let's look at the proposition just for a moment. First, of recognizing that there are limitations to human achievements, limitations to human endurance. "No man can lift himself up by his own boot straps, when the boots are on his feet," has passed into a proverb. That's true, but if the man can get the straps out of his boots, ah, that is another story.

What is a stone wall? A stone wall is a barrier erected by the ingenuity and art of man to impede the progress of others, or to prevent the encroach-

ment of the public on private property.

But there never yet was built a stone wall that did not have a gate or a pair of bars in it somewhere. For the man on the inside, or for the man who erected the wall there is always a way of ingress and egress. There was never built a stone wall but had some weak place in it. What human ingenuity erects human ingenuity can pull down or break thru.

Away back in the centuries, longer than the mind of man can recall, even with the page of history before him, the Chinese said: "We will build a wall around China." And build it they did. Broad, high and reaching far into the bowels of the earth. They caused it to run over many a mountain and down thru peaceful valleys. It crossed rivers, and was not hindered in its progress by yawning chasms. When it was completed the people said: "Now China is free from foreign encroachment. Now we can pursue the arts of peace, home building and commerce according to our own notions, with none to molest or make us afraid." And for years they did keep out the armies of the aliens. But in the progress of the years the wall began to crumble just a little. Here and there appeared a crack, then a crevice, until in the year 1900 the Chinese wall, together with Chinese exclusiveness, practically fell before the allied armies of the great world powers.

Man had built the wall and man tore down the wall. It took a long

time and determined effort, but at last it came down.

The ancient city of Babylon, so the historians tell us, was built on both banks of the splendid river Euphrates. It was a city of power, splendor and immense wealth. Because of its location and strategic point it was coveted greatly by the kings of surrounding and far-away nations. To protect the city a great wall, 335 feet high, was erected, circling the entire city. One night, while Belshazzar, oldest son of King Nabu-Nihid, was enjoying a sumptuous banquet, the Persians, under Darius, diverted the waters of the river from their course by means of an artificial channel and entered the city, dry shod. The Persians broke down the wall and threw it into the river, together with the temple to Bel, and the notable palaces of the king. What human ingenuity had erected human ingenuity had torn down.

Today, while wondering how you will overcome the stone wall in your path, remember whatsoever human ingenuity erects human ingenuity can break down. Remember there is always a way for the one who is determined to find the way.



2209 Ladies' Tucked Jumper Paris Pattern No. 2209. All seams allowed.

This attractive little jumper is developed in corn-colored Henrietta cloth. It is a slight variation of the usual style, being made in two pieces and closed at the center-back. Two wide and five narrow tucks give the required fullness, and the V-shaped neck and wide armholes are trimmed with velvet. It is adaptable to all materials and looks particularly well made up in taffetas or such silk. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the jumper requires 2 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 36 or 42 inches wide; with 3/4 yard of velvet 20 inches wide.



1873 Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist Paris Pattern No. 1873. All seams allowed.

There is nothing particularly novel about this shirt waist, but its special recommendation is that it is the sort of waist that women are always looking for. Made in Scotch flannel or landsdowne or albatross, it is a splendid model for between seasons and will be found exceedingly useful during the cooler days of summer. There are short tucks from the shoulder and full-length tucks in the front extending from shoulder to belt. This gives an aspect of great neatness when worn, and a plain linen collar with a small butterfly bow is the proper thing to wear with it. The box-plait down the front has the frilled edges which are now so popular, and these may be made of the self material, or, if the waist is of wool, the narrow ribbon trimming may be applied. The full short sleeve is of the conventional pattern and is used almost altogether for the waists this year, finished at the wrist with a straight band fastened by two buttons. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; with 3/4 yard 20 inches wide, 1/4 yard 33 or 42 inches wide extra for button ruffles.



1892 LADIES' BLOUSE DRESSING SACK. Paris Pattern No. 1892. All Seams Allowed.

This dainty dressing sack made of white cashmere, with its round turn-down collar, scalloped and embroidered by hand, answers all requirements for a negligee jacket that is both becoming and comfortable. There is a slight blouse directly at the center front, and the peplum with an inverted plait at the center back, is set on under the ribbon run beading. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the sack required 1 1/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, 1; yards of beading, 1 1/4 yards of wide ribbon and 6 yards of narrow ribbon to trim.



2361 CHILD'S ONE-PIECE BISHOP DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2361. All Seams Allowed.

Persian lawn, batiste, organdie or thin Cluny silk are all adaptable for this simple little frock. A group of tucks at the center front distributes the fullness, and the rest of the dress is gathered and held in place by a yoke-stay of the material. The full sleeves are finished with a casing and run with wash ribbon. Ribbon-run embroidery bearing finishes the neck, and a narrow insertion trims the skirt above the deep hem. The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 2 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 34 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yards 42 inches wide; 2 3/4 yards of insertion, 1/2 yard of beading and 1 1/4 yards of ribbon to trim.

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

# Fattening Beef Cattle for the Market

(By H. J. Waters, Director College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, University of Missouri—Summary of Bulletin No. 76.)

It will be well nigh impossible to condense into a few paragraphs the essence of the bulletin, for the reason that the bulletin is itself a summary of a number of experiments covering a wide range, and is moreover a summary of the experience and observation of nearly a thousand of the most successful cattle feeders of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. These experiences extended over an average period of nearly twenty years, and with an aggregate of something near two million cattle. An attempt has been made to cover somewhat carefully for the use of the student, the practical feeder and the teacher the entire range of fitting cattle for the market. The principal conclusions are as follows:

1. The practical man in the long run arrives at correct conclusions on the main points involved in his practice. A theory that runs counter to the conclusions of men of long experience or to the principles of a long established practice should have the support of extensive and accurate experimental data before being accepted.

2. The average length of the full feeding period of the extensive feeders interviewed was shown to be 177 days, or essentially six months. There was a close agreement between the various feeders interviewed on this point, showing that this practice is fairly well established.

3. The weight of steer returning the greatest profit, in the estimation of these men was, for Missouri, 1,345 pounds; for Iowa, 1,358 pounds; for Illinois, 1,390 pounds; for Nebraska, 1,400 pounds, or an average for all of 1,357 pounds. The same men report that 1,500 and 1,600-pound steers have not, on the average, been profitable.

4. Forty per cent of all the feeders interviewed gave 2 years as the age at which they put their cattle on full feed. Twenty-four per cent gave 2½ years of age. Thus 64 per cent put their cattle on full feed between the ages of 2 and 3 years, as contrasted with less than 4 per cent who full fed calves, less than 4 per cent put them on feed as yearlings, and with but a fraction over 4 per cent who put their cattle on full feed at 3 years of age as begin feeding them under 2 years of age.

5. Evidently the corn belt cattle feeder is not yet making baby beef. This is due to the fact that older cattle feed more uniformly, finish in a shorter time and with less attention to the details of feeding. Of even more importance perhaps is the fact that older cattle may be bought as feeders with enough more margin than young cattle to make the feeding operation, on the whole, more profitable. It is furthermore shown that aged cattle are in somewhat better demand on the market, especially if somewhat underdone or plain quality.

6. In the matter of the most favorable season for fattening cattle, the feeders show a decided preference for summer, or rather for some season other than winter. A majority of those interviewed reported that they had ceased to practice winter feeding.

7. The experiments quoted show that cattle gain materially faster in summer, and at something like four-fifths the cost of similar cattle fed in winter. In addition to the more rapid and cheaper gains on the cattle themselves, it is shown that the hogs also thrive better in summer, and the labor required for feeding hauling manure, etc., is materially reduced over winter feeding.

8. Gains are cheaper made on grass alone, but are low-priced, because the cattle are not in marketable condition and must be sold as feeders with sufficient margin to enable the buyer to fit them for market.

9. The season of the year affects the market demand of cattle. Certain weights and classes are required for certain seasons, while other weights and classes will meet the best demand at other seasons. The steer that is staple the year around is the thick fleshed native weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. This class answers the demand of the dressed beef, the live export, the dead export, and the eastern shipper trade. Or, all classes of buyers use a greater or less number of these cattle thruout the year, making them staple at steady prices.

10. Yearlings weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds when well finished and not offered in too large numbers find a steady market and a good demand thruout the year. When plain in qual-

ity, or somewhat underdone, or when a little over, the price declines sharply because this class had a more limited use than the dressed beef steer just described.

11. Three-year-old cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds find a good demand for hotel and resort trade the year around if not offered in too large numbers. The demand is better, one year with another from the latter part of summer to the first of December than at any other time for this class of cattle. They do not need to carry so much quality or finish as yearlings or even dressed beef steers to sell at the highest price for their class.

12. The value of roughage in full feeding. The feeders interviewed expressed a great variety of opinions on this point. In the main they are indifferent to the kind or quality of roughness when full feeding. The experiments conducted at this station show that the roughage affects profoundly the rate and cost of gain and the finish of the cattle. It is shown that with cattle bringing 5 cents a pound, corn, when combined with clover or cowpea hay, was worth 8½ cents more per bushel than when combined with timothy. On the assumption that one-fifth of all the corn produced in Missouri is fed to cattle, the increased profits from combining it with clover or cowpeas, over combining it with timothy, would amount to two and a half million dollars each year.

13. A large roughness consumption does not necessarily mean a diminished grain consumption. If the roughness be a legume hay, such as clover, or cowpeas, or alfalfa, the amount consumed will be materially larger than when it is timothy, or corn stover, or prairie hay, or millet, and at the same time the cattle will eat a larger amount of grain. The extra amount of protein in the legume hay has the effect of stimulating a larger total consumption of feed, a considerable portion of which is grain.

14. The value of shelter in full feeding. It is shown, as a result of four years' experimental work, that steers on full feed gain more rapidly and somewhat more economically when having access to an open shed, or even when confined in an open lot, than when sheltered in a well ventilated barn. These results are corroborated by five years' work of similar character at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. A large majority of the practical feeders reported adversely to the use of a barn in fattening cattle.

15. Getting cattle on full feed. There is a direct relation between the quality and conditions of the feed and the ease and readiness with which cattle may be accustomed to it. Cattle may be gotten on full feed more quickly when coarse and relatively unpalatable material is used than when highly nutritious and well prepared feeds are used.

16. The buying margin. The gains put on cattle during the fattening process cost more per pound than they bring on the market when the steer is sold. The cost of these gains will

vary between 6 cents and 10 cents per pound, while the steer will bring on the market an average of from 4 cents to 7 cents per pound. This situation is not met in commerce by attempting to force the price of the finished steer to a point high enough to meet the expense of fattening directly and pay a profit, but by lowering the price at which the steer in thin condition may be purchased. The raiser of the cattle is required to sell them as feeders at a lower price per pound than the animal will bring on the market when fattened. In other words, the burden of the fattening operation has been laid upon the cattle raiser rather than upon the meat consumer.

17. The amount of margin required to cover the expense of fattening and pay a profit is governed by a variety of circumstances. Younger cattle require a smaller margin than older cattle, because they make cheaper gains. Short fed cattle, a smaller margin than long fed cattle, because the costs of gains is higher the longer cattle are on feed. Cattle of high quality require a narrower margin than cattle of poor quality because of the higher price at which they sell when finished. A larger margin is required in winter than in summer, because it requires more feed to make a pound of gain. The higher the price of feed, the larger the margin required, unless the price of finished cattle has correspondingly increased.

The farmers interviewed reported an average margin of \$1.02 per hundred-weight for a six months' feed on 2-year-old cattle in the summer. It is estimated that for a similar feed in winter approximately \$1.50 would be required.

18. The preparation of the feed. It will be observed that the average cattle feeder gives comparatively little attention to the preparation of his feed. It is fed on the average in essentially its natural condition. Fifty-three per cent of the Missouri feeders reported feeding ear corn exclusively, while 47 per cent of those from Illinois, and 41 per cent of those from Iowa made a similar report. It is further shown that ear corn was used exclusively or for a part of the year, or during some part of the fattening period, by 76 per cent of the Missouri feeders and 53 per cent of those from Illinois.

Shelled corn was fed dry either exclusively or at some season of the year or in some part of the feeding period by 23 per cent of the Missouri feeders, 31 per cent of those from Iowa and 23 per cent from Illinois.

Corn and cob meal was used by only 6 per cent of the Missouri feeders, by 3 per cent of those from Iowa and 19 per cent from Illinois.

Shelled corn, ground, was fed by 3 per cent of the Missouri feeders, 4 per cent of those from Iowa and by none of those reporting from Illinois.

19. The use of better prepared feed to the finishing end of the fattening period than in the beginning or middle of the period was reported by a large number of the feeders. This is an attempt to maintain a good rate thru

the latter end of the feeding period, by catering to the appetite. At this time the system is loaded with fat and the maintenance cost per steer is very high; at the same time the appetite is variable and is disposed to decline. Anything, therefore, that tends to increase the amount of food consumed will affect favorably the rate and cost of gain.

20. Better preparation is required in summer than in winter feeding, because the grass in summer is more palatable than the roughage used in winter, and for a large consumption of grain to produce a profitable gain is required that the grain be palatable. Moreover, grain in summer is dry, hard and more difficult to masticate, and is liable to have been somewhat fouled by mice and rats. These difficulties are in practice usually overcome by soaking the corn from twelve to eighteen hours.

21. Better preparation of grain is required for young cattle than for aged animals, in order to stimulate the most rapid possible gain. This is necessary to finish the younger animals within a reasonable time. They use so large a proportion of their food for growth that a high rate of gain is necessary to make them fat quickly.

22. The real reason for preparing grain for cattle is not to reduce the proportion of grain passing thru the animal undigested, but rather to increase the rate of gain. This is so because whatever part of the grain the steer fails to utilize the hogs which follow the cattle will utilize to good advantage.

23. The feeder is interested primarily in the aggregate gain of steer and hog per unit of grain fed, and cannot afford, under the ordinary farm conditions, to invest much labor and money in the preparation of feed which increases the steer gains wholly or mainly at the expense of the hog gains. So long as the food is offered in palatable enough form to make the steer gain at a rapid rate and make him fat in a reasonable time, the feeder is not interested in how much passes thru the steer unmasticated or undigested, because the hog will make good use of it.

24. Taking the average price of all fat hogs and all the fat steers sold on the Chicago market for the past twenty-four years, it has been found that the hogs have brought a higher price per pound. It will be accepted without argument that less food is required to make a pound of gain on hogs than on cattle. As a rule, therefore, the hog end of the cattle feeding operation is more profitable than the cattle end.

25. The number of hogs required to utilize the waste per steer will vary greatly with the character of the feed, the way in which it is prepared, and with the size and age of the cattle. The range would be from two to three hogs per steer on snapped ear corn, perhaps one and one-half on husked ear corn, about one on shelled corn, and from one-third to one-half a hog on crushed or ground corn.

26. Whatever factors favor rapid and profitable gains on cattle, excepting



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the better preparation of the feed, are liable to be favorable to the hog that follows. For example, hogs make better gains following cattle fed on clover or cowpea or alfalfa roughness with corn than they do when the roughness is timothy, millet or sorghum. Likewise there is a material benefit to the hog by feeding the steer a limited amount of linseed meal. There is also a benefit to the hog from feeding cotton seed meal to the steer, altho it is less marked than when linseed meal is used.

27. It is almost as profitable to use a supplemental feed like tankage or linseed meal for hogs that are following cattle as for those that are being fed on fresh grain. Especially is this true of hogs following cattle fed on straight corn with timothy or stover for roughness in winter or blue grass or timothy pasture in summer. Likewise a clover, alfalfa, cowpea, or soja bean pasture for hogs following cattle will affect just as favorably the profits as tho the hogs were not following cattle. In view of the fact that a considerable part of the profit of steer feeding is in the hog gains, it is important that most careful attention be given to the hogs, in order that the maximum gain may be secured.

28. An abundant supply of pure water convenient to the feeding bunks and to the grazing grounds is absolutely imperative. It is fatal to good results to require the cattle to travel long distances to water or to drink from pools or troughs that are fouled by hogs or other stock. A steer on full feed and under the strain of rapid production requires a large quantity of water daily.

29. Cattle that are being fattened should be fed with the utmost regularity, should be kept as quiet as possible, and should be encouraged to lie down when not eating. They should never be frightened or disturbed in any way.

30. Changes in feed and surroundings. Changes in feed, location or surroundings of cattle that are fat should never be made, except such as are decidedly for the better, and even then should only be made when most imperative.

31. The student should keep constantly in mind that there are other factors than mere cost of gains which bear quite as important a relation to the profitable outcome as does this one. The experiment station has been too apt to consider this alone and to call the problem settled in the direction that the greatest economy in gains lead. In the buying of the animal there is required an intimate knowledge of the whole range of cattle feeding and of market requirements with regard to

## DAIRYING

### The Hand Cream Separator

Authority on the subject of farm dairying will agree that any farmer who milks five cows or more and is either selling the cream or making butter of it, needs a centrifugal hand cream separator to secure the best profits.

The hand cream separator, working under favorable conditions, does not leave over 1-20 of a pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of skim-milk. The gravity systems and dilution separator methods of securing the butter fat will leave, under favorable conditions, from 1-3 to 3-4 of a pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of milk.

According to these figures, a farmer who uses a hand separator and milks 10 cows, which produce 60,000 pounds of milk a year, would lose in the skim-milk but 30 pounds of butter fat a year on the total amount of milk. By the other methods he would lose from 200 to 450 pounds a year. Figuring butter fat at twenty cents a pound, there would be an annual loss from \$34 to \$84 between the hand separator and the other methods.

### Advantages of the Separator

Not only does the machine secure practically all the butter fat, but it delivers the skim-milk in a sweet, warm, and undiluted condition ready to be fed to the calves. Very few dairy utensils are needed, as the milk is separated as soon as it comes from the cow and the skim-milk is fed at once.

Less work is required to handle the milk in this manner than with the other methods.

The cream delivered from the separator is of uniform richness; it has had all the fibrous and foreign matter removed. The milk has not absorbed bad flavors and odors from standing around and the cream is in excellent condition for ripening. Thus there is a gain in the quantity and quality of butter obtained.

Not only is the centrifugal separator of advantage in the production of fine butter, but it is equally advantageous in the purification of milk and cream for direct human consumption. Dairies improve the quality of their milk very much by running it thru the separator and then mix the milk and cream before bottling it.

The average farmer cannot afford to haul the whole milk to the creamery, even if he is within hauling distance, and the roads are good. The skim-milk often comes back in a cold, half-sour, and contaminated condition, which is unfit for feeding purposes. Even if it does come back in good condition, it is impossible to feed it regularly, and it is far from being equal to hand separator milk. Too much time is required to haul it to the creamery compared to the length of time required to separate it at home by hand. The hand separator cream, by careful handling need not be hauled to the creamery oftener than every other day during the summer and perhaps not oftener than once in three days during the winter months.

Hand separators may be purchased in sizes varying in capacity from 150 pounds of milk (18 gallons) an hour to 1,200 pounds (114 gallons) an hour. The prices varying from about \$40 for the smaller size, to about \$175 for the larger size, depending upon the particular make.

A farmer who milks ten cows, obtaining from say 300 pounds at each milking, should be able to separate it in fifteen minutes. This will require a separator of 600 pounds capacity an hour, which would cost about \$100.

The average separator of standard or reliable make should last, with good care, for 12 or 15 years, with very few repairs.

H. M. BAINER,

Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

### Going After Butter Record

GREELEY, Colo., April 15.—On the Parfit farm, four miles from Greeley,

different classes at different seasons of the year, etc. The business judgment developed at this point will affect very vitally the financial outcome.

32. Endeavor to meet these requirements of the market. No one can hope to develop good judgment in this direction without a thorough familiarity with the various market classes of cattle and without knowing how much fat each class requires to enable it to be sold to the best advantage. It would of course be fatal to follow one rule with all grades. Cattle of good quality will require a relatively higher finish because, as a rule, their cost price as feeders is so high that there will be too small a margin between it and the selling price to pay a profit if they are not made prime.

is a Jersey cow that will make Colorado famous as having an animal which will produce the record amount of butter for a year. The cow is known as Financial Countess, and she has produced up to date, in eight months, 800 pounds of butter. It is expected that the cow will produce 1,000 pounds of butter before the year of trial is out. This is the world's record.

Mollie Lunn, who has held the record, was sold recently for \$10,000.

The State Agricultural College is assisting Mrs. Parfit in making the animal a record one for the state and for the world. Barring accidents, the Parfit cow will have the record.

### To Treat a Cow's Udder

When the cow comes up from the pasture with one of her teats showing an ugly gash, with ragged edges and coagulated blood, there are some important things to be done and some other things that should not be done, says Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin experiment station. For instance, it is wrong to simply take it for granted that nature will perfectly repair the injury and therefore assume that nothing need be done to help, and it is much worse to deem something necessary or confine the treatment to daubing the wound with dirty axle grease or rancid lard.

Such is a common treatment given by the farmer, and when the case goes from bad to worse or the wound heals but leaves a "pipe" which discharges milk at milking time, the owner is apt to blame his "bad luck" for the aggravated or undesirable condition instead of understanding that lack of proper attention and medication is the true cause.

In a case such as we have mentioned the first step should be to perfectly cleanse the injured part, using a warm 1-100 solution of coal tar disinfectant, or 1-2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, easily prepared by dissolving druggist's bichloride tablets in water. At the same time all ragged edges should be trimmed smooth and all shreds and foreign bodies removed, so as to get the wound into good condition for the healing process, which will be conducted by nature.

When this has been done the wound should not be stitched. Putting stitches in the lips of the wound simply makes a number of new wounds of small size, but each of them likely to become infected, filled with pus and after a time allow the suture threads to tear out, making a number of unsightly slits which but aggravate the condition present and render perfect healing less likely to take place.

Instead of using stitches dust the wound with an antiseptic dressing powder, such as a mixture of one dram of iodoform and three parts each of boracic acid and subnitrate of bismuth. This application will kill germs possibly present in the wound and prevent germs from growing therein and so nature will be given a proper chance to perfectly carry on the work of repair.

Bandaging the teat should be the next step, and it is to be done from tip to udder by putting on strip of surgeon's plaster just as one would apply a bandage. First the plaster is to be heated to make it sticky; then it is to be wound evenly into place, turn after turn, commencing at the end of the teat and continuing up past the wound, until all the teat has been covered and protected.

The wound now is guarded against entrance of germs; its edges are held together by the plaster; rest is insured and nature rapidly mends matters. Were the wound left open dirt and germs would enter constantly and milking would aggravate the condition so that healing would not readily take place. Protected by the bandage of plaster nothing can enter the wound and the teat may be handled as soon as the plaster has cooled off.

As first the milk should be drawn away with a clean milking tube, but in two or three days milking can be done by hand without disturbing the bandage and in ten days the plaster may be removed and the wound then will in most instances be found healed.

We have advised the use of a "clean milking tube." That is all important. A dirty milking tube is an abomination and a common cause of infection of the udder and ruinous inflammation resulting from the germs so introduced. Few dairymen use clean milking tubes, for they have happily escaped the experience of aggravated cases of udder disease caused by in-

fection, or, more often, never have imagined that the tube was the cause of the aggravated cases of "garget" so often experienced among dairy cows.

A clean milking tube is one that has first been boiled thoroughly and then well baked in a hot oven. It is not enough to immerse a milking tube in a carbolic solution or other effective disinfectant. The blind end of the tube carries in the germs and they will do their damaging work despite the use of antiseptics. Cleanse the tube; boil it; bake it; then immerse it in the antiseptic solution until used and depend upon it that there then is little danger of having the tube carry infection.

Despite all that can be done some torn wounds of the teat will on healing leave a pipe or sinus thru which milk escapes at milking time, and the owner is at a loss what to do with such conditions. In simple cases, as for instance where the pipe, or "fistula," as it is properly termed, connects with a rudimentary milk gland, other words, has not been caused by an injury, a few coats of flexible collodion, applied as a varnish as required, will stop the milk flow at milking time, and when the cow is dry the duct or fistula may easily be obliterated by cauterization with caustic or the thermo-cautery, or even a red-hot knitting needle.

It is a much more difficult matter to close a fistula due to a barb wire cut or similar injury, and the attempt should not be made while the cow is milking. When she has dried off, cleanse the parts thoroughly, then cut away the edges of the wound with a sharp, clean scalpel right down to a clean milking tube previously introduced and when this has been done use dusting powder freely and at once bandage with surgeon's plaster.

### Cracked Furniture

Ugly marks caused by slits or cracked places on furniture are easily filled in with beeswax and the mark is never detected. In fact, this is how furniture dealers cover such blemishes. First slightly soften the beeswax until it is like putty, then press firmly into the cracks, and smooth evenly with a tin steel knife. Of course a putty knife is best for the purpose, but a dull case knife will do. Sandpaper over the surrounding wood finish, or color, and when the furniture is varnished you will look in vain for the blemishes. Often this defect occurs in the panels of furniture, headboards of beds and tables, so try this method of mending and you will be delighted with the result. It is better than putty since putty soon dries, crumbles and falls out, while beeswax remains forever just where it is placed.

### Household Hints

Water standing in a room is a good disinfectant, as it absorbs all impurities.

If your coal fire is low throw on a tablespoonful of salt and it will help it very much.

Pumpkin seeds are very attractive to mice and traps baited with them will soon destroy their nests.

Windows may be kept free from ice and polished by rubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

To test nutmegs, prick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture. Some sand or pebbles, put in tall, slender vases containing flowers, will prevent their tipping over and soiling the dolly.

To take grease out of leather apply the white of an egg to the spot and dry in the sun. Repeat the application till the stain is removed.

Mica in stoves is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar diluted. If the black does not come off at once let it soak a little.

SULPHUR, Okla., April 16.—Sheriff Maxwell and Deputies Charlie White and Ed Cleaveland fought a pistol battle with two alleged horse thieves this morning near this city. Gus Shelton, alias Oscar Birdwell of Lindsay, was mortally wounded, and his horse was killed. Shelton's companion, Will Hendrix, an Indian, who lives fourteen miles north of Sulphur, escaped.

## WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 2818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

## STALLIONS



## FOR SALE

We have made a study of horse breeding, and keep only the breeds that we can guarantee to make a good cross with Southern mares. We have them at a range of prices so we can suit anyone. We guarantee our stallions to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and with our special insurance contract will replace them if they die before they have earned what they cost. Write us what you want.

OLTMANN'S BROS.,  
J. A. HILL, Manager,  
Stock Yards, North Fort Worth,  
Texas.

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## HEREFORDS

### For Sale

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

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

### V. WEISS

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

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

## RED POLLED

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


## BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Herd headed by Duchess-Masterpiece 106352, a son of Masterpiece 77000 and a grandson of Premier Longfellow 68600, the world's grand champion boar. Where can you find better breeding? Also a breeder of exhibition. B. B. Red Games.


**W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, Texas.**

## BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS,

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

 The **STOCKMAN-JOURNAL** is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



 These **ADVERTISERS** offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

## 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.

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

## CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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

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

## EXCELSIOR HERD

Red Polled Cattle of both sexes for sale. **M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.**

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

**FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.**

## Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. **L. S. McDOWELL, Big Springs, Texas.**

# POULTRY

## The Best Farm Chickens

Fowls belonging to the general-purpose class are, as a rule, most suitable for farmers to keep, unless they desire to specialize in either egg production or table chickens.

General-purpose fowls are better layers than the table breeds, but are less suitable for marketing; they are much superior on the table to the layer or non-sitting class, but do not produce so many eggs.

## Disadvantage of Table Breeds

The chief point in their favor is that they are such excellent winter layers, and no branch of poultry industry pays better when successfully carried out than the production of winter eggs.

The table breeds have the disadvantage of being very poor layers, while there is always a difficulty with the birds of the laying or non-sitting class in disposing of the cockerels at a decent price. No good storekeeper will buy them if he can avoid doing so, and if he does buy them it is at a greatly reduced figure.

Farmers will therefore do well to adopt birds of the general purpose class.

The best breeds belonging to the general-purpose class are few in number. First place should perhaps be

given to the Buff Orpington, as there is no better all-around breed extant, provided the conditions are suitable and birds of a good strain are selected.

It is the only breed with white legs that lays brown eggs, and these are of medium size and good flavor. The hen is one of the most valuable winter layers we possess and provided she is hatched at the right season of the year she should commence to lay during the first half of November and continue thruout the cold months and well into the spring.

## A Persistent Sitter

One of her faults is that she is so persistent a sitter, but if she has done her duty during the winter the rest will do her good. The flesh of the Buff Orpington is of a good quality, flavor and color; the chickens are hardy and little difficulty is experienced in rearing them; they are not particularly quick growers, but under favorable conditions develop as rapidly as any of the general-purpose varieties.

The fault of the Buff Orpington as a table bird is that the breast bones of the cockerel always remain so prominent, no matter how carefully they are fattened, which detracts somewhat from their appearance.

Running the breed very closely is the Wyandotte, of which there are five varieties—white, silver, buff, golden and partridge.

For practical purposes I think the white and silver are the most suitable, the former the best of all. The two

points in which the Buff Orpington scores over the White Wyandottes is in the color of the flesh, the latter being of a distinct yellow, and in the size of the eggs, those from Wyandotte being somewhat smaller, yet of a fair marketable size.

## White Wyandotte Hardy

I have always found that if anything the White Wyandotte is a little harder than the Buff Orpington, but this very largely depends upon the strain.

Two breeds that were once immensely popular are the Plymouth Rock and the Langshan. They are, however, a little out of date now, the newer and, I venture to think, the better, varieties having to a certain extent usurped their position. They have still many adherents, and if a good strain is selected they are eminently suitable birds for the farmer.

The Plymouth Rock is a very large bird, an excellent layer of big eggs, but possessing bright yellow legs, indicating flesh of similar color. It is very hardy and thrives well in cold, exposed situations.

In choosing Langshans for utility purposes those short on the leg and dumpy in appearance should be selected, while those that are tall and lanky should be rejected. The Langshan lays the deepest colored and richest egg of any breed; it is suitable for marketing purposes, is fairly hardy, but develops slowly and does not thrive very well in exposed situations or upon very heavy clay soil.—W. R. Gilbert.

## The Model Dairy Cow

According to an authority on such matters, a good dairy cow should give at least 6,000 pounds of milk a year; make \$60 worth of butter, furnish one calf worth \$5 or more, \$10 worth of sweet skim milk and manure enough to pay for her feed. Yet how many cows in Uncle Sam's domain have such a record?

**ENNIS, Texas, April 21.**—Bill Sterrett of Dallas, candidate for congress against Jack Beall, was here and published in the local papers a statement to the effect that he was going to vote for the Waco ticket for delegates to Denver convention.

Henry J. Daveen, who not long ago paid more than \$5,000,000 for the famous Rudolph Kann art collection, began life as a blacksmith.

## Cutting Up Big Ranch for Farms

### Settling Up "Spur" Property Assures New Road

**STAMFORD, Texas, April 18.**—The big Spur ranch of nearly a half-million acres, which was sold a short time ago for \$2,500,000, is now being surveyed and cut up into farms for colonization this summer. The settling up of this large tract assures the building of the Stamford and Northwestern line into Dickens county from here and construction will likely begin next fall.

## J. W. MONTAGUE DEAD

**J. W. Montague, formerly of the Evans-Montague Commission Company, and one of the pioneers and substantial friends of this market, died in Fort Worth Thursday afternoon of Bright's disease. Mr. Montague was a native of Wayne county, Tenn., where he was born sixty-one years ago. About thirty years ago he came to Texas and made his home at Gainesville, where he organized Gainesville Land and Cattle Company. Later he returned to Tennessee, and then went to Mexico. From there he went to St. Louis and was engaged in the buying and selling of mules at that market. He was also in the live stock business in Kansas City, from which place he came to Texas again about ten years ago. He organized the Evans-Montague Live Stock Commission Company at this place, and was its first president, the later he was a member of the Godair-Crowley Commission Company. He was also president and general manager of the O9 Cattle Company, whose ranch of 145,000 acres lies in Crockett, Irion and Schleicher counties. Ill health compelled him to give up business about a year ago, and he has been in Fort Worth since last June, under treatment for the disease that at last proved fatal to him.**

The funeral was held Monday at the residence of the deceased, 603 Adams street, Fort Worth.

F&amp;M

F&amp;M

FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

F&amp;M

F&amp;M

# J. Ogden Armour in Wire Says Plant to Be Enlarged

Union Stock Yards, Ill., April 20, 1908.  
Fort Worth Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas:

We expect to make additional improvement to our plant there, but amount has not been decided on.

J. O. ARMOUR.

**T**HE ABOVE DISPATCH to The Telegram contains news that is bigger and more important to Fort Worth than would be news that a new packing house was to be built here.

Boiled down, it means that Fort Worth has made good with J. Ogden Armour.

Improvements to an amount said to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars are soon to be made by Armour & Co. to the present large packing plant in North Fort Worth.

This rumor became current Saturday. It could not be confirmed here, so The Telegram wired direct to J. Ogden Armour. His reply is quoted above.

While Mr. Armour does not indicate the amount to be expended in the improvements, it is understood that it will require over \$750,000 to complete the work.

From the information received from local sources, it is understood that the present capacity of the plant will be almost doubled. Every department will be enlarged. The increase in the improvements will include the addition of new auxiliaries that are not now in operation at the plant here.

This announcement by Armour & Co. is most significant. It means that their venture for the past five years in this section has not only proved satisfactory from an investment standpoint, but has proven that the field here for the development of the packing industry is a great one.

The present plant, erected five years ago, when undertaken was termed by the great packers an experiment. Since then a business in the packing industry has been built that has not only enabled the plant to run on full time, but now in order to keep pace with the growing business, calls for almost the doubling of the capacity of the plant.

With the addition of the contemplated improvements, the Fort Worth plant will rank with the largest plants of Armour & Co. outside of the one at Chicago.

For some time new packing plants have been talked, and for a long while the packers have advocated to the stock raisers and farmers in this section the raising of more hogs. With the present capacity of the two plants in North Fort Worth, there has never been an over-supply of hogs on the market. With an increase in the capacity, there will be a greatly increased demand; there will be a market for many more hogs.

#### Better Than New Packing Plant

The improvements to the plant of Armour & Co. are of far greater importance than if an entirely new concern should come to Fort Worth. It places these great packers on record as expressing confidence in Fort Worth as the packing center of the southwest. It bears out the argument that has been made time and again that Fort Worth is the logical live stock center of the southwest. It has a vast territory from which to draw the live stock trade, covering hundreds of miles in three directions.

Fort Worth being the acknowledged railway center of North Texas, with direct lines reaching thru all the important live stock sections, the packing industry here should become one of the most important in the United States in the next few years.

#### Advantage to Shippers

Shippers will then have the advantage of a market for all their live stock within easy reach of them, and thus avoid the long hauls to the eastern markets and the delays and dangers attendant upon long journeys and the necessity of loading and unloading.

To aid in the development of these interests are the constant building of railways in the west and southwest, reaching into new and undeveloped country, thus opening for the trade at Fort Worth and the packing house industry new and important sections.

"We think Mr. Armour has shown good judgment in deciding to increase the capacity of his plant here," said F. M. Rogers, president of the Board of Trade Tuesday, speaking for the business interests of the city. "Just as every loyal Fort Worthian could see

and naturally predicted—the packing houses would increase their capacity as quick as their owners and managers felt sure of their ground.

"Fort Worth is past the experimental stage—she's making good and it is puzzling houses on twenty, just so they give our foremost business men that other packing concerns have not see their way clear to locate here.

"We welcome with delight the decision of Mr. Armour to make the noted increase and hope that just as soon as this improvement has been completed, he will decide to again 'double up.'

"We don't care if we have two packing houses of quite a number of employment to the same number of men; make a market for our products and money for their owners.

"Boost 'er up—and maybe Swift will go Armour one better."

#### Plans of Armour & Co.

That it is the intention of Armour & Co. to begin extensions on the Fort Worth packing plant at once is thought to be the mission of Manager Cargill to Chicago. He has been called there to confer with J. Ogden Armour. Mr. Cargill informed The Telegram Tuesday morning that he would leave at once for Chicago, and that until his return in a week or perhaps ten days, he would be unable to make any statement as to the extent of the contemplated improvements.

The rumors have been current for many weeks that some extensive improvements were contemplated, but the announcement in The Telegram Monday, confirmed by Mr. Armour himself, in a special telegram, gave Fort Worth the first definite news of the important step about to be taken.

#### Mr. Cargill's Statement

"I am not in position to say to what extent the contemplated improvements are to be made," said Manager Cargill. "I leave today for Chicago for a conference with the Chicago people, and when I return I may be able to say what is to be done. Just now, I know nothing further than has been printed in the paper."

Plans as have been outlined, however, and as have been discussed by those on the inside, lead to the belief that the extensions will be great enough to double the capacity of the present plant and add many auxiliary enterprises that have also been in contemplation.

In any event, the new plans will call

for additional buildings, and when the new machinery is installed, should the extensions reach the proportions that current rumors seem to indvate, employment will be provided for many hundred more people.

#### Growth More Than Expected

Within the last five years the growth of the business of the packing plants has been constantly greater than was anticipated when the two present plants erected. Since that time the stock yards people have found it necessary to constantly increase the capacity of the stock yards, and it is also rumored that further extensions are yet to be made.

While the present stock yards have an immense capacity, the enlargement of the packing plant to where it will require more stuff daily will call for more yarding. While the stock yards people have nothing to say, they refer to the constant improvements that are being made.

The plans that are now being worked out in Chicago will have an important bearing on the commercial interests of Fort Worth and the return to Mr. Cargill from Chicago will be looked for with interest.

#### Former Mayor Davis Enthuses

W. D. Davis, former mayor of North Fort Worth, and one of the leading commission men on the North Fort Worth market, says that The Telegram's announcement of Monday was good news to North Fort Worth. "We are anxious to see the improvement," he said, "I suppose the principal addition will be a canning plant that has been discussed a number of times."

Other commission men also receive the report with much satisfaction as showing the packing houses are ready to enlarge their Texas investments.

Plans for enlarging the plants, it is declared, were discussed first three years ago. Adverse legislation is said to have been responsible for the delay and it is generally believed the improvements and enlargement will now be made at once.

It's an ample demonstration that the Fort Worth plants have made good and that the packers realize the vast importance of the Fort Worth market. It is the consensus of opinion, the announcement being considered the most important since the news that plants would be established here.

#### STOCK YARDS NOTES

J. J. Welder was a large shipper from San Patricio county with steers. He sold 143 of 1,163, 88 of 1,115 and 21 of 1,267, all at \$4.65.

J. C. Peters was on the market with a shipment of prime finished corn steers from El Reno, Okla., and topped the market with eighty-five head of 1,260 pounds at \$6.50. He sold, in addition, 19 of 1,044 at \$6.35, 3 of 916 at \$5.75, and 1 of 1,870 at \$7. This last heavyweight brought the good price of \$129.90 to his owner, the highest price ever paid for a steer other than show stuff on this market.

J. B. Rinkle sold eighty-nine head of Wilbarger county hogs at \$5.47½, averaging 190 pounds.

J. Fisher sent in from Van Zandt county and sold fifty-four hogs of 207 pounds average at \$5.52½.

J. D. Bowlin, a Grayson county shipper, was on the market with a load of hogs that average 176 pounds and brought \$5.60.

J. M. Kendrick of Tulsa, Swisher county, bought on Tuesday from Oltmanns Brothers, thru J. A. Hill, their local manager, a high-class stallion.

J. M. Slater made a shipment from Kinney county and sold twenty-four steers of 978 at \$4.10, 1 of 870 at the same price, 60 heifers of 401 at \$3.25 and 51 calves of 272 at \$2.50.

F. B. Farewell came in from Ninnekah, Okla., with two loads of heavy hogs that he sold at \$5.60, the top price of the day. One load averaged 366 and the other 369. They were of Mr. Farewell's own feeding and were fed five months following cattle. Mr. Farewell is corn-feeding six loads of steers that have been on feed since Nov. 1 and will be fed two months longer, when they will probably be marketed here.

J. O. Allstott sold a load of \$5.50 hogs from Maysville, Okla., average 211 pounds.

E. P. Baker & Co. of Clay county sent in a load of 167-pound hogs that brought \$5.30.

Charles Dipple sold a load of Oklahoma hogs from Foss at \$5.27½, averaging 183 pounds.

D. J. Mosier, from Hydro, Okla., sold eighty-four head of hogs of 204 pounds average at \$5.37½.

W. L. Linton sent in sixty-six head of 274-pound hogs from Kingfisher, Okla., that brought \$5.47½.

Shirley & Bradley, Johnson county hog shippers, sold a load on Tuesday's market at \$5.40, averaging 210.

Johnson & Waterman consigned a load of hogs to this market from

#### DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some underlying disease. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, in reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

#### CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

Lamar county that brought \$5.40. They averaged 210.

W. H. Gibbons, a McCullough county shipper, was on the market with a shipment of cows, and sold sixty of 769 pounds at \$2.80.

Smith & Zurline, shipping from Chickasha, Okla., topped Wednesday's market with two loads of 1,365-pound corn-fed heaves at \$6.50.

E. C. Lasiter & Co., Duval county, sold on Wednesday's market 161 steers, averaging 1,188 pounds, at \$5.25, and 220, averaging 1,081, at \$5. They were all cake fed.

Fleming & Davidson, Maverick county, sold on Tuesday's late market twenty-two steers, averaging 1,093, at \$4.85, 68 of 1,065 at \$4.25, 299 of 1,007 at \$4.40 and 24 of 971 at \$3.75.

Russell & Co. had a consignment of Runnels county cows and calves on the market and sold 78 cows of 904 at \$3.50, 26 calves of 241 at \$4.50 and 36 of 228 at \$3.50.

#### Good Trade in Hogs

A late letter from Ed Edmonson, the Duroc hog breeder of Newark, says his spring pigs are coming on nicely and as far as looks go now he will have some that are good enough to head any herd. Crops look good in his neighborhood, and trade is fair.

#### Preparing Sheep Skins

Farmers who wish to market sheep skins will be interested in the following directions for preparing the skins, given by a practical tanner in Hide and Leather: Soak skins and flesh clean. Make up a paint as follows: Slake twenty-five pounds of lime and use just enough water to cover it. Dissolve twenty-five pounds of sulphide of soda in ten gallons of water. Mix lime and sulphide solution together and paint the flesh side of the skins and fold the skins together flesh in. Lay in a cool place for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when the wool can easily be pulled and washed again, and bated in a bran bate and pickled as follows: For each dozen skins use three-quarters pound of sulphuric acid, eight pounds of salt, ten gallons of water; leave skins in pickle twelve hours. They are then piled down in smooth piles for forty-eight hours, when they will be ready for market.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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



### LIVE STOCK

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

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

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

### HOTELS, CAFES

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

### ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

### VEHICLES

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

### JEWELRY

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

### INSTRUMENTS

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

### REAL ESTATE

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN in Cochran county, Texas, stock ranch of seven sections, mixed land, 90 per cent tillable, good ranch improvements, well watered. Price \$4 per acre; part down; terms on balance; will take in some trade; must go at once. Address Owner, box 74, route 1, Wellington, Texas.

FOR THIRTY DAYS THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL WILL EXCEPT \$1 FOR THREE YEARS SUBSCRIPTION.

### PERSONAL

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

AGENTS WANTED — 16x20 crayon portraits 40 cents, frames 10 cents and up, sheet pictures, 1 cent each. You can make 400 profit or \$36 per week. catalogue and samples free. Frank W. Williams Company, 1208 W. Taylor st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED to make a contract to grass from 1 to 5 cars of stock cattle or cows in Chickasaw nation. Will give personal attention to same. Box 152, Guthrie, Okla.

WANTED—400 cattle to pasture in best grazing section of Kansas pasture; watered by springs. Write or wire me. J. Hilvey, Latham, Kan.

MEN—My appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and dumbfounds all medical science for lost vitality. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. No drugs, no fake. Sent on thirty days' trial. For free information address Southern Wonder, Box 351, Houston, Texas.

bounds to say that it is the best work on sheep ever published in this or any other country. It contains over 100 halftone engravings, among them being something like thirty of different breeds of sheep from different parts of the world. The subjects covered by this work are divided into eight parts: Part 1 deals with History and Breeds; Part 2, General Management; Part 3, Sheep Management in Western States; Part 4, Fitting Sheep for Show; Part 5, Raising Hothouse or Spring Lambs; Part 6, Dressing Sheep and Lambs; Part 7, Pasture, Forage, Crops, etc.; Part 8, Diseases. The author of this work is one of the world's best known authorities on sheep, having had practical management of flocks in several different countries, and is at present associate editor of the world's leading sheep journal. A unique feature of this work is that wherein the author seems to upset the theory advanced by some scientists that on account of the difference in the genus of the sheep and goat a hybrid from such a mating is impossible. The pages of this volume contain a halftone engraving from a photograph of the produce of such a mating and the statement of a member of the government bureau of agriculture giving his opinion that this hybrid is genuine. This is a book that will be read with interest and profit by the veteran sheep breeder as well as the novice.

## Farmers Buying Up Shoenails Ranch

Only 160 Acres of Property Left in Childress County

CHILDRESS, Texas, April 18.—W. H. Craven, manager of the Shoenails ranch, made a trade which will leave the ranch with only 160 acres in Childress county. The ranch has sold nearly one hundred thousand acres during the past two years, and the majority of it to actual farmers. The selling of this land has been of great help to Childress and as the land is put in cultivation the benefits will be greater.

Shipments from Flatonia FLATONIA, Texas, April 15.—H. F. McGill shipped three cars of cows to Ardine today to put on grass. Cattle are doing well here and grass will improve since the recent rains.

## SHEEP

### Good Market Prospects for Fat Goats

While there have been very few fat goats offered for sale on the market so far this season and therefore no definite prices quotable, yet every indication points favorably toward there being a very good demand for this stock. With lambs selling from \$7.25 to \$7.50, wethers \$6.25 to \$6.60, and ewes \$5.75 to \$6.25, on the Kansas City market, it would be conservative to believe that some good, fat clipped wether goats would bring \$4.50 to \$4.75 with a possibility of \$5.50 per cwt. The greatest contention with goats is usually their failure to arrive fat and the packers cannot use them unless they are. Shippers must figure on having their goats in such condition as to enable them to arrive good and fat after enduring the hard trip to market.

There is also quite a considerable demand for browsers. One very noticeable feature of the inquiries with reference to this class of stock is the desire to obtain grade Angoras rather than the old native Mexican goats. Experience has taught us that the grade Angora can be taken to the country for browsing purposes and do just as effective work clearing brush as the Mexican and bring a much better price when brought back to the market for packers. They produce a better meat and grow a much better fleece of mohair. Returns on grade Angoras are showing increased profits each year and this is attributed to the use of better stock. The meat labeled "Angora Venison," is being eaten much more extensively than ever before and there is every reason to believe that the demand will grow with the continued improvement of the product.

Would it not pay those who take out a bunch of grade Angoras for breeding purposes to obtain a registered buck also. This very practice followed in the past is what gives us the high grade stock now and the combination would produce kids almost as good as registered stock, altho not eligible to registration. Whatever adds more quality will eventually add more money to your pocket.—American Stockman.

### Western Lamb Crop Large

Lambs are already arriving in considerable numbers in some sections of the west. Reports indicate both a large percentage and a heavy crop as, owing to the high market last summer, many ewes were bred. Early lambing has been very successful, both under cover in north and in Arizona. New Mexico, singularly enough, lambs later than Arizona, altho in the same latitude, the plains delegation arriving in April and that of the mountains in May. Both Arizona and New Mexico will raise more lambs than in several years.

Washington lambing has been good, but in Oregon dry weather has been a handicap. Early lambing under tent

and shed in Idaho has brought a large percentage, but the bulk of the Idaho crop comes during April in the western part of the state, and, owing to the higher altitude, a month later on the east side. Idaho flocks have wintered well and lambs will be numerous. Montana is in much better condition than last year, when ewes were emaciated, owing to the hard winter, and that state will produce more lambs than ever before. Conditions fully as optimistic exist in Montana. Both these states lamb in May.

As a logical result of recent prosperity in wool and mutton trade plans for a large crop of lambs were laid and a singularly favorable winter will further the intentions of the breeder. It doubtless means cheaper material for the eastern finisher.—Chicago Live Stock World.

### Small Flock Profitable

It is well known that farmers who know how to care and manage small flocks of sheep are making them profitable. At the recent meeting of sheepmen at Columbia, Mo., Mr. A. T. Grimes, considering the matter from his own experience in his address, said:

"A well fed flock of sheep is the most profitable property a farmer can own. The number of sheep has increased over three million in Great Britain in the last few years until there are now over three hundred sheep to every square mile. If sheep raising was looked upon as a primitive industry suited only to barren and waste lands, why is it that in Great Britain the tenant looks upon his sheep as the surest rent payer on land that is worth from \$300 to \$500 an acre?"

"The sheep business has passed primitive stage. We can count on a well established and increasing demand for our mutton products. The people of the country, and in fact, the consumers of all the American products are demanding more mutton, and those who never ate the flesh of sheep before, once having tasted its fine flavor and discovered its nutritiousness are becoming steady consumers of it, and not only is this the case, but when this best of all flesh meat is introduced, it stays and the demand for it increases. We have always advocated that any farmer in our state can keep a small flock with satisfactory success. Failure in the keeping of sheep invariably happens in having too large a flock to begin with, for if one is able to keep successfully a small flock which any person with good judgment and good common sense may do, it is no reason that he can keep a thousand with the same success, for in all arts pertaining to agriculture there is no branch so difficult to become proficient in as the shepherd's art. This does not apply to sheep alone. Let any man overstock the capacity of his farm with hogs or cat-

tle and disaster is sure to follow.

In my thirty years of experience in the sheep business I have always found that my sheep made me more profit for the feed consumed and the capital invested than any other flock. I have made 150 per cent profit on grade ewes raising early lambs for the eastern market. The sheep is the 100 per cent animal, whether it be grazing on the rocks of the Ozarks or on the fertile fields of this great state of ours, and there is nothing that beautifies or excites the artistic eye or makes the farm more attractive and pleasant than a well cared for flock of sheep. It is not my intention to tire you with dry figures of what some individual has done in the sheep business to prove that sheep is the 100 per cent animal, but if there is a doubting Thomas here, if he will come to me personally, I will prove to him beyond a doubt that the sheep properly cared for is the most profitable animal that walks upon the face of this green earth.

"The shepherd's star never shone brighter in the state of Missouri than it does today. There is every encouragement for a prospective shepherd to start in the sheep business. If you have never had any experience in the business let me warn you to go easy and buy a few ewes and figure on improving in the future. One of the principles of success is to raise each year lambs that are better individuals than their mothers. Have your ideal. You know the ones that answer to the accepted type and to your ideal. Study your flock; you know the ones that raise the best lambs and shear the heaviest fleece, and you learn to discard the coarse head, the heavy ear, the long leg, the cloudy wool and dark skin. Hold on to the ones that conform the nearest to your ideal, and the most essential and important part is good care. As some one said: 'A wise shepherd feeds his lambs a month before he sees them and the foolish shepherd a month afterward.'

"I want to impress upon the minds of all that in all my experience the one essential and most important thing to remember to make the sheep business profitable, is care. Care will make constitution; care will ward off disease; care will make size; care will save feed; care will make fat, and fat will make more and better wool. Yes, and care will convince any man that the sheep is the 100 per cent profit animal. Now, in conclusion, let me say that the aim of every farmer in our state should be to keep a small flock of sheep, and it can be shown by figures of the most truthful character, and that cannot lie or deceive, that this can be done on what is now wasted on thousands of Missouri farms, and the profit from the flock well cared for will be 100 per cent if not more."

### A New Sheep Book

"Modern Sheep; Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," author of "Fitting Sheep for the Show Ring and Markets," is the latest book from the American Sheep Breeders' press of Chicago, and it is perhaps within



## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

In his address before the organization meeting of the Iowa Aberdeen-Angus breeders, Secretary Charles Gray of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association outlined what Iowa has done and can do for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He emphasized the fact that Iowa is a farmer's state, that considerably more than 50 per cent of her people obtain labor and profit from the occupation of farming and that Iowa is the banner live stock state in the union and is the stronghold of the Angus breed. He urged the organization of an Iowa Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and said such an organization should have been launched many years ago and that now county and district organizations should be occupying the attention of breeders.

### What a State Organization Can Do

"There are many things a state organization of breeders can do to foster the interests of the breed," said Mr. Gray, "such as disposing of the surplus of breeders that have not acquired a reputation and creating new fields for our yearling surplus at home and abroad. I am heartily in sympathy with the methods in vogue among the leading breeders in disposing of their surplus or increase each year; that is, at annual sales on their farms. Such sales can be made at a minimum cost and the averages obtained in recent years have been fully better than at the great stock yard centers where care and feed reach the maximum cost. In this state, as in all states, there are a large number of breeders that do not have enough animals to make a draft sale every year or in several years; thus I believe one of the duties of a state association should be to devise some way of furnishing a market for the small breeder.

"In Scotland, at the great spring shows and sales at Perth, hundreds of Angus are sold and the prices realized have been very satisfactory. The Castle-Douglas Galloway shows and sales in Scotland have also been conducted with much success for many years. At these sales in Scotland animals of various merit are offered and breeders and farmers gather from all parts of the United Kingdom to procure their needs. Now there is only one factor which makes things different here from conditions in Scotland, and that is distance. All other things being equal, it seems to me we should be able to educate our breeders and farmers to attend such spring shows and sales in this country, for we are conceded to be a people much more apt than our

### COFFEE EYES

**It Acts Slowly but Frequently Produces Blindness**

The curious effect of slow Jolly poisoning and the gradual building in of disease as a result, is shown in numbers of cases where the eyes are affected by coffee.

A case in point will illustrate: A lady in Oswego, Mont., experienced a slow but sure disease settling upon her eyes in the form of increasing weakness and shooting pains with wavy, dancing lines of light, so vivid that nothing else could be seen for minutes at a time.

She says: "This gradual failure of sight alarmed me and I naturally began a very earnest quest for the cause. About this time I was told that coffee poisoning sometimes took that form, and while I didn't believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I concluded to quit it and see.

"I took up Postum Food, Coffee in spite of the jokes of Husband whose whose experience with one cup at a neighbor's was unsatisfactory. Well, I made Postum strictly according to directions, boiling it a little longer, because of our high altitude. The result was charming. I have now used Postum in place of coffee for about 3 months and my eyes are well, never paining me or showing any weakness. I know to a certainty that the cause of the trouble was coffee and the cure was in quitting it and building up the nervous system on Postum, for that was absolutely the only change I made in diet and I took no medicine.

"My nursing baby has been kept in a perfectly healthy state since I have used Postum.

"Mr. —, a friend discarded coffee and took up Postum to see if he could be rid of his dyspepsia and frequent headaches. The change produced a most remarkable improvement quickly."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

ancestors across the sea. I believe that a spring show and sale could be held under the supervision of a state association at some central point in Iowa that would in the near future prove a great success and convenience to the breeders and farmers of Iowa who desire to purchase bulls every year of different merit and at various prices.

### Can Create Foreign Demand

"A state association can also be very instrumental in creating new domestic and foreign fields. There are parts of this country not far distant in the west, north, south, east, southwest and northwest, where Angus individuality could do much to improve the quality of the cattle. There is ample room and work on this side of the Rocky mountains and in the South for all the Angus missionaries Iowa can send out for the next decade, and beyond the Rockies there is a country virtually unexplored by Angus—the Pacific coast, a cattle empire of itself.

"Iowa has produced the champion herds for the leading shows of the past in the form of McHenry's, Davis', Martin's, Binnie's and Battles' herds, and it is to be hoped that she will long continue to head the grand march and crusade against the scrub. I would be very much pleased to see Iowa take advantage of the opportunity to exploit the merits of our breed at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held at Seattle in 1909.

### Angus Make Records

"Since the sixties our famous breed has given battle to all comers of all breeds in Great Britain and there has been, as it were, one long, unbroken triumphant march of the Aberdeen-Angus victors up to the brigade of animals that won twenty-two championships and reserve championships at Smithfield this year. Altho the victories of our breed in this country from the time the steer Black Prince caused so much sensation have remained as a sort of phalanx of Ajax to our rivals, and while we hold the record price for a single steer, \$1.50 per pound, and 17 cents by the carload, it nevertheless behoves us to do missionary work among our neighbors. While we are converting our neighbors to the Aberdeen-Angus faith in this and adjacent states, we should not overlook the aggressiveness of the Shorthorn and Hereford people in the foreign fields of old Mexico and Argentina.

"The vast plains of twenty-five or thirty years ago that existed in this country have experienced many changes and while there still remain some very large pastures in the west, however, the unlimited free range is no longer in existence. The United States will for many years hence lead all other countries in the production of high-grade beef. However, it is very evident that Argentina in South America, with her vast acres of grazing lands and fertile corn fields, will in the not distant future be producing twice as many cattle as she is at present. Argentine cattlemen have been paying long prices for cattle in Great Britain to improve their herds. If we can impress the merits of our Aberdeen-Angus of this country on the South Americans I am sure we can soon be furnishing many of our best specimens for the ranges of Argentina. Our cattle are without question better adapted for South America than the products of Great Britain. We have the cattle, the climate and the herdsmen in every particular that have been instrumental in reaching a higher point of excellence in beef production than has been attained in any other country. Our association had a request from the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., for photographs of typical Angus to give to the special commissioner of education for Argentina, who is visiting the United States at present. It would have been more appropriate if the department had requested several live animals. However, I trust that request will come to hand in the near future. For a country that is producing beef exclusively, as is South America, I cannot imagine anything it needs more than good Aberdeen-Angus blood and individuality. The performances of our breed in this country and Great Britain are a fit recommendation, I believe, to the most fastidious cattlemen of South America and old Mexico.

### Is Worthy of Attention

"This is a matter worthy of attention by the Angus breeders of this state. In recent years Iowa has furnished a large share of the champion victors of the breed in the form of single steers from agricultural college herds and carloads from the herds of Escher and Krambeck. When we add the laurels of this state to the breed-

ing classes to the steer winings we have an array of honors and public demonstrations that should not only appeal to our Iowa breeders and cattlemen, breeders from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west and from the Canadian territories on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, but it should also appeal to the people of the Pacific slopes, of old Mexico, and especially to cattlemen of South America, as well as to many other people in countries where the merits of the victorious Doddies are yet unheralded and unknown."

### Some Angus History

In speaking of the history of the Angus breed in America Mr. Gray said:

"The first Angus were imported to this country in 1873, for which Kansas claims the honor. However, it was not until the eighties that Angus cattle swept over this western country and fully established themselves as the invincible blacks. From 1880 to 1883 they were brought to this country in such droves that it is estimated over 2,000 were imported and distributed in America.

"In 1883 the Aberdeen-Angus Association was organized and in 1886 the first volume of the American Aberdeen-Angus herd books appeared. It contained 5,200 pedigrees. The membership of the association in 1886 was 112, while at present it is 1,530. Of these Iowa can boast 402. In 1886 Missouri had 28 members, Illinois 18 and Iowa 12. In 1893, at the end of the first ten years' life of the association, Illinois had 78, Iowa 46 and Missouri 33. Ten years later, in 1903, Iowa had 209, Illinois 201 and Missouri 90. Five years later, which brings us up to the present time, Iowa is represented by 402, Illinois 287 and Missouri 135.

"In the first volume of the herd book Missouri recorded 459, Illinois 394, Kansas 226 and Iowa 127; only three breeders in Iowa recorded over ten head each. What a difference nearly twenty-five years has wrought in Angus circles! When the first herd book was published Illinois was represented by pedigrees from 32 breeders, Missouri 27 and Iowa 26. In the last volume, issued nearly a year ago, containing pedigrees received at the office in one year, Iowa is represented by 632 breeders and pedigrees of 3,977 animals, Illinois 377 breeders and 2,344 animals, Missouri 194 breeders and 1,174 animals. The proportion of transfers are about equal to that of registrations, showing that Iowa transferred or sold and bought over 4,000 animals. Volume 17 is about ready to go to press and it will show an increase of business in Iowa, with an increase of sixty members during the last year."

### MURDERED BY MEXICANS

**Brother of Crockett County Stockman Killed at His Home**

A band of thirty Mexicans attacked the home of W. R. Baker, an American, living in the southern part of the state of Sonora. No cause was given for the attack. When the Mexicans arrived Mrs. Baker was alone with a few small children, all the men folks being away. Later Mr. Baker rode up but was ridled with shot before he could get to the house. Mrs. Baker barricaded the house and kept the Mexicans off with a Winchester. She succeeded later in escaping from the back of the house and concealing herself from Mexicans

in the brush. She was found later by her sons, who were kept away from the house by the fire of the assailants. During the fight Mrs. Baker succeeded in disabling two of the assailants and was herself wounded twice in the right hand and once in the left arm.

A trip of about 100 miles had to be taken before Mrs. Baker could receive medical attention for her wounds. There was no previous trouble with the natives and the only explanation of the act is that it is a result of the present condition of public sentiment in Mexico.

W. R. Baker was a brother to D. S. Baker a stockman, who lives about 22 miles south of Juno. Mr. Baker and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Baker, who is a daughter of the murdered man, returned the first of last week from El Paso where they went to get Mrs. W. R. Baker and children.

## Amarillo Ready For Cattlemen

**Convention Begins April 21,  
Lasting Three Days**

AMARILLO, Texas, April 18.—At a joint meeting of all committees for the coming convention here of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association, April 21 to 23, plans were taken up in detail for the care and for the entertainment of the cattlemen and visitors.

Entertainment features of the convention proper will include a grand ball at the Deandi theater on the night of Wednesday, April 22, and a large reception at some place yet to be decided, for the lady visitors. Other attractions which will make up part of the semi-official program will be the ball games with the Roswell team on the three afternoons of the convention and a series of special shows by a carnival company. The Amarillo band has been engaged to give music during the sessions of the convention and the carnival company is to furnish two bands for concerts.

Already many intending visitors have engaged accommodations for use during the convention. The hotel capacity of Amarillo will be pretty well taken up. But the rooming committee expects to get a list of private residence and rooming houses which will insure ample accommodations for all visitors.

### Fat Cattle in Runnels

BALLINGER, Texas, April 15.—Blocker & Russell are rounding up their pastures preparatory to shipping some fat stuff to market—cows and calves. They have some suckling calves fat enough for beef. Their entire herd of 2,500 head of cattle went thru the winter in better shape than any bunch of cattle the writer has seen here in the past twenty-five years.

### Flowers Buys Steers

EDISON, Texas, April 15.—S. H. Neal recently sold to E. B. Flowers of Batesville about eighty head of 2 and 3-year-old steers. Prices paid were \$17.50 and \$22.50.

## Cotton Seed Hulls

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