

# THE TEXAS

# STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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NO. 48.

## Panhandle Cattlemen Meet at Roswell

### Amarillo Gets It Next Year

The tenth annual convention of the Panhandle Stockmen's association met and opened up business in the new Armory hall in Roswell, N. M., on the morning of the sixth of this month for a three days' session. Hearing addresses and responses to addresses of welcome and the submission of reports of the president and secretary were the matters that made up the business of the first day. The reports of the officials were of unusual brevity, only covering such matters as were of the greatest importance to the association.

The Armory hall is one of the best of its kind in the Southwest, the interior consisting of a large auditorium with stage at one end and galleries the entire length and across the building. The structure is of brick and concrete with high arched roof and seats 1,200. It was erected by the New Mexican territory and citizens at a cost of \$16,000. Mrs. Ella Lea Bedell, who was the first white child born in Roswell, donating the site. Governor George Curry made the principal speech at its dedication on the fifth of this month.

The convention opened with President George M. Slaughter in the chair and Secretary Brainard at his desk. The attendance was fair. The mayor of Roswell, Judge G. A. Richardson, delivered the address of welcome, and Captain E. P. Bujac of Carlsbad, a favorite orator of that section, replied.

The president then delivered his annual address as follows:

"To you, the members of our executive committee; to you, ladies and gentlemen, one and all, who have met the 'round up' here, I extend a greeting that you will know without telling comes direct from my heart, a sentiment that I want to tell you further meets an echo in the heart of every resident of our little city—when I look into your faces there comes to me a flood of memories of the long ago. I recall the days, yet green in all your minds, when we gathered in the shade of the chuck wagon and only the coyote and the jack rabbit divided with us the ownership of the sage. We can not dwell upon these memories, however, for while the cattleman of today may be a dreamer, his dreams are dreams of empire, of progress and of high civilization, with the coming of the railroad, the opening of the range to agriculture and the influx of a dense population many people thought they saw the passing of the cowman. They did not reckon on the sturdy spirit that was being developed when the cowman has to make long drives to market and face ever vicissitude, climate and condition. These conditions were slowly breeding up a race of men who were scarce. As conditions changed the cowman simply shifted

his seat in the saddle. He has met the new era more than half way. He has bred up his herds, experimented with crops, studied the relative value of feed stuffs and made a yearling of today worth more than a 4-year-old of thirty years ago. His boys no longer 'bust bronchos' and rope calves for diversion. They are taught to study the beef producing structure of an animal, how to produce it, how to transport it and how to introduce it into the world's great market.

#### Reason for Organization.

"Like every other class that has tried to bear its fair share of the burden of development and progress, we have met opposition, and that opposition demonstrated the necessity for co-operation, that necessity gave birth to this association. Its organization, its development and the good it has done is history, I need not recount to you. You recollect that two years ago we were told that when the association left its range and went into new pastures that it would come back again with great loss and diminished numbers. I am proud that I can call you to witness today that we are at the flood tide in the way of membership and that upon our return to the old range we can count the full number,

and some over, through the gates. It therefore only remains for me to congratulate you on being here to participate in this association's greatest meeting."

President Slaughter recommended that each member render his cattle for association taxes just as for state and county taxes and that all members encourage the building of packing houses and to endeavor to actively participate in the management and control of such enterprises. In this connection the plant now being built at Amarillo was especially mentioned and the recommendation made that cattlemen take stock therein.

The annual report of the secretary of the association was then read and adopted:

"During the last year our inspectors have caught 202 head of cattle: 76 were returned to the owners, 21 released, 21 held for investigation and 84 sold on the market, bringing \$3,181.96. On April 1, 1909, after paying all outstanding indebtedness, we have to our credit in the treasury \$463.79. I hereby attach the report of the committee appointed by our president to examine the books of the association, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned committee appointed by the president, have exam-

ined the accounts of the secretary and treasurer and find same correct to date, the examination being from April 3, 1908. (Signed)

WILLIAM HARRELL.  
W. B. SLAUGHTER.  
J. F. HINKLE.

"The following names I respectfully submit for your indorsement for membership: John Williams, W. A. Johnson, W. H. Godair, T. H. Brown, A. R. Brownfield, C. F. Williams, H. E. Baldrige, T. E. Maney, Fisher & Nunn, W. P. McPride, W. M. Donnelly, M. B. Huling, Sam B. Smith, W. R. Fenton, Oscar Thompson, J. A. Lusk, George Duncan, W. T. McPherson, Williams & Pendleton, S. T. Williams & Bros., J. D. Forthan & Son, S. C. Reynolds, Christman and Williams, J. D. Lindsey, O. B. Jamieson, W. Hicker and Leck Bros., W. M. Jones, S. and F. Jones, C. A. Warn, George M. Pendleton, W. C. Bates, M. Saul, E. P. Bujac, C. N. Jones, Harper & Holt, R. L. Howell, W. E. Thayer, R. P. Segrest, E. H. Dodson, Paul Acres, C. W. Fullingim, J. F. Hinkle, F. W. Jersig, J. C. Draper, Roy B. Burnett, Andy Locklear, G. M. McGonagill, J. O. King, Wolfarth & Lee, Estate of R. S. Benson, Wallace Good, J. A. Drowning, O. H. Nelson, John T. Beal, J. H. Meadows, Armstrong & Manning, C. J. Brunnet, T. M. Clark, W. F. Simms, W. M. Beavers, Tom Chambers, Ballard & Peck."

After the reading of the secretary's report the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, April 7.

#### Resolutions Adopted.

After being called to order by President Slaughter the first business given attention was the report of the committee on resolutions, the following being among the important ones:

A resolution, which was adopted, amending article 2 of the constitution, providing that any person owning or controlling cattle should be entitled to membership, but no member shall be assessed for fewer than twenty-five head of cattle.

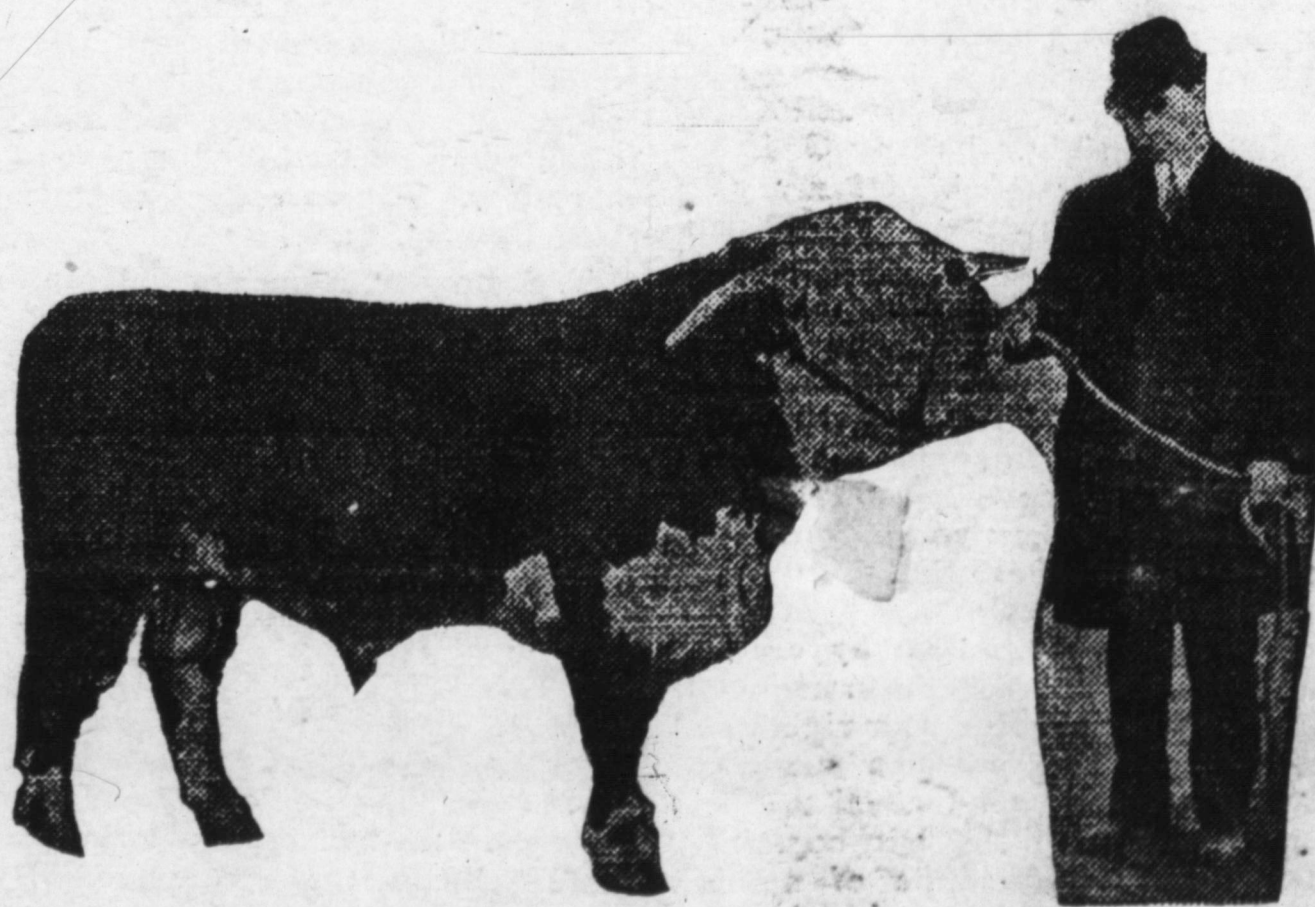
A resolution providing that the legislature of Texas be requested to establish experiment stations, feeding stations and dairying demonstration farms at Fort Worth and Amarillo, and that the United States agricultural department be requested to establish experiment stations in Western Texas, Eastern New Mexico and Southern and Eastern Colorado.

The only resolution of the series adopted that cause any division was one providing that the convention should not meet at any one place more than once in succession.

The adoption was moved by W. H. Slaughter of Dalhart, and there being no opposition the chair announced the resolution carried.

Lee Bivins of Amarillo afterwards moved a reconsideration and called for

## He Was Bred in Old Kentucky



#### BRITISH HIGHBALL

A Prize-Winning Hereford Raised by Giltner Bros. of Eminence, Ky., and Sold to Captain S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth. The Price Paid Was \$1,500, and Those Who Saw the Bull at Fort Worth's Fat Stock Show Say It Was Well Worth the Price.

rising vote. The resolution was then carried by a margin of five. James Hinkle, the mover of the resolution, then explained that his object was to prevent the localizing of the meetings of the association, which should extend from the Pecos to the eastern break of the plains country, and that there should be no monopoly of the meetings of the association by any one town to the detriment of the organization.

Forty-six applications for membership were reported by the secretary received since the first day of the meeting, namely:

William Bevers, Tom Chambers, T. A. Bailey, T. A. Morris & Sons, Frank Watson, James Couterland, B. Cleves, Felix Cattle company, Mart Goodwin, John T. Ward, Frank Goodin, H. G. Sadler, T. W. Cadenhead, J. N. Browning, F. E. Buckinham, George Puryear, John L. Wilson, O. Johnson, G. T. Oliver, S. B. Dinwiddie, Charles Farweather, T. M. Hand, Mart Robinson, J. H. Beal, H. F. Mitchell, Jack S. Hall, Dinwiddie & Hutchinson, T. A. Gray, O. M. Linn, Tannehill Bros., L. H. Stevens, T. J. Morris, Q. Shang, W. J. Blair, J. S. Dorsey, L. C. Cady, Jr., J. W. White, Lederick Bros., George M. Bates, J. A. Wilson, Henry Harrison, W. C. McDoneld, C. G. Foulks, R. N. Fleming, A. W. Pride, Henry Lovett.

Address by Governor Curry.

Governor Curry addressed the convention and said that in the first place he was no orator, and his public utterances were at all times brief. He was for many years sheriff of Lincoln county and chased cattle rustlers. As a Rough Rider he followed Roosevelt in Cuba and afterwards was made chief of police in Manila, and had been governor of a Philippine province. When he came home a year or two ago he was appointed governor of the territory. This morning he was made an honorary member of the Panhandle Stock Raisers' association and declared that he considered it as great an honor as had ever been conferred upon him.

The cattlemen of New Mexico, he declared, blazed the way for modern progress and civilization; they had endured the hardships and were now

reaping the benefits of their labors. He mentioned a number of cattlemen who were now bankers and business men and said:

"This all shows that the men who came here in the early days and fought the battle for civilization are capable of holding their own today among the brainiest men of the nation. When your association holds its meeting next year in the Lone Star state, I intend to be present if the secretary of the interior will give me permission to absent myself from the territory. If he does not, I will be present anyway." (Laughter and applause.)

Speaking of Senator Culberson he said: "Senator Charles A. Culberson of the grand old state of Texas is a man loved and honored by all who know him. As governor, I welcome you cattlemen to our borders and assure you stockmen that your interests will always receive fair treatment at the hands of New Mexico lawmakers, and if any of you at any time visit the ancient city of Santa Fe, our capital, there is no cow puncher among you, however humble his station in life may be, but will be welcome to the executive mansion."

Former President Bugbee spoke urging that packing houses be built at Amarillo and other points, thus doing away with the shrinkage due to the long haul.

Judge Browning of Amarillo made a speech that is always appreciated and enjoyed by cattlemen.

The cattlemen and nesters, he said, had at one time been enemies, but that now they regarded each other as friends. In former days the cattlemen's herds were raided, but now he did not have so much territory which he claimed for his cattle, but he makes more money and has the courts near at hand to prosecute cattle rustlers when caught. He urged that the cattlemen do more jury duty. If a man takes another's life the cattlemen should see that he is punished for it.

When the six-shooter settled everything among cowboys, and then when they met they used to paint the town red. I've seen them stand in the streets and gamble by tossing \$20 gold pieces in the air. That is all passed now. The only fault I now have to find with cattlemen is that they try to dodge jury service. He should do his duty in this respect.

The Lord must have stood at Roswell when he created the world. When Adam left the Garden of Eden, be it said to his credit, he took his wife with him. A cattleman should have a wife and should take her with him."

H. E. Crowley's Address.

H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was called upon for a speech. He said:

"There was a time in the history of the cattle industry when the cowman was regarded as a bad, bad man and an outlaw. The tenderfoot believes now the the cattleman has horns and would shoot him at sight. I thank God that such time has passed. Of my own knowledge I know that the cowman has been a conservator of the peace and that the outlaw has disappeared as he has advanced. Nothing makes me so unmercifully tired as to hear a man say that the cowmen have retarded the growth of this country and have stood in the way of its development. I know what you have done; you have made it possible for this beautiful city to exist today. The cattlemen have been negligent in other ways than by evading jury service. You have been negligent in not standing up for your rights and organizing. The cowmen ought to stand together, individual efforts amount to but little, but combined, they form the floodtide of opinion which sweeps all things before it. Representatives of the tanners came to Fort Worth and wanted to address the association and try to explain to us that although other interests are protected, we ought to consent to taking the tariff off hides."

The speaker paid tribute to the wives

and mothers of the pioneer cattlemen that brought tears to the eyes of many.

Election of Officers.

The session of the Panhandle Stock Raisers' association was hardly in order for the third day's meeting before it was announced that the president of the association, George M. Slaughter, was using a book for a gavel, whereupon Will Robinson of Roswell immediately crossed to a blacksmith shop, procured a monkey wrench and, returning, presented it on behalf of the press, in a humorous speech, to the chairman.

The gavel was accepted amid applause by the chairman, who made a suitable reply in accepting the present.

The attendance was good at this, the last session of the association.

The election of officers being in order President Slaughter was nominated to succeed himself for a second term, and was elected by acclamation.

P. B. Fuqua was then nominated for first vice president and was elected by acclamation.

R. M. Clayton of Lubbock was elected by acclamation as second vice president.

Lee Bivins was nominated and elected as treasurer of the association. This is a re-election for Mr. Bivins. He is a popular member of the association from Amarillo.

E. H. Brainhard of Canadian, who has held the office of secretary of the association for eight years was nominated for re-election, but declined to accept, expressing his gratitude to the association for the compliment. He nominated J. H. Avery of Amarillo, who was then elected by acclamation.

On motion of J. H. Hinkle the retiring secretary was elected a life member of the association without the payment of dues.

The new executive committee was announced by President Slaughter, as follows: C. T. Therring, Amarillo; Pat Landegrin, Tascosa; Jess Jenkins, Dalhart; W. C. Isaacs, Canadian; C. T. Ward, Canyon City; W. H. Cravens, Childress; L. A. Knight, Plainview; J. P. Stone, Portales; William Howell, Amarillo; J. F. Hinkle, Roswell; Ed Tyson, Artesia; Joe Rhea, Roswell; E. H. Brainard, Canadian; J. F. Sneed, Amarillo; Tom Bugbee, Clarendon.

Before the ballot for the next meeting place was cast, the chair appointed Lee Bivins and Joe Sneed of Amarillo, William Slaughter of Dalhart and J. F. Hinkle of Roswell as tellers. Amarillo was placed in nomination by Judge Browning, former lieutenant governor of Texas, seconded by H. B. Puckett of Portales and C. R. Bryce of Carlsbad. Dalhart was placed in nomination by Ed Clyde, seconded by J. F. Hinkle of Roswell and W. B. Slaughter of Dalhart.

When the votes were counted it was found that Amarillo had received a majority of the votes cast and was declared as selected for the next meeting place. The vote stood: Amarillo, 108; Dalhart, 84.

T. S. Bugbee, former president of the association introduced a resolution, which was adopted, indorsing the recommendation of President Slaughter in his annual address that members subscribe for stock in the Amarillo packing house. Colonel Bugbee spoke to his resolution and among other things he said:

"We have reached that stage where we need home markets. We can furnish the stuff.

"Those who had occasion to visit the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth can attest that we had an exhibition there unrivaled on the continent. I ask you to give what support you feel inclined to the Amarillo packing house."

W. B. Slaughter of Dalhart also spoke to the resolution, urging the importance of the packing house; that it not only saved the shrinkage that comes from long distance shipping,

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham



These remarkable fast-color Zephyrette Dress Gingham are the result of our new scientific process. Unusually stylish, durable and economical.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

but also furnished a market for fowls of all kinds.

"We are a part of Amarillo," he said, "although we are fighting them today for the convention. I was a cattleman once myself and rode in the saddle with the present govern of New Mexico. President Roosevelt thought so much of the cattlemen that he appointed George Curry governor."

W. B. Herring of Amarillo, O. W. Butts, promoter of the packing house; Ed Clyde of Dalhart and W. H. Fuqua, banker of Amarillo, spoke advisedly along the lines laid down by the preceding speakers for the Amarillo packing house.

The members pronounced the meeting the most successful of any ever held, both in point of attendance and entertainment features, Roswell sparing no pains or expense to add to the enjoyment of the guests.

The association passed the usual resolutions thanking their entertainers and the press for attentions and then adjourned to meet in Amarillo in April, 1910.

Blackwell Brothers of Cuero shipped thirteen cars of cattle from there one day last week. The cattle were to go to Oklahoma on pasture. They shipped at the same time eleven cars to Kansas City.

Receipt That Cures Weak Men--Free

Send Name and Address Today --You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men; and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for this free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofings—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofings.

This book is fair, frank, comprehensive. It tells all about the cost of each kind of roofing. It tells the advantages and the disadvantages of each. It is a veritable gold mine of roofing information.

The reason we send it free is because it tells too, about Ruberoid roofing.

Since Ruberoid roofing was invented nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes.

These substitutes, before they are laid and exposed to the weather, look like Ruberoid. But don't let that deceive you.

Ruberoid roofing is sun proof, rain proof, snow proof, cold proof, weather proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

RUBEROID

(REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

It is so nearly fireproof that if you drop live coals on a Ruberoid roof it will not burn.

The secret of those wonderful properties of Ruberoid roofing lies in the Ruberoid gum—our exclusive product.

No other maker can use this Ruberoid gum—that is why no other roofing can possibly be so good as Ruberoid.

Ruberoid is supplied in its natural color, also in shades—Red, Green, Brown—suitable for the finest homes. And the colors do not wear off or fade, because they are part of the roofing—impregnated by our exclusive process.

Get This Free Book

If you are going to roof, though, learn about all roofs. To get our free book, simply write to Department 333 The Standard Paint Company, 10 William Street, New York.

# Heel Fly Discussion Not Ended

Last week The Stockman-Journal promised its readers a further treatise on the elusive heel-fly from the pen of Mr. F. Rothe, and here it is:  
Editor Stockman-Journal:

I have been in the cattle business more than fifty years, and have been a close observer all this time. I wish to say that I am not quite so ignorant on the subject of heel-flies as our honored president, Mr. Callan, puts me down to be in the flattering compliment he made me in your last issue.

## Gains 30 Pounds In 30 Days

Remarkable Result of the New Tissue Builder, Protone, in Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women.

Prove It Yourself by Sending Coupon Below for a 50c Package Free.

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Protone, for the building up of weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than a medicine," said a well known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer and almost everything else you could



Any Man or Woman Who is Thin Can Recover Normal Weight by the Remarkable New Treatment, Protone.

think of, but without result. I had been thin for years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable processes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just thirty pounds during the last month and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

Protone is a powerful inducer of nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, increases the number of blood corpuscles, and as a necessary result builds up muscles and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure.

For women who can never appear stylish in anything they wear because of their thinness, this remarkable treatment may prove a revelation. It is a beauty maker as well as a form builder and nerve strengthener.

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. It is absolutely non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protone company, 1280 Protone building, Detroit, Mich., will send to anyone who sends name and address, a free 50c package of Protone, with full instructions, to prove that it does the work. They will also send you their book on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you. Send coupon below today with your name and address.

### FREE PROTONE COUPON.

This coupon is good for a free 50c package (all charges prepaid), of Protone, the remarkable scientific discovery for building up thin people, together with our free book telling why you are thin, if sent with ten cents in silver or stamps to help cover postage and packing, as an evidence of good faith, to

The Protone Co., 1280 Protone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Name .....  
Street .....  
City ..... State .....

## Mr. Rothe Comes Back

I have known of the existence of the heel-fly since 1856, know exactly what kind of a fly it is, as I see it every year, and once, a long time ago, I felt on my neck that its sting is as painful to a man as a bee or a scorpion sting. The fly pest is worse in a dry winter, as we have had this year than in a wet winter. It is most bothersome on sunny and still days; and less on windy days. In wet or drizzly rain weather it cannot fly.

The heel-fly out here (D'Hanis) begins at the end of December, sooner or later, and generally lasts until the first of March. A heavy rain about the end of February knocks the fly in the ground and ends the trouble.

How the fly propagates and where it deposits its eggs has been a mystery to me and hundreds of other stockmen up to the present date.

I have made the experiment with the grubs several years ago, skinning a beef cow in February or March. I cut out carefully three large grubs with mucous around them, put them up in a cigar box with some sand in the bottom, and covered them lightly with fine grass, punched holes in the box for air, and put it in a shady place on the south side. When I opened the box three or four weeks later I found the grubs shrunk and dried up. I have not repeated the experiment. I looked for a large fly to hatch out of the grubs.

I wish to call the attention of the readers to a difference in the two scientific versions. Mr. Johnson says the fly appears in early spring and summer (we have it only in winter). He further says the eggs are licked from the hair into the mouth, where it is hatched by the saliva. I had to look up Webster to find that this means liquid from the glands or spittle, and that after hatching the grubs make their way through the flesh to the back.

Mr. Halbert claims the eggs hatch from the warmth of the heel and from there the grubs make their way under the skin to the back.

Now, Mr. Editor, they have the same grubs on cattle all over Europe, but they have not our heel-fly. The German scientists claim a different fly to be the origin. I have written to Germany to a high class authority a description of the grubs on cattle, the origin and process of propagation, and as soon as it comes to hand I will mail it to you for publication in The Stockman-Journal.

As you have generously offered space in The Stockman-Journal for the discussion of the subject, I am with you to keep it up, not only on the heel-fly, as we have other obnoxious flies that bother cattle, for instance, the horn-fly, which I consider to be a worse pest, as we have it eight or nine months a year to bother cattle day and night, while we have the heel-fly only three months. Yours truly,  
F. ROTHE.

The Stockman-Journal is greatly obliged to Mr. Rothe for the trouble he has taken and will be glad to print what the German authority has to say when it arrives. Mr. Rothe seems to have tried out the experiment President Callan suggested, but possibly he didn't wait long enough for the eggs to hatch.

### GOVERNMENT BUREAU SIDESTEPS.

In an effort to run down the fly and learn whether it is hatched in the mouth, as Mr. Johnson asserted, or in the heels of the cattle, as many stockmen think, The Stockman-Journal

wrote the bureau of animal industry at Washington and received this reply: Mr. A. W. Grant, The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

Sir—Referring to your letter of March 25 I would state that the heel-fly is known also as the warble-fly, and bot-fly of cattle. Its eggs are deposited on the hair of cattle, commonly on the feet and legs. According to some investigators the eggs are licked off by the cattle and the larvae hatching out either in the mouth or stomach penetrate through the tissues until they reach the back, in which locality, just beneath the skin, they continue to develop and form the well known lumps commonly called warbles or wolves. Finally the larvae escape from the back of the cattle, fall to the ground, into which they burrow, and then, in a few weeks, come forth as mature flies. Very respectfully,  
CHIEF ZOOLOGICAL DIVISION.

From which it may be seen that at least one scientist is honest enough to sidestep and admit he doesn't know

where the flies are hatched. He suggests the licking process, but isn't too positive about it.

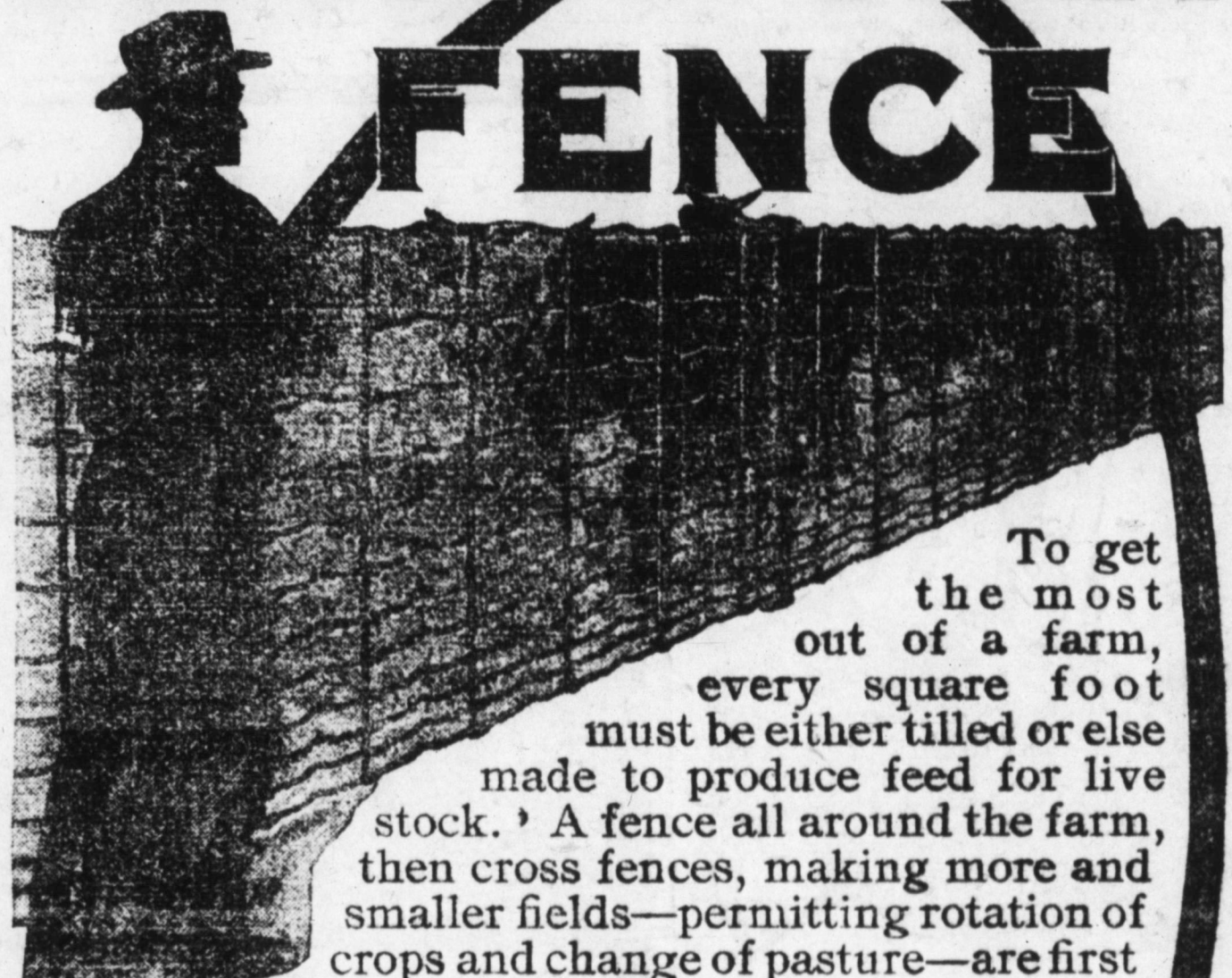
### SAN ANTONIO HEARD FROM.

The San Antonio Express breaks into the heel-fly discussion with the following:

The Texas Stockman-Journal is still laboring with the heel-fly proposition, but there is a good purse hanging out in San Antonio, made up by the local cattlemen, for the man who can furnish indisputable evidence that he ever saw one. The cattlemen down here do not deny the existence of the heel fly, but they have never seen one, and they want to find the man who has ever been quick enough to look one in the eye and say "Good morning" to him.

Which paragraph is respectfully referred to President Callan of the Cattle Raisers' association, Secretary Crowley, and Mr. Halbert of Coleman. Mr. Rothe has already told his experience. Will the Express kindly be more specific as to just how much that purse holds? The Stockman-Journal may take a little shy at itself later in the season.

# AMERICAN FENCE



To get the most out of a farm, every square foot must be either tilled or else made to produce feed for live stock. A fence all around the farm, then cross fences, making more and smaller fields—permitting rotation of crops and change of pasture—are first essentials in making possible maximum earnings.

Here are two great fences—the best square mesh and the best diamond mesh. We selected these two styles years ago, after careful study and advice from many of the most experienced and successful farmers, the correctness of which has been verified by actual results in the field. These fences are the simplest in construction; are made of any size or weight of wire desired and perfectly adapted to all uses and conditions.

If you want square mesh, buy American; if you like diamond, buy Ellwood. You can safely take the verdict of the millions of farmers who have tested and tried out these two great fences. Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them. Catalogue for the asking.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.  
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

# ELLWOOD FENCE

CAPITAL \$100,000  
**TEXAS STATE BANK**  
Of Fort Worth, Texas,  
A BANK FOR THE FARMER.

# Mrs. Cora B. Miller Gives A Fortune

## She Will Spend \$50,000 In Giving Medical Treatment Absolutely FREE to Suffering Women.

### Will Be Sent To Every Woman Who Is Ailing.

**A Million Women Bless Her Name**

**Grateful Letters From All Over the World Tell of Wonderful Cures With Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment.**

Over a million women have already accepted Mrs. Miller's generous offer to give free to every sufferer a regular treatment of her mild home remedy. From every civilized country come thousands upon thousands of kind, grateful letters from ladies whose hearts overflow with gratitude because this pleasant vegetable remedy has restored them to old-time health and strength.



Mrs. Francis M. Harris of Dover, La., writes: "I feel like a new woman and can do my work without having that old, tired feeling. I am happy to know that I am well again."

"It has relieved me of my constant suffering and I have not words to express my gladness. It was surely a Godsend to me, and I thank Him that there is such a wonderful medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. Carrie Bailey, Pinckneyville, Ala.

Mrs. Miller's remedy is the surest in the world. She asks no one to take her word, but only wants to prove it to any sufferer. Mail the coupon if you are a sufferer from any female complaint to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. Prove for yourself at Mrs. Miller's expense that this marvelous remedy should cure you. Do not delay; send the coupon now.

**There Is Some One Near You Cured By Mrs. Miller.**

There is hardly a country, city, town or village in which there does not reside some grateful lady who has been relieved after years of suffering and permanently cured by Mrs. Miller's mild home treatment, even after doctors and physicians failed. No matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women.

Only bear this in mind. Her offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send the free coupon to Mrs. Miller without another day's delay.

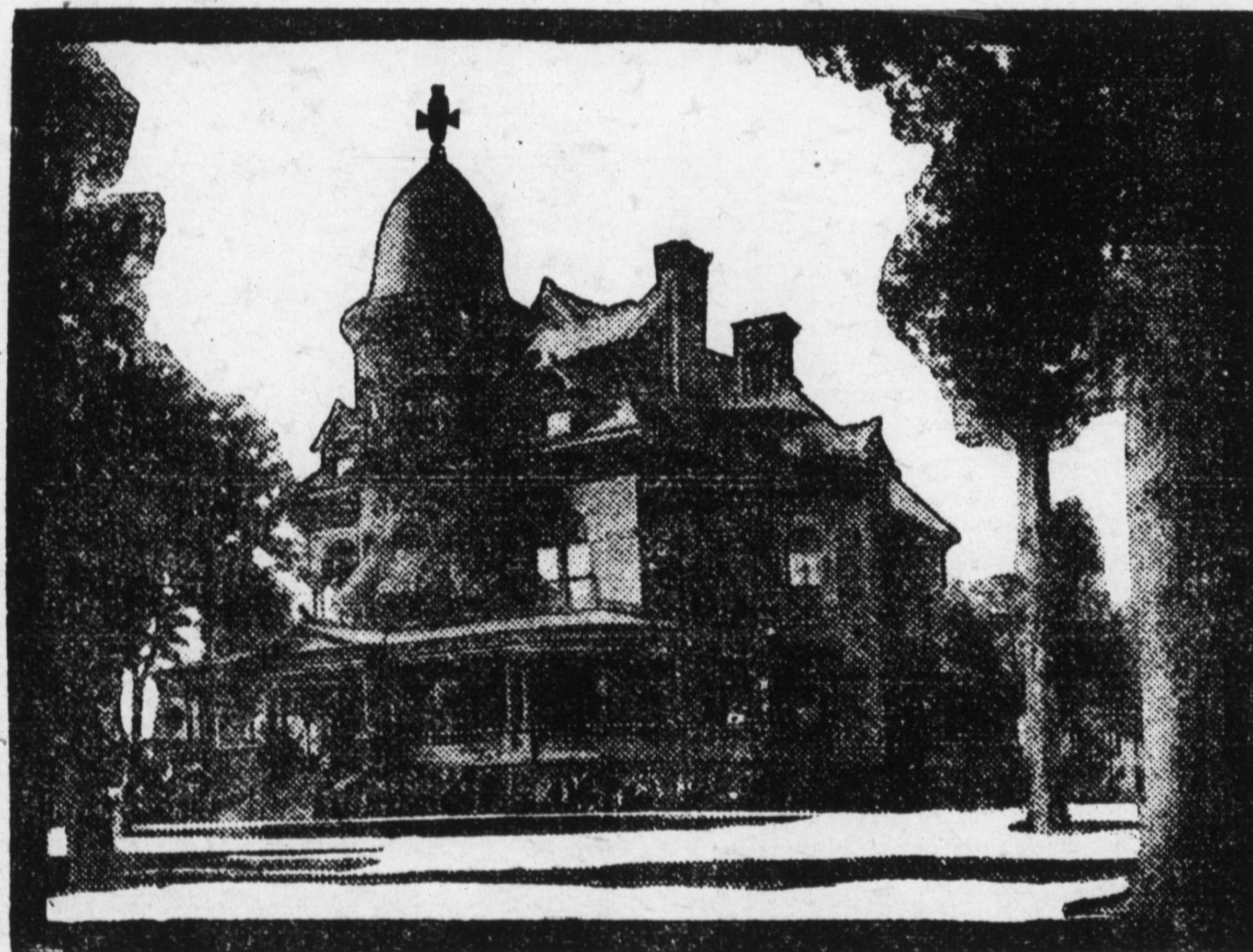
**Send No Money. Just Your Name and Address, If You Are A Sufferer From Any Woman's Disease or Piles.**

In the past few years Mrs. Miller has given \$125,000.00 in sending medicine to afflicted women.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and

those who are suffering and unable to find relief.

Mrs. Miller's wonderful remedy is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse,



**Mrs. Miller's Home. From Here She Directs the Distribution of Her medicine to Those Who Suffer.**

piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred lady clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Some time ago it was announced that she would give to women who suffered from female diseases another \$10,000.00 worth of her medicine. She has fulfilled this promise, but as she is still receiving requests from thousands upon thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used her remedy, she has decided to give away \$50,000.00 more to

scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growth; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of her simple home remedy, also her book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

All that is necessary is to cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page, fill in your name and address and send it to Mrs. Miller, Kokomo, Ind. The medicine and book will be sent to you at once. Send now before the \$50,000.00 worth is all gone.

**How To Cure Any Case of Piles.**

I want to tell you flatly and plainly that any woman, or man either, for that matter, who suffers from any form of piles, may place their faith absolutely in my treatment. They won't be disappointed. It's intended for piles as well as diseased membrane surfaces, no matter where located, and I verily believe that this remedy has cured more bad cases

of piles of all kinds than all the so-called "pile cures" and doctors in the country.

A cure with my remedy is speedy. It's safe and it's lasting. The intense torture, the burning, smarting and itching stop at once and you feel better right from the start. Send for my free treatment at once and see for yourself.

**Why Men Desert Their Wives.**

**Eighty Per Cent of Wife Desertions and Divorce Due to Female Weakness.**

I should have taken better care of myself, I suppose. I was sick and suffering. No one but a woman can ever know how I suffered. I was irritable. I couldn't be to my husband the wife that I ought to have been. He, being a man, couldn't understand. We drifted apart. He sought his pleasures elsewhere. Finally there was nothing but the divorce court that could settle our differences.

That's the sad story that eight out of every ten women who have passed through the ordeal of the divorce court, as well as the countless thousands of deserted wives who are not divorced, know deep down in her heart was the real cause of her trouble.

A sick wife, a neglected home, and the publicity and disgrace of the court room to end it all. There wouldn't be half as much talk of the divorce evil in the world if only every wife and mother would realize her duty to preserve her health and strength.

No woman has the right to expect her husband to devote his leisure hours to his home and her when she is leading a dragged-out, hopeless, down-in-the-mouth existence that would discourage the greatest optimist on earth.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller's marvelous home remedy has done more to prevent divorce than all the messages to congress and conventions in the world. The woman who is bright and cheerful and well has a home that reflects her own good feeling and discontent finds no place therein.

Mrs. Miller's aid and advice is as free to you as God's sunshine or the air you breathe. She wants to prove to you her common sense home treatment will cure you just as surely as it cured her years ago in her humble cottage.

If you are a sufferer from any female trouble, no matter what it is, send the coupon below to Mrs. Cora B. Miller at once.

**Put Your Faith in Mrs. Miller.**

My word that any home treatment should unflinchingly relieve you of female diseases or piles doesn't necessarily mean anything. But when my word and medicine is backed up by over a million ladies, that's evidence you cannot doubt. There is hardly a county or small village in the land that does not number some poor sufferer cured. I didn't force them to use my medicine. They took it of their own free will and it cured them. You can put your faith in that sort of a remedy every time. Just cut out the coupon, send it today and prove what his marvelous treatment will do for you.

**THIS NOTED DIVINE SAYS:**

"I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Cora B. Miller. I most cheerfully and voluntarily testify that myself and family have been greatly benefited by the use of Mrs. Miller's home remedies and heartily recommend them to the general public."—Rev. P. G. Roscamp, D. D., Presbyterian minister.  
Do not delay. Send the coupon today.

**Free Treatment Coupon.**

This coupon is good for a full sized regular 50-cent package of Mrs. Miller's Mild Home Treatment. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 7322 Miller bldg, Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package at once.

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## Extending Our Foreign Markets

By Hon. W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kan.

It is a mighty subject and I shall only be able to give you from my point of view a brief glimpse of some of the features that ought to interest you. I shall allude, as a matter of course, to governmental policies, but my talk will, in no instance, be political from any partisan standpoint; I shall merely allude to those things as matters of history.

The situation in which we are placed marks a tremendous advance in the progress of the nation. Thirty-five or forty years ago down in Kansas we grew some immense crops of corn. At the same time we had rapidly growing and increasing families which numbered many daughters. An intelligent and enthusiastic lady was greatly concerned about the future of our girls and she went about Kansas lecturing on the subject, "What shall we do with our daughters?" At the same time one of our most estimable governors, Charles Robinson, who once took part in the settlement of California, went about talking on the subject "What shall we do with our corn?" Finally some wag, who had neither corn nor daughters, thought we should solve the problem by feeding our corn to our daughters.

That has largely been the situation in the United States. We seemed to think the manufacturers and their operatives could consume all that the farms could produce, and on the other hand the farmers could consume all that the manufacturers could produce, and so a happy state of equilibrium would be brought about. But a very different state of affairs exists now. Whether from the fact that in 1897 we enacted the highest protective tariff law that we have ever known, or from the fact that the next year saw the beginning of a period of a war that involved us, and one after another a great many other countries, calling for enormous expenditures of money, enormous waste and enormous consumption; or whether it was from the still further fact that that year marked the most wonderful increase in the production of the great precious metal, gold, that the world has ever seen, and in the last twelve years there has been added to the money of the world \$400,000,000 in gold—all these causes combined probably ought to be con-

### CLEVER DOCTOR.

Cured a Twenty Years' Trouble Without Any Medicine.

A wise Indiana physician cured a twenty years' stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for twenty years, tried family medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends, but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the state told me medicine would do me no good, only irritate my stomach and make it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking coffee!' Why 'What will I drink?'

"Try Postum," said the doctor. 'I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has.'

"Well, that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place."

Never too late to mend. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

sidered, and we have reached a point where there is practically no limit to the power of the United States to produce manufactured articles. No limit to the power of the country to produce those agricultural products which are necessary for the sustenance of life.

The American people must work and must move forward in every direction; they must find an outlet for all excess of things that they produce. It is an axiom, of course, that agriculture is the foundation of all prosperity. There is no question about that. There is no dispute about it. It is not so often, perhaps, remembered that the foundation of all agricultural success is the live stock interest. It is the live stock of the world that maintains the fertility of the soil and I regret that at the convention which was called by Mr. Roosevelt last summer, to consider the conservation of our natural resources, in which the subject of the conservation of our forests was taken up, the conservation of our ores, the conservation of our coal, there was no one, apparently, who alluded to the conservation of what was the greatest asset that this country ever had, when it first was a primeval wilderness and virgin territory, the fertility of the soil. Now, I have always, at least, taken great pride in being a stockman, in the fact that while it was absolutely essential to the living and sustenance of the race, yet underlying it was this great principle that it not only did that, but it made the land better and richer all the time, and when the chairman of this committee a while ago alluded to the question of the conservation of our grass, it struck a chord in my heart that has always vibrated. Grass, after all, is the thing to be reckoned with in the conservation of the fertility of the soil.

I never can talk about that subject without thinking and dwelling on it over and over again and I don't think I can ever call the attention of cattlemen and stockmen of all kinds, who are interested in the prosperity of a country, often enough of that wonderful article on grass written by Senator Ingalls of Kansas, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. He said that "next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Grass is the forgiveness of nature, her constant benediction," and he concluded by saying: "It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses, yet its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It bears no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

Grass, of course, is the foundation of our live stock industry, and the more grass we grow, the more we conserve the fertility of the soil and the more meat products of all kinds we are ready to supply the world, and I want to congratulate the stockmen, cattlemen and sheepmen upon the great fact that concerns their industry, and that is that in the multitude of exports which will grow and increase as we gain a greater and greater share of the commerce of the world, there is one fact to be remembered—that for every steer, for every bullock, for every hundred pounds of meat that leaves our shores, while benefiting and helping foreign people, it leaves our country better and richer than it was before.

There is hardly any other product of which this can be said. Every ton of steel or iron that goes abroad is a permanent diminution of our store of that great natural bounty. Every ton of coal consumed is a permanent diminution of our supply, while continued exports of cotton and tobacco and wheat work permanent impoverish-

ment of our soil. The Hebrew prophet, in a melancholy mood, exclaimed "All flesh is grass."

We may, in a spirit of exultation and optimism exclaim "All grass is flesh," and our patriotic and far-seeing statesmen should in every way encourage the increasing growth and production of all forms of live stock and make the way easy for the export of that class of products. The more grass we grow, the more flesh we can produce. The more flesh we produce, the more wheat, the more corn, the more tobacco and more cotton and all other agricultural products can be supplied to the world.

We should be opposed to the export of anything upon which American energy could be used in perfecting it for the use of man. Our meat products are the final and complete result of the labors of the cattlemen and farmers of this country, so that I believe we should from every standpoint work with the utmost energy to encourage our exports of meat and meat products. We have had for over fifty years continued protective tariffs. There has been no tariff negotiated by any party in this country that might not be fairly called a high protective tariff. We have had protection from every party and it has, in connection with other things, stimulated the gigantic energies of this country.

Protection has reached, apparently, its limit in the benefits that it can confer, and without exception all parties in the last campaign have agreed that there should be a revision of the tariff. There is no exception. The Republican party was committed to it and the president-elect announces that he proposes to hold, so far as he is able, congress to that idea and compel the fulfillment of the pledges of the party. The Democratic party has always been committed to this idea, so that we are all agreed, at least, upon the question which is to be taken up concerning the tariff.

There was an old Scotchman once, away up on the coast of Scotland, who was engaged in herring fishing, and they were discussing the pros and cons of forced protection, and in answer to the argument he said: "Do you know, mon, I am in favor of free trade in everything but Caller herring."

That is where we are today. Every fellow is exceedingly anxious that the other fellow shall make concessions. We talk about reciprocity and reciprocity has been, of course, acceded to by almost every disinterested man. No American citizen, I think, can ever forget that wonderful speech of Mr. McKinley's, delivered at Buffalo, just before his untimely taking-off. That was the address of a man who had made a profound study of protection. He said we had reached the point now where we had to regulate our relations with other nations on a different basis. He said we could not expect them to buy of us unless we bought of them.

(To be continued.)



## KEEN KUTTER Quality




This means tools that are lasting, finely tempered, carefully adjusted, accurately balanced and ready for fine work or rough work.

The Keen Kutter trademark on any tool is a guarantee that it will be satisfactory or money refunded.

The name Keen Kutter covers a full line of Tools as well as Scissors, Shears, Pocket-knives, Razors and Table Cutlery. If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

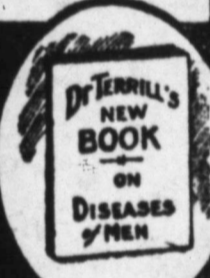


## FREE BOOK

This 90-page book is Dr. Terrill's latest and best treatise on the Special and Pelvic Diseases peculiar to the Male Sex, and it should be in the hands of every man—young or old—in America. This book describes in a brief, simple way Dr. Terrill's original and exclusive methods of treating Stricture, Varicocele, Specific Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, Seminal Emissions, Unnatural Urine or Discharge, Hydrocele, Piles, Catarrh, Epilepsy, and all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate Gland. This book will be sent absolutely free to any address, postpaid, in a plain sealed envelope if you mention this paper. All correspondence confidential. Consultation and a \$10 X-Ray examination is free. Address:

**TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Inc.**  
285 MAIN STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

# FOR MEN



## NELSON-DRAUGHON College

**BUSINESS**

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

### WANT EXEMPTION FROM SCALP LAW.

BEEVILLE, Texas.—A petition has been circulated among local stockmen asking the legislature to exempt Bee county from the operations of the wolf scalp law. The land owners feel that they can take care of the wolf problem without the assistance of trappers and professional hunters, and, in fact, have been killing off wolves for years until there are comparatively few now in the county.

F. M. Stubbs of Lockhart has been in Cotulla shipping small lots of fat stuff to market and to his home town.

## FISH

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

We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Double Braid Wire Fish Baskets. Our sale covers over 20 states. We pay the freight on one dozen or more nets.

**EUREKA FISH NET CO.,** Grt/Wa, Ga. Dallas, Tex.

## Oklahoma's New Tick Law

The State Authorities Well Equipped to Fight Against the Troublesome *Margaropus Annulatus*.

House Bill No. 337.  
(By Ross.)

An Act Providing for the Eradication of Ticks and in Other Ways to Protect the Live Stock of Oklahoma Against Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and Promote the Interests of the Live Stock Industry in the State and Declaring an Emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oklahoma:

Section 1. That when the state board of agriculture shall have determined quarantine lines and made rules and regulations to maintain and enforce the same to prevent the communicating or conveying of contagious or infectious diseases of live stock within this state, as provided by law, the president of said board shall at once issue his proclamation setting forth and proclaiming the boundary and location of said quarantine line or lines, the orders, rules and regulations, so prescribed by said board shall at the earliest practicable dates be published once in no less than three newspapers of general circulation within the state, notice of said proclamation and such publication shall be deemed full and sufficient legal notice of the proclamation of said board. If a majority of the voters of any township below said quarantine line and bordering thereon, such majority to be measured by the number of votes cast at the last general election, shall petition said board to locate said quarantine line below said township, it shall be the duty of said board to forthwith make an order locating said quarantine line below said township and cause notice thereof to be given as in other cases.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, as far as practicable, to co-operate with and assist the state board of agriculture in protecting the live stock of their respective counties from all contagious and infectious diseases, wherever such diseases exist and in other ways to protect the live stock interests of their respective counties in the state. It shall be the duty of said boards of county commissioners to co-operate with the state board of agriculture and officers working under its authority in the work of suppressing contagious or infectious disease, and especially the eradication of ticks (*margaropus annulatus*) the carriers of Texas and splenic fever. Said board of county commissioners of any county situated above the state quarantine line as fixed by the state board of agriculture, shall have the power to levy a tax on all taxable property within the county to provide a fund with which to co-operate with the state board of agriculture in the work of eradicating ticks of the variety above mentioned, and as provided for more particularly in section 3 of this act, which fund may be used for any one or all of the purposes of constructing suitable dipping vats, of employing competent live stock inspectors, for purchasing material for disinfecting or for anything which in the opinion of the board of county com-

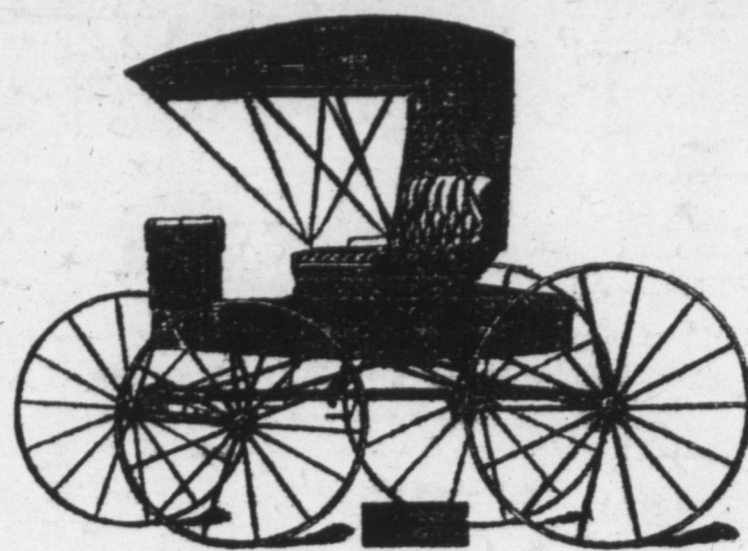
missioners promises to further the protection of the live stock interests of the county, and no cattle containing Southern ticks (*margaropus annulatus*) shall be brought from any point below the quarantine line into the section above the quarantine line established by the board of agriculture as herein provided.

Section 3. When so petitioned by a majority of the voters of any county or municipal township within the county, such majority to be measured by the number of votes cast at the last general election, the board of county commissioners of any county shall make a levy on all taxable property in the county, such as will be necessary to bear the actual cost of co-operating with the state board of agriculture as provided in section 2 of this act and to establish and construct one substantial, public dipping vat, or as many of said vats of necessary dimensions as may be advised by the state board of agriculture or its supervising agents, in each municipal township for the purpose of dipping all cattle in such township as deemed by the inspectors of the state board of agriculture to be infected with the tick of the variety heretofore mentioned in this act, and such dipping shall be in such material as is approved by said supervising inspector and at such time and interval as may be directed by an inspector of the state board of agriculture; provided that the cost of each said public dipping vat shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Section 4. The state board of agriculture is hereby empowered through its supervising inspectors, to confer upon any inspector employed by the board of county commissioners, all the authority of an inspector of the state board of agriculture, but said board may withdraw such authority when it deems it is to the best interests of the public service.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of any person in any county situated above the quarantine line fixed by the state board of agriculture owning or caring for live stock on premises believed by the live stock inspector of the board of agriculture to be infected with ticks (*margaropus annulatus*) to treat such live stock at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the said live stock inspector, and failure on the part of such owner or caretaker to so treat such live stock as directed by said live stock inspector shall be deemed a misdemeanor and upon conviction of same, said party shall be fined a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) and costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days and not more than thirty (30) days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. When any person in any county situated above the state quarantine line fixed by the state board of agriculture, fails or refuses to dip or otherwise properly treat his live stock, at such time, and in such manner as directed by the state board of agriculture, or an inspector acting under authority of same, such inspector shall have power to call upon the sheriff of the county in which such cattle are found whose duty it shall be, together with the inspector in charge, to dip or treat such live stock in the manner and at such time as said inspector directs and shall keep said cattle in his custody, subject to such quarantine restrictions as he shall receive from the said live stock inspector. No officer who shall seize live stock for such treatment or dipping shall be liable to the owner or owners of such live stock for damages by reason of such taking, or by reason of such dipping or treatment; provided, that such dipping or treatment has been done in accordance with the directions of the inspector in charge. Before such live stock shall be delivered to the owner there shall be paid to the sheriff having such live stock in his custody, all costs and expenses of taking, detaining, holding and disinfecting, and in case such costs are not paid, said officer shall advertise in a manner as provided by law, in case of taking, caring for and, the sale of personal property under execution, and he may sell such live stock or such portions thereof as may be



This Style is No. 71.

## Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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

Why Not Rent A

## SAFTY DEPOSIT BOX

in a modern steel vault and feel that your valuables are secure? Our safe deposit vaults afford COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY.

## THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

## Female Specialist

Diseases of women and children a specialty. Consultation free. Mail prescriptions, \$1.00. Write full symptoms.

Phone 5850.

508 1-2 Main, Over Weaver's Drug Store.

DR. KATE Q. EDWARDS

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### HEREFORDS

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

### DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS,

headed by Imp. Marquis 26644, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year. DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

## ARTESIA FARM

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

necessary to pay his costs and expenses of sale, and he shall forthwith pay over to the owner or owners any amount so received in excess of the legal fees and expenses of such officer.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to lease or rent any land, which shall be under quarantine on account of ticks without first having fully advised the proposed tenants or lessees of such quarantine and all the conditions thereof. In violation of this provision said owner or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished as prescribed in section 5 of this act. In addition to such punishment, he shall be liable in civil action to all loss sustained by such renter or lessees by reason of disease or inconven-

### 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. 184633. Choice bulls for sale.

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

### GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin,

Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

ience of quarantine.

Section 8. Any person bringing cattle above the quarantine line in violation of section 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars (\$5) or more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and the bringing in of each animal in violation of said section shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 9. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 10. An emergency is hereby declared, by reason whereof it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety that this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 20, 1909.  
(Signed) C. N. HASKELL,  
Governor, State of Oklahoma.

London has raised the embargo on cattle shipped from Baltimore, but there seems to be no wild scramble among importers to do business with London unless she demonstrates a bit more anxiety for American steaks by raising the ante.

## A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

# Tutt's Pills

Revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

# Scattered Rains Fall Over the Range

From reports received from various points in Texas, most of them in the range cattle districts, it is evident that some rain fell over the country, larger in some localities than in others, but sufficient at least to freshen things up a bit and place owners of flocks and herds and agricultural people in a frame of mind quite different from the one that has been discoloring their mental vision for some months. There is at least hope that the start will be followed by a succession of the down-pour.

In detail it is something like this: In the coast country the rains extended from Eche, many miles west of Houston, to Marion, many miles east, while rain is reported as far down as a point below the Mission on the Brownsville road. Reports are as far west as Brackettville.

The Mission section was visited by a fine rain. Farmers will be able to break their land and it will increase the yield of the onion crop.

A steady rain fell at Nordheim, which was very much needed and was beneficial to all interests.

At Bandera a half inch of rain fell, the rains seeming to be general in that vicinity.

Calaveras had a splendid rain, while in the Runge vicinity the heaviest rain fell that has fallen for months.

A good rain fell at Kerrville, which was a blessing to that county. There were indications that more would follow.

A nice rain fell in the vicinity of Comfort, especially in the Joshua neighborhood.

The wind coming up unfortunately was the cause of the failure of Hondo to have a big rain, whereas only a nice little one fell.

At Uvalde a good shower fell, accompanied by some hail, and has been a help to farmers and stockmen, as it freshened things up. Reports from Knippa, some miles east of Uvalde, announce a two-inch rainfall in that section, with good signs of more.

A two hours' rain fell in the Lampasas section, covering the country from southeast to north, but none to the west.

A heavy rain fell at West Point and Gonzales was visited by a hard and much needed rain. Reports received of good rains at Leesville, Belmont, Bottsville and Wrightsboro, with light showers at Smiley and Harwood.

A good rain of about two inches fell at Brackettville and advices say that the rain was general over the central and northern parts of Kinney county, but none fell in the southern part of the county. The stockmen and truck growers will be benefited greatly.

A good half hour rain fell at Karnes City, and from all reports it was general all through that section.

A nice shower fell near Flatonia and that section, but what is needed is a general rain for crops are backward.

A fine rain fell at Waelder, continuing for three hours, the first time since December. It was believed to be a general rain throughout that section. Everybody is delighted.

Glorious rain at Luling, and a good rain fell at Kingsbury for two hours,

with indications for more to follow. This is the heaviest rain in this section since last October.

Stockmen and farmers said that rain was greatly needed, so it began to give them a good one at Boerne and hopes for plenty more are entertained, while at Seguin, in Guadalupe county, in the vicinity of Seguin a fine rain fell with every evidence that the long drouth has been broken. Some cotton and corn have been planted, but corn and cotton are both very backward.

A general revival of good feeling came over the New Braunfels people when a good rain set in—about one inch in all. The weather remained cloudy, with indications of further downpour. It was needed.

A rain that seemed to be general and was exceedingly welcome by stockmen and farmers fell at San Marcos. It seems to have covered this section.

It rained intermittently in Austin and advices received gave information that the Llano country had received a generous downpour. A heavy rain fell at Buda, just south of Austin, and quite a shower fell at Kyle, about half an inch, while at Rosanky a heavy rain fell. The farmers all began to plant cotton at once. It was received as a blessing by all. Marble Falls got her share of the rain, with outlook for plenty more.

A good rain fell at Bertram, Smithville, Red Rock and Maxwell, which moistened the soil sufficiently so that cotton could be planted and corn benefited. It helped the cause of both the farmer and the stockman.

Rains are said to have fallen also in North and Central Texas, and even at points in West Texas there was a precipitation that delighted farmers and stockmen alike. At Carrollton, in Dallas county, a beneficial rain fell with some slight damage from hail and heavy dust storms were wound up in Comanche county by rain. In sections of Navarro county soaking rains fell. In Wise county hail fell heavy, some of the stones being as large as hen's eggs.

In the black land section of North Texas rain fell in places numerous enough to be of general benefit.

Decatur, Wise county, got a very good rain, the cloud traveling east and probably wetting a good part of that section of the county.

Eagle Pass had a fine rain, accompanied by some hail, about an inch of water falling. Stockdale, in Wilson county, received a fine rain that followed on the tail of the preceding one, which made all the people of that agricultural and stock section look up. It filled a long felt want.

D'Hanis, Medina county, had moisture fall upon it to the extent of half an inch of rain and the drouth was broken. Prospects remained good for more.

A heavy rain fell upon Brackettville, amounting to two inches, which relieved that village of clouds of dust that had accumulated during the long drouth.

Lockhart got in with a very heavy rain, the heaviest in months, nearly two and a half inches in all. The rain was general throughout the country. Flatonia received altogether one and one-third inches of rain by actual government measure. Enough rain fell for all purposes and all interests were benefited.

From Karnes City all over the country there fell good rains, at least two inches falling in the immediate neighborhood. This being a cow country this rain will be of great benefit and put grass in a hurry to catch up.

Rain varying from one inch to three inches fell in and around Martindale, giving stock water and putting smiling faces on the faces of the farmers. A nice shower fell at Blanco, with

plenty of prospects for more, and at Harlingen and all the surrounding country rain fell for two hours.

A refreshing rain fell at Wharton and Sabinal received a good shower while Yorktown had a heavy rain, lasting over an hour and continuing slowly.

Later reports from over Texas relative to the fall of rain indicate that the predictions that more rain would follow the first fall were fulfilled and that the fall for the twenty-four hours was enough to make stockmen and farmers rejoice and talk higher prices. The fear that frost might come was dissipated when it was found that the clouds persisted in lowering from the heavens, preventing Jack Frost from getting in his work. The territory visited by the rain was all dry and the precipitation will be of immediate value.

In detail: The total rainfall for twenty-four hours in the Luling section was 1.78 inches. The rain was a great blessing, as stock water is now plentiful and grass will come with a rush.

The Cuero section had a fine fall of moisture, a little over an inch. Late corn will now be planted and cotton seed rushed into the ground.

A light rain fell at Devine, Medina county, which will do much good. Corn looks well, despite the drouth and has been plowed out.

Kingsville received a ground soaker and a fine season in the ground. The rain was general from Sinton down.

At Yoakum a good shower fell and

reports from the south and north are that good rains fell.

One and a half inches of rain fell as the portion of the farmers around Prairie Lea and prospects are good for more. A very light rain fell at Del Rio that will not do very much good, but at Hallettsville the drouth was broken by a good rain.

About two and a half inches of rain was what Victoria and surrounding country received in the general disposition of moisture.

Corpus Christi got a heavy rain, which extended all over that section of the country, while a slow but steady rain fell at Rockdale and vicinity. The heaviest rain that has fallen since last September fell at Thompson, being about two inches. About three-fourths of an inch fell at Castrolville, which was not sufficient, but the prospects were good for more.

A hard rain fell at Falls City, followed by a slow drizzle, or continuous rain. A heavy and very beneficial rain fell on Hearne, as well as in the bottom of the Brazos, while La Grange got its share. Utopia and Uvalde, in Uvalde county, had good rains, which fell slowly and continuously and soaked well into the ground. The rain was general in that section.

Bay City, Runge and Kennedy all had fine rains, amounting in some places to three inches, while the needed rain came to Laverna and pleased everybody. Georgetown, Hutto and Smiley came in for their share of the blessings of the moisture, making the stockmen feel good and farmers cheerful.

Rio Grande City got a good rain that was proclaimed as timely.

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A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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### SOME NEW INFORMATION.

An interesting feature of the hearing of the cattle rate case before the special master in chancery in San Antonio was the grilling given Chief Dispatcher Collins of the Santa Fe at Cleburne, who advanced a new idea in summing up the cost of transporting cattle and stated that the open cars in which cattle are shipped offered such resistance when being hauled against a strong wind that the cost was very materially increased by the wear and tear on the engines.

Judge Cowan took him through a category which failed to elicit much information that would make a profound impression on the official who was hearing the testimony. He was certain that it was very expensive pulling a train against the wind, but was not certain that a wind blowing on the back end of the train would be of any assistance in moving it. Judge Cowan did not have time right on the spur of the moment to figure out from the standpoint of the mathematician and weather bureau just whether honors were about even, but he will be prepaid for him at the next hearing. This incident suggests the thought that perhaps the shipper would be entitled to a drawback on the railroad for the use of his cattle while it was using them to fill cars on which it collected the freight. This cattle rate hearing is opening up many alleged avenues of escape for the railroads, who are compelled to accept about \$6.50 per car less on shipments than they did before the interstate commerce commission got action on its orders. The shipper is not worrying now as he did when the shoe was on the other foot and he had to bring suit for overcharges.

### BETTER MARKET SYSTEM NEEDED.

It has been suggested that as the Cattle Raisers' Association has made notable progress in making itself felt in national legislation that some steps should be taken to regulate the supply on the several markets during the busy season, when every shipper must grope in the dark. The habit of getting the bulk of the cattle on the markets on Mondays and Wednesdays has become so fixed that Herculean efforts would be necessary to break it up. Time and again the commission houses and the packers have joined in an effort to have shippers distribute their shipments more evenly through five days of the week, giving good reasons why this would be best, but the cattleman seems wedded to his idol and he keeps sending them in hoping that the other fellow will stay off the market and that his shipment will be the only one there. The cattleman himself will

freely admit that a more even distribution would have much to do with maintaining a steady market, but argues that this cannot be done without a concert of action. If the association could devolve some plan of districting the state and Oklahoma and a committee of one or more to list and direct the shipments, so that too many would not go to the same market on one day the question would be solved. The question is up to the association now, but whether it is feasible remains to be seen. The packing houses work under a system and so do all the other industries except the cattlemen and the farmers. The former has started a campaign for more thorough organization in the matter of marketing their crops, but whether the end is accomplished or not a more hearty co-operation among cattlemen in devising ways and means for getting the true value of beef on the hoof could not be otherwise than beneficial. Under the present system the shipper may make a profit of \$10 per head on his steers, or he may lose that much, but he never knows anything until they are sold either on a strong market by reason of the light receipts, or on a weak market as a result of receipts out of all proportions with the consumptive demand.

### COST OF HANDLING CATTLE.

In the Cattle Raisers' Association rate hearing before Special Master in Chancery Seddons at San Antonio last week, I. I. Morrissey, traveling agent of the Santa Fe, testified among other things as to the relative cost of handling cattle, compared with the cost of handling dead freight.

He produced statements showing that engines hauling beef cattle carried 70 per cent of their rating, while they hauled 92 per cent of rating in dead freight. He also testified that on a ton mile basis it costs for beef cattle transportation in wages and fuel .001571 per cent, while dead freight was carried at a cost of .000822 per ton mile, and that cattle moved at the average speed of nineteen miles per hour, while dead freight moved at only twelve miles per hour.

All of which may be comforting to the cowman, but The Stockman-Journal ventures the assertion that the average shipper is more concerned in getting cars within at least a month after ordering them than he is worried about the rate. And as for the average speed of a cattle train's being nineteen miles an hour—well, it is to smile. The Stockman-Journal knows of cases where it has taken six hours to get a car of cattle from the Texas & Pacific yards to the packing houses and the actual distance is about three miles.

South and Southeast Texas had some rain last week, but while it was not enough to satisfy the stockmen the benefit both to them and the farmers was incalculable for the reason that both had about reached the stage where something had to transpire. The rains were heaviest down in the Houston and Victoria districts, where farming operations were practically at a standstill. The country south of San Antonio had some fairly good rains that will assist the cotton to a stand and benefit the potato growers, who are dependent upon the season for a crop, and will start grass on the ranges. More or less copious showers fell west of San Antonio, as far as Maverick county, with heaviest precipitation in and around Uvalde. "Good grass" rains are about the extent of

the heaviest rainfall on the ranges, but stockmen feel reasonably confident that now the ice is broken showers will be more or less frequent and that they will be able to market their grass stuff before the Oklahoma run begins. There are still a number of Oklahoma buyers down in that section, but the future must determine whether their stay will prove profitable as holders are once again in a position to assume a more independent attitude.

Fed cattle in finished condition should show considerable improvements within the next two weeks if the questions of supply and demand really is a factor in determining prices and Fort Worth should be the highest market in the United States for a portion of the time between now and the middle of July. There will be no grass cattle and Fort Worth will be compelled to depend on the quarantine feed lots exclusively unless the demand becomes so urgent as to draw some native cattle from the St. Louis and Kansas City territory. Should high prices prevail in fed stuff it is doubtful if the cattlemen of Oklahoma will realize their hopes during the summer, for with a larger percentage than usual of 3-year-old steers it will take an ideal season there to get them in prime condition. This will be an excuse for using the ax on prices and if the condition of the cattle do not warrant a decline there will be plenty of other reasons for the packer to play for even about the time the movement gets well under way.

The wool clip is about ready for the buyer to inspect, but the buyer is not liable to offer any seductive prices while the tariff question is pending. The buyer always attends strictly to business, even when there is no tariff agitation, for he buys the wool just as cheap as he can. There are altogether too many wool and mohair growers who depend on the buyer for reliable (?) information on the market, anyway, and the tales of woe he will have to tell this spring will be frightful. The grower might ask him, however, why about one-third of the clip in the Northwest was bought last winter while it was on the sheep's back if the outlook is so bad as that.

It is a little too early to predict just what the senate will do with reference to the hide tariff, but it looks now as though Mr. Payne will be willing to compromise on a 10 per cent basis if the senate will agree to it. The senate is a stickler for the proprieties and does not seem to have thoroughly digested the manufacturer's cry of free hides and cheaper shoes, so long as shoes are protected. Hides will be admitted after paying a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. This is a prediction.

The proponents for the Hudspeth bill for the extermination of the coyote and other predatory animals in West Texas are wondering what the governor will do with it when it reaches his desk. In the meantime they are still putting out "pizen" and paying for scalps.

Send us the name of some one who ought to be a member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, but isn't, and we'll start after him. If there's anything The Stockman-Journal joys, it is missionary work.

The Stockman-Journal is always glad to get letters from its readers about stockmen's troubles. We may

not be able to help, but the publication of the difficulty may inspire someone to write another letter telling the solution. The Stockman-Journal's columns are wide open to its readers.

### TARIFF IN A MUDDLE.

The tariff situation is all muddled up at Washington, says the National Provisioner. The very slight majority of the machine in the house prevents any "steam roller" methods in putting the Payne bill through. Many of the regular machine men are kicking over the traces because certain of the industries which are very close to their constituents are hit by the bill. The leaders will probably get the bill through the house in some kind of shape within the next two weeks, and then the real fight will come in the senate.

The upper house is better organized for the purpose of passing a bill, but the leaders there are considerably at odds with those of the house. Between the changes which will be made in the house and the almost total revision of the senate, the original author of the bill will hardly know it.

Washington has been full of opposing delegations, lobbyists and politicians during the last week, and the clamor of these interests further confuses the situation. They will probably be on hand in large numbers until the bill is finally passed.

The question of removing the duty on hides remains one of the prominent topics of conversation, and congress is beginning to realize the true situation—that the New England leather and shoe manufacturing interests have been trying to hoodwink it. While the New England interests have been trying to hold up the big packers as a bugaboo, they have totally failed. On the other hand congressmen from various sections have shown in their speeches that the duty on the leather going into a pair of shoes does not exceed 3 cents per pair, and many of them figure it down to considerably less than one cent. Congress is beginning to see that the packers really do not care what is done with the hide duty, and that if cattle hides are admitted free the retail price of shoes will not be affected one cent.

In the final draft of the bill in the house it is probable that there may be some change in the hide schedule, but all others of interest to the meat trade will go to the senate in about the same shape as they appeared in the original bill.

### OKLAHOMA AND THE TICK.

Oklahoma is engaged in the laudable enterprise of ridding itself of the cattle tick. Whether or not the tick will consent to be abolished remains to be seen. As a stick-to-it insect the tick is a wonder. Our Northern climate sends him speedily to the corner, but when he gets into congenial latitudes he defies sanitary regulations and dips of various kinds, arsenical and oily, with impunity. We wish Oklahoma luck in its contest and speedy riddance of the cattle tick. While the fight is not exactly a hopeless one, the task is by no means easy. Oklahoma could probably rid itself of political pests with more celerity and less expense. Dips that kill cattle find the tick still doing business at the old stand. A pestiferous pest is the tick. We may have shrinky weather, muddy feed lots and other handicaps up this way, but, thank heaven, the tick is not worrying us.—Chicago Live Stock World.

### NEBRASKA RANCH SOLD.

News from Ogallala, Neb., is that the entire equipment constituting several carloads, together with all work horses and mules of the Keystone ranch, formerly the property of W. A. Paxton, Jr., was sold at public auction for upwards of \$10,000. The ranch itself was sold cut up into farming tracts of eighty to 100 acres each to the aggregate of \$500,000, 98,000 acres being sold in one day. This marks the closing of the Paxton interests, which were established thirty-five years ago.



# HOME CIRCLE



(CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL.)

### LIFE'S CONFLICT.

When amid life's many troubles  
You are overcome with care,  
Do not let thy spirits fail you  
Though the load is hard to bear.

If you wish to reach the portals  
Where joy abounds within,  
Falter not along life's highway,  
That will plunge you into sin.

Trials and sorrows may confront you,  
Tempests wild may round you blow,  
But 'twill urge you on to greatness  
If you will true courage show.

Aunt Rachel is glad to give the following pickle recipes, even if they do occupy so much space for the season for these things is now on and they will interest my readers in general. If my friends have some good recipes along this line please send them in for publication.

### Pickled Cucumbers.

Scald with brine (very salty water) and set aside in the brine for twenty-four hours. Drain dry and wipe. Put in jars. Throw over them well spiced boiling vinegar, made just the same way as that for the green tomato sweet pickle given on this page. Let stand for two weeks or longer before using. The vinegar must cover the pickles well and, to keep, the jars must be sealed air tight.

### Pickled String Beans.

Pickled string beans are made the same way as cucumbers. Lay young, tender beans in strong brine over night. Drain and dry. Fill jars with them. Cover with hot spiced vinegar (see green tomato pickles) with one-fourth teaspoonful of powdered alum to one quart of vinegar. Let the vinegar cover the pickles well. Cork and set away for at least six weeks before using.

### Green Tomato Pickles.

Pare two pounds of firm green tomatoes. Boil them in hot vinegar and water (one-half of each) for thirty minutes. Make a syrup of one pint of strong vinegar to one and one-half pounds of sugar for every two pounds of tomatoes. Spice to taste with cinnamon, mace and ginger root (all whole). Boil twenty minutes. Drain the tomatoes from the plain vinegar and water; put them in the syrup and boil forty-five minutes. Put into preserve jars; cover well with the syrup. When cool, close and set away.

### Pickled Beets.

Select nice, red beets and boil until tender. Plunge each one separ-

ately into cold water and give a little twist to strip off the skin. Cut lengthwise into strips. Place these, not too closely, in glass jars, leaving room so the liquor may surround each piece. To two quarts of vinegar add four pounds of brown sugar and one-half teaspoonful of powdered alum. Let this boil. After skimming add one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, mustard and a few pepper corns—all ground and tied in a bag. Boil again, adding a little cayenne pepper and salt. Pour over the beets next, drain off the syrup, bring to a boil, pour over the beets again and then seal. This will be a bright red in color, and very delicious.

### HANDY HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When blowing out a candle hold it high and blow upward to keep the grease from running about.

Keep a flat file in your kitchen drawer. It is the best thing in the world to sharpen bread, meat and chopping knives.

To make woolen goods look like new and to restore their life and color, add one-half cup of vinegar to the rinse water.

A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker, and a pinch of borax in cooked starch will make the clothes stiffer and whiter.

An empty baking powder can inverted is better than the best chopping knife for mincing potatoes, nuts, cheese, or, in fact, anything that requires chopping.

For tired limbs nothing is more refreshing than a bath in which a tablespoon of dry mustard has been thrown. It will bring perfect refreshment to both mind and body. Mustard is also

good to put in the water when the hands are washed, as it removes unpleasant odors, such as onions or fish. To remove iron rust from any white fabric lay the spot over a tea kettle of boiling water. Place a cut lemon over the spot, pressing firmly. Remove occasionally in order to allow the juice to evaporate and the stain will disappear before one's eyes, no matter how stubborn or deep set.

An economical way of putting the candles into the candlesticks is this: Fit a cord into the candlestick, leaving about a quarter of an inch of space at the top. Run a heavy needle through the cork, and push the candle down on that. It will hold the candle firm in place and in this way almost the entire candle can be used.

### GOOD FOR SPRING DRESSES.

One of our readers writes: "The magazines have lots of articles on 'Economy in Dressing,' 'Dressing on Dimes,' etc. They describe the styles, but none of them ever tells what materials to get, and it's the material that costs. Do you know any dress stuffs that are pretty, and really cost dimes, not dollars?"

You can purchase as pretty designs and stylish looking goods in Simpson-Edystone prints as anyone can wish and their cost is extremely moderate when you consider their substantial quality and attractive appearance. Their greatest economy is in their non-fading colors and durable material which make them wear unusually long.

### WHERE OREGON HAY-FEDS WENT.

"Early birds in the sphere of winter cattle speculation did not capture many fat worms this season," said a Chicago chance-taker just back from Oregon.

"They got possession of the Oregon and Idaho crop of hay-fed cattle early, paying \$4.75 for the best. The trade was done in January when the fat cattle market was acting well and feeders who did not take the money then offered had to be content with less later. Chicago, which got some of these far-away cattle last spring, will not see them this year. A few

will register at Omaha, but the bulk will go to feed the population of the Puget Sound region, in fact most of the early contracting was done by butchers in that part of the country and as they are using the stuff themselves their loss by getting early is more imaginary than real as, had they failed to seize time by the forelock and insure a supply, they would probably have been put to the necessity of traveling farther east to get a supply of beef to take care of their trade. Feeders remote from market like to do business with the speculator as it eliminates shipping troubles and reduces the item of shrinkage to a known quantity."—Breeder's Gazette.

### MONTANA RANCH SOLD.

The 20,000-acre ranch of the Catlin Land and Live Stock company, located near White Sulphur Springs, in Meagher county, Montana, is the last to join the march of progress. There are at present on the ranch about 2,500 head of Hereford cattle and several hundred head of Percheron and Morgan grade horses running on the land, but the ranch has been sold to William Holton Dyer of Indianapolis, who is also the purchaser of the A. B. Clark ranch on Tongue river. Mr. Dyer will divide the tracts into small holdings.

### PLENTY OF PORKERS.

Compilations by the Price Current show that in the year ending March 1, 1909, American packers slaughtered more hogs than in any preceding similar period, paying \$437,507,000 for the live animals. The packing in the west was about 29,000,000 head, or a million greater than ever before. The average cost was close to \$12 per hog. Is it any wonder that the American farmer of today is prosperous when he receives for a single output of the farm a sum of money in excess of the total coinage of gold bullion for a year by the mints of the entire world.—Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

## The Stockman-Journal's Patterns



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## SHEEP

### ARIZONA SHEEP PROSPECTS GOOD.

H. C. Blackford and F. G. Marks of Prescott, Ariz., extensive sheep and goat raisers, who marketed the latter part of last week seven carloads of goats, report to the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram that conditions look very promising in that part of the great sheep range country. "This year has opened up very bright for us," said Mr. Blackford. "The country in that part of the territory is well stocked up with sheep and goats, but there seems to be sufficient range feed for them. They are ranged on the lowlands and in the valleys in the winter months, but are driven back into the mountains early in the spring and ranged there all summer. A good many sheep were carried over through the winter. It is a noted sheep country for the reason that we have all the natural resources for handling sheep and goats. We have the immense mountain range country. Up in that part of the territory where we are located, settlers have not invaded our range as in other territory. We still have to a certain extent a free and unlimited range. The only changes that have taken place in Arizona is the establishment of reserves by the federal government. While these interfered somewhat with our open range customs, still they are bound to benefit us in the end. They restrict the number of head of stock, and so block that old custom of overstocking the range. A great many of our sheep are marketed now at points on the Pacific coast, and so we have an outlet on both sides. Lambing is now begun, and we look for a large crop."

### EARLY GRAZING IN COLORADO

The government, through Supervisor H. H. French of Colorado Springs has opened the Holy Cross forest reserve for cattle grazing a month before the regular date set. This is due to the scarcity of feed in this section of the state. Hay has gone to \$25 a ton and is difficult to get even at that price. The government will not increase the grazing fee for the extra month that the cattle will be on the range.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### BLOODSHED IN RANGE WAR.

#### Gang of Masked Horsemen Kill Two Sheepmen and a Herder.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Late on the night of April 2, according to information just received here, fifteen masked horsemen raided the camp of Allemand & Emge and murdered Joe Allemand and Joe Emge, wealthy sheepmen, and Joe Lazier, herder.

Allemand and Emge had located their camp at the mouth of Spring creek, fifty miles southwest of Basin, where they were guarding 2,600 sheep. The raiders came upon the wagon on the south side of the creek in which two herders were sleeping. These men were escorted to the road and told to leave the country and not look back under threat of death.

A volley fired into the wagon on the opposite side of the stream resulted in the death of Emge and Lazier. Evidently Allemand was roused by the approach of the raiders as his body was found fully twenty feet from the wagon, where he had been cut down by a rifle ball. The wagon had been soaked in oil and fired, the bodies being cremated. About thirty sheep were killed.

All telephone wires were cut and news of the affair did not reach Basin until the following morning. Immediately County Attorney P. W. Metz, Sheriff Alston and Deputy Sheriff Cusick left for the scene of the outbreak, arriving the night of April 3, after a hazardous journey through the deep



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

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

### "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

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

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

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

something to have a telephone with which to call on Neighbor Smith "for a lift" before the storm breaks.

The Rural Telephone pays for itself each year and we have brought the initial cost within the reach of every farmer. Present prices are especially favorable and thousands of Farmers' Mutual Companies are now organizing so as to build their lines this Spring. Write us to-day.

snow. They found the bodies undisturbed, but obtained no clue to the murderers.

Allemand was an old-time sheepman. Emge was formerly a cattleman, recently entering the sheep business. There is great indignation through the Big Horn country. The Big Horn Sheep Growers' and the State Wool Growers' association have each offered \$1,000 rewards for the capture of the raiders, and this will probably be further increased by the state authorities.

### CROSSING DAIRY COWS.

Crossing the breeds of dairy cattle even in the same class will not bring the best results, and will not benefit those who do it. The Jersey cow is not desirable for beef purposes, but she produces the rich milk, and is therefore desirable for dairy purposes. The Holstein cow produces the great quantity of milk, which is also rich in butter fat, but hardly up to the milk of the Jersey. These breeds ought to be kept separate, as crossing the breeds destroys the very thing which

the breeder aimed at, and the crossing of breeds invariably results in producing a scrub. Those who want to raise beef cattle will find several good breeds for that purposes, which have been produced by years of breeding and study of the qualities that make beef cattle. And if a breed of dairy cows is desired, select one of the dairy breeds.

J. H. Gage shipped from Alfred pens ten cars of cattle to Jennings, Okla. The cattle were bought of Richard King, Jr.

## MEN and WOMEN

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Ladies, do not be operated on for your troubles until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cases cured without the knife. Moderate charges, fair dealing, faithful services and speedy cures are responsible for my immense practice.

I successfully treat all forms of Chronic and Nervous Diseases, Blood Poison, Nervo-Vital Troubles, Stomach Troubles, All Forms of Skin Diseases, Catarrh of All Forms, Eczema, Piles, Swollen Glands, Nervousness, Debility, Varicose Veins, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles and all Chronic Diseases of Men and Women. I guarantee to cure Varicocele, Piles and Fistula.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

# The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

## A Romance of Love and Adventure

### SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

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

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

He entrusts the young officer with the task of interviewing the unfortunate Dover sentry and tracking down the foreign spies, and Devigne mixes with him young Lechmar, an admiralty clerk, and son of Lady Lechmar. Devigne's man, Holland, occupies the rear seat in the motor, and, with two revolvers snugly stowed away in the pouch by the steering wheel, they set out, in a 25-horse power Panhard, to go by road to Dover.

In the garage at the Jolly Waterman at Dover, Devigne perceives, on a motor of foreign make, an arrangement by which a flap descends to cover both the number of the car and the tail lamp. He notices, moreover, that it can be worked from the driving seat.

Sir Henry Lester, who had danced with Lady Ena at the ball, calls in the afternoon, with a handsome pair of chestnuts, to take her in the park. He is extremely rich, and Lady Mary, after their departure, arrives at an important decision, and telephones to her lawyer, Mr. Fowleraker, to call that evening on his way home.

Captain Devigne takes Collins to identify the motor car which has caught his eye, and finds that it has been removed from the garage. He learns from Holland that the caretaker, a suspicious-looking foreigner named Aaron, watched him when he examined the strange car, and called somebody's else attention to the circumstance.

Captain Devigne meets at the mess dinner Baron Brunow, a decorated consul from one of the western European states, a man to whom he takes an instinctive dislike. He inquires of the baron whether it was his motor which had lately been removed from the garage. The baron thinks not, and then, observing that his interrogator has taken in the details of the car, admits that it may have been, since he has several. Devigne draws Major Gaster's attention to the fact that the baron carries a pistol to dinner in his hip pocket. The following morning Devigne receives a registered letter from Lady Mary, the contents of which surprise him into an involuntary exclamation, to the amazement of Holland, whose experience of his self-contained master can find no parallel for such an occurrence. The young captain, returning promptly to London, passes Ena and Sir Harry Lester walking together near the park.

(Continued from last week.)

"Another partner of mine at the ball—he took me down to supper, too—was Captain Devigne, Lord Marlow's private secretary. Father will know all about him; he did something big in connection with the naval brigade, first in China, and then in the Boer war. Everyone regards him as the coming man of the navy; he certainly looks capable of carrying a good deal of responsibility on his square shoulders. I thought this as I watched him go downstairs this morning; he was having luncheon here only an hour ago. Aunt Mary thinks no end of him. I like him, too—immensely. I am not sure if he looks upon me as a child or a woman; sometimes I think the first, sometimes the second. Captain Devigne interests me; I feel somehow that he represents the future, the making of our history. It seems absurd of me to talk to you like this; at home all one's interest is in the dogs, the horses, the cattle, the crops, father's rheumatism, and how you are feeling. I shall love it all just the same when I return, don't misunderstand me—"

Lady Ena sat biting the end of her pen, thinking out how she should convey to her mother what she wanted to say without inflicting one small sting on the sensitiveness of her correspondent; after a pause she went on:

"Aunt Mary lives in quite a different world. While I am with her I am drawn into it. She knows all the leaders in politics intimately; they come to her and discuss matters, pretending to ask my advice, my dear, as if an old woman's logic counted for anything with men, as she puts it. As a fact, I believe Aunt Mary has a great deal of weight; she influences

them a good deal more than they know. I have been present during one or two of these intimate conversations, and enjoyed them thoroughly. These men are deciding what we read of in the newspapers afterwards. As Lord Marlow is just now in the forefront, owing to the naval scare, his secretary is a personage, especially as he is generally supposed to be the brains of the admiralty. Aunt Mary says he is about thirty; to me he looks all that, and more. I think I could be afraid of him if he were angry; he is the sort of man one speculates about, because one feels there is more in the background than can be seen at first. Is it dangerous to speculate, mother? Any way, I am quite happy, and I shall never do anything without consulting you first, so don't worry. Ever your loving daughter, ENA."

Great is the power of imagination, based on knowledge.

After Ena had stuck down her envelope and addressed it to the countess, she sat back in her chair picturing the letter's reception. Her mother would get it with her cup of tea in the morning. Ena knew that it would be the most interesting communication she had ever written home. Lady Granton would speculate as to what lay beneath it. Ena was intentionally breaking to her mother that the rubicon of her immaturity was left behind.

It is difficult for mothers to realize, especially when living secluded lives, that the time has come for a son or daughter to achieve that period of responsibility when life takes a new color, and may possibly be diverted into a new channel. Lady Granton was a good deal absorbed in her own ailments, some of them real, some of them imaginary. That Ena had grown up had not as yet dawned on her intelligence.

The letter had been written by electric light, although it was yet early in the afternoon. Ena had switched it on when she had entered the smaller drawing room; the blinds were not drawn down. As she sat, speculating about her mother's feelings, wondering what she would write in response, she heard a carriage draw up to the door.

She went to the window and looked out, and was surprised to find how thick the atmosphere was. Hitherto she had been too much absorbed in her task to notice it. The horses, and victoria behind them, were barely visible, like impalpable shadows; the lamps shone dully.

There was a stir downstairs. Directly afterwards Lady Mary came into the room. She walked with rapid, almost agitated steps, differing from her wonted slow, somewhat ponderous movement.

Ena came forward to greet her. "You are back earlier than I expected, Aunt Mary; or have I taken longer over my letter than I imagined?"

"It's such a terrible afternoon. I do not remember anything like it for twenty years, and that was the beginning of the great frost which lasted for six weeks." After saying this Lady Mary walked past the girl toward the window. A footman had taken the rugs out of the carriage; the latter was just being driven away to the stables, at the rear of the house. "I was positively nervous," Lady Mary confessed. "Careful as William is, I expected every minute we should run into something." She talked as if she were thinking of something else. Ena realized this, but failed to find the key, until Lady Mary supplied it. "I have been worrying about Captain Devigne this last half hour."

Ena started. "About Captain Devigne? There is nothing wrong about him, surely? He seemed wonderfully well at lunch time."

Lady Mary had taken off her gloves; she tapped the window sill with them

impatiently. "I know nothing, of course, only it's a dreadful day to go motoring across England—positively suicidal. It's bad enough on the railway. I heard a paper boy just now calling out: 'An accident on the South-western; collision in the fog!' I hoped it was only our ordinary London yellow fog, but Mrs. Gaskyell, where I was calling, said that it was worse on the coast. Her son is stationed at Portsmouth; he was expected home this afternoon, but wired that the train was nearly two hours late. Fancy that, just from Portsmouth. A motor is a hundred times more dangerous than a train, in a thick fog like this."

Ena slipped her hand into Lady Mary's arm, and kissed her on the cheek. "I don't think you need be anxious; Captain Devigne will stop and put up somewhere if he finds it impossible to get on."

"That is just it. His duty is at Dover; it would take a great deal to make him believe that he couldn't get there. I have been picturing him every minute of the last half hour, as Williams picked his way through the streets. It is not only that I care for Hugh as much as I do, but I feel that I was responsible for his coming up. Had I not written to him yesterday on a matter of business he would have been in Dover now."

"I am a little bit responsible, too, for I persuaded him to come back to lunch," Ena put in.

"Well, we can only wait; we can do nothing. That is just the thing I always find most difficult; enforced idleness, coupled with suspense. It is part of the disability of our sex, dear, that it falls to our lot in the crises of life, more often than not."

That afternoon proved a curiously long one. Lady Mary seemed as though she could settle to nothing; Ena caught some of the contagion of anxiety and restlessness.

Just as dinner was announced the butler brought Lady Mary a telegram: "Arrived Dover; uncomfortable journey.—Devigne."

"Thank heaven for that," Lady Mary exclaimed. "Now I can eat some dinner."

We are often problems to other people. It is not to be wondered at when we recognize how little we sometimes understand about ourself. When it comes to the great realities, new, perhaps unexpected, we more often than not grope blindly before our true feelings, the trend of our actual nature, stand revealed. Sometimes this understanding comes too late; it is a matter of retrospect when action has been determined by other considerations nearer the surface. This affords one of the bitterest experiences a human soul can pass through when the "might have been" has become the "is not," perhaps the "never can be."

It was not until Ena had retired to rest, until, in fact, Juliette had switched off the light in her bedroom, and left her young mistress asleep, as the maid fondly imagined, that the girl, looking back, found how truly she had shared in Lady Mary Clyde's anxiety with regard to Devigne. When it was upon her she had imagined it to be almost entirely composed of sympathy with her hostess; now that she had time to think, to analyze, she found out how large a part of her fear for Devigne's safety had been absolutely personal to herself.

What did this phenomenal perturbation indicate? What did she really feel with regard to him? What had he become to her during the time she had been a guest under Aunt Mary's roof?

Ena liked Captain Devigne, liked him very much; was that all?

Revolving this problem, searching the recesses of her own heart, and finding how little she knew about herself, the girl fell asleep.

### CHAPTER XVII.

"Hist! What is that?" Silence supervened, a silence that might be felt.

Tozer and Freeman stood together, side by side, glad, to tell the truth, of one another's company, listening with all their ears. They were marines, guarding the furthest entrance to the masked batteries already referred to. Collins had been in charge of the one nearest to Dover. Tozer had a single stripe, and was a soldier of considerable experience; Freeman had only been two years in the service.

The sentries, as has already been indicated, were doubled throughout the

whole line of coast affected, since Collins' affair had opened the eyes of the authorities to the danger lurking in their midst. Care had also been taken to put a seasoned man in each approach.

Harsh and discordant, through the fog-laden air, came the scream of a siren from some approximate stretch of the channel beneath. The men jumped, indicating the tension of their nerves; then they laughed, recognizing the cause.

"It seems to me we have both got the jumps," Tozer remarked.

"It does kinder get on the nerves," Freeman answered. "It's blamed funny, in this fog. I never saw anything like it in my born days."

"Hist! There it is again."

The sound which struck upon their ears was one which had brought the two men together near the small entrance to the passage which they had to patrol. Before, one had been near this spot, the other close to the concealed battery.

It was the sound either of a child or of a young woman crying. Sometimes it appeared to come from a little distance away; then again it was so close the men started, and gripped one another by the arm.

Strange tales are afloat in nearly all barrack rooms of haunted stations. Sentries who walk where no human foot could safely travel, disappearing over cliff edges, passing through stone walls, challenged but never responding; officers are heard to give words of command, sometimes in languages either foreign or archaic, at the dead of night. Voices that come from no one knows where, cries of despair, of warning, of angry protest, followed at times by eerie laughter. The authorities, before now, have had to recognize and deal with these and similar superstitions. The admiralty does not record everything in its archives; if it did some of the pages would be very interesting reading to the psychologist. Commanding officers have changed before now the venue of a sentry's beat, or have doubled the guard at points where no man has cared, or dared, to walk alone. In saying this, no reflection is cast on the courage of the British rank and file.

Men who are prepared to face any obvious danger, any peril which is within experience, might be forgiven if they shrank with blanched cheeks and rising hair from the supernatural—for the, to them, inexplicable.

Tozer and Freeman, hearing this uncanny, inarticulate crying, miles from the nearest dwelling place, when the evening was merging into night—such a night as no one would care to stir abroad in who could remain at home—felt that they were within touch of something which accounted for, and excused, great mental perturbation. It seemed absolutely improbable that a young child, or even a girl, should be on foot on that unfrequented road, given up almost entirely to military purposes, excepting in summer, when the season at Dover and Folkestone was in full swing. On the other hand, if a child was lost in the fog, was crying with that note of despair which came clearly enough from time to time to their strained hearing, it seemed absolutely inhuman not to go to the rescue.

Yet their orders were most explicit: "On no account whatever were they to leave their post or open the small door of the wicket gate until the patrol came to relieve them."

Drip! drip! drip! The damp mist was distilling from the highest branches of the quick-set hedge, and falling upon some crackling leaves, not yet wind-swept, from the lower shoots. The sound was distinctly uncomfortable; it suggested the pattering of footsteps.

Once again that low, insensate crying, closer than ever now, just beyond the gate.

Tozer took Freeman's arm, and with a whispered "Quietly! in his ear, drew him down the flagged pathway until they reached the thicket which hid the mouth of the battery.

"I cannot stand that any longer; I am a married man with a child of my own. If it's some poor wean got lost, and sobbing its heart out, I should never forgive myself," the other man said.

"I feel like that too," his comrade agreed, "but Sergeant Horsfaw told

(Continued on page 13.)

## A New Era In The Cattle Industry

There can be but one explanation of the course of the cattle market the past six months and that is that there is no longer a surplus of cattle anywhere that has to be sacrificed, thus enabling the packer to break the market and establish a lower plane of values. Then, too, money is abundant and cheap everywhere and can easily be had for the purpose of carrying cattle over from one season to another should not the market satisfy the feeder. Also we are told that much more fresh meat is being used in the country than ever before. There is hardly a country community that has not one or two meat shops that are well patronized by farmers and this meat comes from the city packer.

### A New Era in Cattle.

The whole cattle industry seems to be undergoing a change, and it is quite plain that it is entering upon a new era. The old longhorn cattle are now a thing of the past and Texas and Oklahoma send to market each year thousands of cattle as good as any in the more northern states. Cattle on the Southern and Western ranges are no longer neglected as twenty years ago. While still largely dependent upon the grasses in the spring and summer, some provision is made for them in the winter time. Many thousands are fed until they are fat enough for market, while others are roughed through and turned on grass early in the spring.

The raising of alfalfa throughout the Southwest and West in general and this, with cotton seed, cotton seed hulls and meal, is fed extensively, and in Oklahoma and Northern Texas corn is being fed the same as in the more Western states. To start with, cattle in those countries have been bred up until they will not stand the neglect of the old "longhorns," but demand better keep. Land and labor are also higher, so it is costing more to put a steer on the market in a salable condition than it used to do. The large ranches are being cut up into smaller ones and farms made out of them.

### New and Larger Markets.

And the great herds of the Southwest have been divided and subdivided, which has tended to improve the quality of the cattle and give owners a better hold on the market. New and large markets have been built up nearer the range country, giving a competition that was not had in former years. Fort Worth, Texas, is now one of the recognized packing centers of the country. The smaller places have increased their buying. It is apparent that the home consumption of fresh meat is much larger than in years gone by. The population has increased the past seven and a half years, according to the estimate at Washington, 11,429,613.

### Growing Army of Beef Eaters.

Allowing a fourth of a pound a day

of beef to this increase, it would represent the consumption of 1,609,525 cattle of 1,200 pounds per annum. Should this estimate be too large, say that the new population consumed only 1,000,000 of cattle a year; that is enough to give a decidedly stronger tone to the market. There are also other agencies at work. There is no longer any free range to be had and pasture lands are becoming scarcer every year; while the number of live stock to be taken care of is increasing. The number of acres of land is the same that it has always been and they have to be made to produce more to meet the demands of the cattleman and the farmer.

### Demand Is for High-Priced Cuts.

One acre of ground is now required to do what two did ten years ago, and under such conditions land is higher and therefore it costs more to raise and fatten a steer for market. This is understood by the packer, and that the packing industry might not lag for the want of fat cattle for killing, they have educated the people to the use of higher-priced meats, and in order to keep the price of meats up, the packer has had to divide with the farmer, by paying more for his cattle, and the conditions in this country are growing more and more like those of the old world every year and cheap meats and cheap cattle may be said to be things of the past.—Cuthbert Powell in Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

### A VETERAN RANCHMAN.

T. J. Moore of Llano, Texas, is spending a few days with old friends about the yards. Mr. Moore is a prominent figure among the early day cowmen of that great cattle state. He once knew every ranchman of note in the whole Southwest country. He has lived over fifty years in Texas and has been up and down the plains country and the great cattle districts all these years. "Texas was a wonderful state back in the early days of the cattle business, and Texas is the greatest state in the Union today," said Mr. Moore. "There is no doubt but what it will continue to be a great state, it has such a variety of wonderful resources. We are turning our attention now more to farming than formerly, and the result is very satisfactory. We raise everything that grows anywhere, tropical products, grain and forage feeds as well as fruits. Then we have opened up the greatest truck gardening district in the United States. The past winter has been just a little dry with us, and grass is a little backward. There is a general shortage of cattle, so that the shortage of grass is not causing any hardships. The beauty about our country is that when rains come the grass immediately springs up, and we have an abundance of grass in a very few days. Cotton is the leading crop in that part of the state, and we raise some corn. Corn raising is of recent origin with us and it has proved fairly successful.—Kansas City Telegram.

### DAKOTA STUFF WINTERED WELL.

Despite the cold winter experienced in this district the loss of live stock has never been lower. From the reservation on the east to the Powder river on the west, 1 per cent will more than cover the loss on cattle and horses. The sheepmen in Montana have had some trouble and a lot of fright from the foot and mouth disease, but their loss has only been a nominal one, while the South Dakota sheepmen never wintered better.

For the most part the cattle are in fine shape. The long continued cold spell in January cut down the hay stacks in some places. But the cows and young stuff are fit now to stand some hard spring storms.

The foot and mouth trouble which the sheepmen have been worrying about for the last three months is under control. Carbolic acid and alcohol gets results and the bands that have been worked are practically clean now, and there has been no more than the usual loss, except in two or three cases. Daut over on the Little Powder river was bumped severely, but reports indicate that an overstocked range was partly responsible for his troubles.

Owing to the increasing number of emigrants coming into the North country from Milwaukee quite a number of stockmen north this fall will ship out close. This will probably keep the local shipments up. There is going to be feed enough for four times the amount of stock, but the new settlers close up the water and make trouble for the stockmen's cattle. In a year or two they will get acquainted not only with the older settlers but with the country, and the live stock interests will come into their own again.

Present indications are that there will be no Southern cattle shipped in this season. With prices running \$25 for young stuff in Texas, it takes a man with nerve to unload anything on the range under present conditions.—Belle Fourche Bee.

J. W. English, manager of the T. B. Jones ranch, has a large force of men gathering 7,000 head of steers, 48 up, part of which will go to market from Cotulla, part of which will go from here to market in the near future, the rest to Oklahoma as feeders.

## Memorial to the Legislature

This memorial, which is published below, is based upon the action of the joint association, taken at their mid-winter meeting at Sherman, Texas, in last January, and was the result of a knowledge that something should be done to eliminate the politician from all connection with the agricultural institutions of the state, and return it directly into the possession of the agricultural people themselves. In the meeting there were farmers of all classes, union, non-union and scientific, although the latter did not have a vote in the matter. The work was done unanimously and with a full understanding of the absolute necessity for the change asked for. Of course, they were not tied to any particular plan to accomplish this, only suggesting the one they did as the plan adopted in Oklahoma. The main thing with them was that they wanted agricultural institutions of the state run by and with the advice of actual farmers and not by lawyers and other politicians.

Hon. John Marshall, Speaker, House of Representatives, Austin, Texas:

Dear Sir—I am directed by the joint committee of the Texas Corn Growers' association and Texas Swine Breeders' association to transmit to you the inclosed memorial, and to request that it be read to the body over which you preside at your earliest convenience and then released to the press.

It is proper to say that this memorial is signed by men who are well acquainted with the condition of our Agricultural and Mechanical college, having spent two to four days at the college every year for the last ten or eleven years as members of the Texas Farmers' congress. Very truly,

A. M. FERGUSON,

President Texas Corn Growers' Association.

To the President and Members of the Senate, State Capitol, Austin, Texas: To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, State Capitol, Austin, Texas:

Gentlemen—The special committee of the Texas Corn Growers' association and the executive committee of the Texas Swine Breeders' association desire to call your attention to the following resolutions unanimously passed at the last annual meeting of the association:

### Resolutions.

Be it Resolved, by the Texas Corn Growers' association, in annual assembly,

That it is the sense of this association that the appointive system of selecting the board of directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college has been detrimental to the agricultural interests of the state, and that a committee of five be appointed, of which the president shall be chairman, to draft a memorial recommending the Oklahoma system of electing a board of agriculture, to-wit: That the members of the agricultural institutes of each county elect a delegate and that the delegates from these counties elect the board of agriculture. And, further, that in order to secure efficiency and experience in such board, that not more than two new members be elected in each alternate year, so that there will be at all times a majority of experienced men on the board, or that they suggest or recommend some other system which will more effectually take control of the college from politicians. This memorial to be presented for the consideration of the present legislature, and that copies of this memorial be given widespread publication, and that the services of the press and public be enlisted in securing this much needed change.

It is the understanding of the members of these committees that it will be necessary to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment in order to make it possible to carry into full effect the above mentioned resolutions, and we respectfully ask for the submission of some such enabling amendment at the next special or regular election.

The central idea suggested in the above resolutions is that of a longer tenure and gradual change in the personnel of the governing board of our Agricultural and Mechanical college, was provided for by statute some years ago, but was rendered ineffective by an opinion from the higher courts. The Texas Farmers' congress, the Alumni association of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, and many teachers' associations have, at various times, passed resolutions expressing their preference for a board of directors constituted as suggested above. These resolutions have always passed either unanimously or practically so, and this evidence of a unified public opinion is prima facie evidence of the urgent need of some action on the part of your body. It is needless to make mention of the reasons for this general sentiment.

It is the opinion of the committee signatory to this memorial that it would be a wise policy to adopt the plan of promoting and administering agricultural education now used by the state of Oklahoma, to-wit: Of having an elected delegated agricultural institute elect the state board of agriculture and that said board supervise the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college and such branches of same as may be established, and the said department of agriculture (same to be in charge of a secretary appointed by the board), and all police regulations for the protection of the agricultural interests, such as live stock inspection, nursery inspection, inspection of feed stuffs, fertilizers, etc. Under present statutes in Texas this work is in charge of three separate, distinct and independent administrative bodies, namely, an appointed board of directors, a politically elected commissioner of agriculture, and an appointed live stock commission. In the opinion of these committees it would be much better if all this work was placed in the hands of just one board that would be more closely in touch with the agricultural needs than the appointed boards have been heretofore.

We respectfully ask for the submission of a constitutional amendment to popular vote which will make possible a broad change in the method of administering that part of our state government charged with promoting and protecting our greatest material interest—agriculture. (Signed)

W. B. YEARY, Farmersville,  
Active Chairman.

J. W. HORNBEAK, Corsicana,  
Vice President Texas Corn Growers' Association.

F. K. MCGINNIS, Terrell,  
Secretary Texas Corn Growers' Association.

H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney,  
A. M. FERGUSON, Sherman,  
President Texas Corn Growers' Association.

Special Committee of the Texas Corn Growers' Association.

J. P. MOULDEN, McKinney,  
President Texas Swine Breeders' Association.

GEORGE P. LILLARD, Seguin,  
TOM FRAZIER, Morgan.

G. A. McCracken, Decatur.  
W. M. KERR, McKinney.  
Executive Committee of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association.

Sheriff T. H. Pool of La Salle county has finished receiving and locating 600 steers, 35 and 45, purchased by him of A. M. Brand of Laredo.

# The Unspoken Word

(Continued from page 11.)

us we should join Collins in quod if we opened that door a minute before we were summoned.

"I tell you if that sound comes again—" Tozer replied firmly. He broke off. "By the powers, there it is!" It had become almost a wail, as if the being in distress had realized that possible succor had moved further away. "I must open that door. Great Scott! the cry goes through me like a knife. I can hear my own kid calling for his father."

Tozer was known throughout the corps for his devotion to his wife and child. It was even a subject of humorous comment at the officers' mess; because the virtue is not superabundant in military, any more than in civil life.

"Now, look here," Tozer went on, "listen to me."

"Right you are. I'm game. Tell me what you want done and I'll do it." Freeman was like wax in the hands of his more seasoned companion.

"Of course, it is just possible," Tozer continued, "that it is someone playing the game on us. I don't think so myself, it seems too genuine. That's real crying, and a real young 'un; still, it may be a fraud; all things are possible from these foreign chaps, trying to worm out good British secrets, and trying to get the best of us. Now, look here, I mean to try a little ruse on them, same as I have known done before, and often heard tell of. I shall open the door, and put my cap on the end of my cane, and stick it out. Do you stand by with your rifle and fire if they hit that cap. It's only a blank cartridge, but it will make a pretty big scare, and give me time to get one in, if necessary. If nothing happens I'll go outside and flash my lantern up and down." (Each man had been provided with a bull's-eye which he wore fastened round the waist at his belt.) "If there is anyone there I'll see what is to be done."

The crying still struck upon their ears, less spasmodically than it had hitherto, with a continuous appeal.

Without another word Tozer led the way, on tip-toe, up the pathway. Freeman cocked his rifle, and held it in the hollow of his left arm ready for instant use.

They came once more close to the entrance.

"I say, is there anyone there? What are you crying about?" Tozer demanded.

No response; dead silence.

"The deuce take it, I don't like it."

A minute or two elapsed; the crying recommenced, but at some little distance away—quite a dozen yards or more—faint, appealing, pitiful.

"We shall lose it altogether if we don't look out," Freeman put in.

Tozer swore at his own incertitude. Then he braced his shoulders as the plaintive voice become more and more distant, placed his cap on the cane, swung back the catch of the door, opened it sufficiently to admit the passage of what he held in his hand, and thrust out his arm.

The result was instantaneous. A heavy blow descended on the cap, both it and the stick were knocked out of Tozer's hand. He swore: Freeman blazed with his rifle, under his comrade's arm, into the open space.

Directly afterwards there was the sound of footsteps running away. Tozer, frenzied with anger at the trick which had been played upon them, well knowing that had his head been inside the cap it would be split open, and he would probably have received his quietus, dashed through the doorway after the retreating footsteps, which he could hear distinctly, although he could see nothing.

Freeman had not followed; he recognized under no circumstances could he leave the entrance unguarded. He stood with clubbed rifle, ready to knock anyone down who came against him. Listening intently, he gathered that there were other footsteps going in the opposite direction as well as those which Tozer was pursuing, stealthy, secret, not nearly so rapid. He understood that had this blow de-

scended on the corporal's head there would have been at least two ready to deal with himself directly afterwards; he had had a narrow escape. His blood boiled. Maledictions loud and deep followed those retreating steps through the mist.

Suddenly Tozer uttered a cry; Freeman heard a fall. He could stand this no longer. Slamming the door behind him, he rushed to the help of his comrade. By the time he arrived on the scene the latter had picked himself up; he was bending down groping with his hands. Freeman could just see the outline of his body through the wist.

"What's up?" he asked. "Ah! I thought so," Tozer responded. "The deuce take them all; they are a mean crew."

Freeman heard the click of a knife, then Tozer straightened himself.

"What is it?" the private inquired, still mystified.

"A confounded rope, right across the road; they didn't mean to be taken unawares either one way or the other. I came a pretty buster, I can tell you; fortunately I am smart on my hands, or I should have pitched on my head. Can you hear anything? Which way did they run?"

"Both ways. I was after a chap scooting in the opposite direction when I heard you fall. I thought some one was atop of you, and ran to the rescue."

"It's the meanest piece of business I was ever up against," Tozer remarked, "working on a chap's feelings, then trying to knock him on the head, and when that fails tripping him up with a beastly cord about his ankles."

(To be Continued.)

## VALUE OF BERMUDA GRASS.

While diversifying, don't neglect to prepare a small pasture for your cows, horses and mules, hogs and chickens to run on and get something green now and then. Lots of people have an idea that Bermuda is a very unwelcome grass to have on the farm, but properly handled as it is by thousands of farmers in Texas and the South it has been found invaluable for the farmer, especially the small one. The grass will grow on poor land that can be used for no other purpose and add wonderfully in keeping animals up in flesh. An exchange gives information on this subject from Georgia, and as it is practical The Co-Operator gives it for the benefit of the readers of the paper:

"Break the ground in the fall of the year, if possible, and disc it three or four times during the winter. If the ground has not been broken in the fall and winter, then break and harrow, making as thoroughly pulverized a seed bed as possible just before the Bermuda is planted. Lay off rows four feet apart and put in the drill some kind of fertilizer or barnyard manure, then set a bunch of Bermuda grass every two or three feet apart in the drill. If the weather is favorable, this bunch of Bermuda grass will send out runners at once, and within two months' time will cover the entire field.

"Divide this pasture into two fields and shift the stock from one to the other every few weeks. This will insure a good growth and a better permanent pasture than if stock were allowed to graze one field continuously.

"One acre of Bermuda grass on good land will furnish excellent pasturage for two good milk cows. An average milker, at market prices, will produce \$25 worth of milk and butter per month. Begin now to make your pasture."

Bud Moore and W. A. Allen & Co. has returned from the ranch in Kinney county, where he has been for over two weeks to assist in the gathering and delivering of the steers sold to J. M. Boren. The cattle are now on their way to the Osage country and, while picking may be short for a week or two up there, yet Bud predicts that they will make a barrel or a barrel and a half of money for the purchaser. "Because they are such fine cattle," is the way he explains it.—San Antonio Express.

# Paffrath On Convention

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, who has just returned from Roswell, said Monday:

"I have just returned from the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' association convention, where we had a great meeting. The people of Roswell covered themselves over with glory in entertaining and taking care of the people, and everybody was satisfied. Roswell, N. M., is one of the most beautiful cities in the United States. Everything is produced by irrigation. Wonderful beautiful orchards, alfalfa fields, fine high bred horses, and cattle and beautiful, delightful homes. Colonel C. C. Slaughter and George M. and Bob Slaughter, Major George W. Littlefield, J. P. and Tom White, and Hon. J. J. Hagerman have perhaps done more to develop the aforesaid interests than anybody else in the Pecos valley, and deserve great credit for the same. They have, in a way, reclaimed and conserved the Pecos valley and demonstrated what can be done in the way of farming, fruit growing and live stock breeding which has proved of unmeasurable value to the entire Southwest, and has got the people in the entire Southwest interested in the aforesaid industries, which will result in having experiment stations to educate the people in diversified, practical, profitable farming and diversified, practical, profitable breeding of fine stock in all lines, as well as the development of the Southwest in dairying by having dairying demonstration farms established throughout that country by our various governments, including our national government, which will be developed by farmers' institutes and industrial agents that will be employed by the railroads, as well as the chambers of commerce and boards of trade and the commercial clubs throughout that country, and they will encourage demonstrations by county fairs and fat stock shows at the leading points of that country. They expect to have a fat stock show at Amarillo, Texas, next year. They have been having fairs at Amarillo, Dalhart and various places and expect to continue them on a larger scale. These people also expect to take fine exhibits to the Dallas fair.

"I am glad to know that the Dallas Fair association expects to build a fine coliseum in which to exhibit the live stock interests to the best advantage possible. This is going to draw a great many people who otherwise would not have exhibited at the fair, and these things are a great revelation and an inspiration to all of the people, including the management of these fair associations and exhibitors, and especially so to the people who patronize them.

"I am glad to see that the legislature has passed a bill, if I am correctly informed, appropriating \$50,000 for experiment stations and demonstration farms. No better investment could possibly be made of the people's money. Some say this is paternalism. I deny it. There can be no paternalism in a government like ours, where the people are the masters and the officials the servants. The people have a right to ask something for their money that is practical and beneficial and elevating to our entire citizenship by adding comfort to every one who renders service to our society collectively.

"I am so glad to see the interest that the people are taking throughout the United States kept vividly before the people by the press of the land or conservation and country life conventions. One of these conventions will take place at Guthrie Okla., on May 5 and 6. Our people are learning that it would be much better for the civilized and semi-civilized world to engage in practical and constructive statesmanship, and demand that taxes, after they are collected, should be expended for the people's good and the upbuilding of society instead of war, which is destructive to everything that is good under the sun.

"They have had a good deal of rain and snow from Portales to the Kansas line, and all over the Plainview country, and from the Texas line to Wichita Falls. You see people plowing everywhere, putting in crops. Wheat looks fair in the aforesaid district. Oats look fine as could possibly be hoped for. Grass is coming. All kinds of live stock is doing fine, and is in

great demand at very satisfactory prices.

"The packing company at Amarillo is getting along fine in the construction of their packing house, which will be four stories high and quite extensive for a new plant in a new country, and there is no question but it will meet with success and will develop Amarillo very rapidly into a great packing center in the new Southwest. The people throughout that section of the country are prosperous and happy, and going forward as few, if any, countries ever did before. I am glad to see the Panhandle and Amarillo country coming into their own so fast.

"We must learn to conserve our soil and moisture."

## STOCK BUSINESS IN MISSOURI DULL.

"The stock business is very quiet and will be in my section for some time for several reasons," said C. B. Thayer of Scotland county, Missouri. "But few cattle are being fed and hogs are very scarce, and then the farmers are getting busy with the spring work and will not take time to send their stock to market. I never saw the time when there were so few cattle to market as at the present time. Corn has been too high for the past few months to encourage feeders to take hold. Most of the cattle marketed this summer will be off the grass or at the most they will be fed but a short time. Hogs will be scarce and high also. We are sowing oats and will plant corn just as soon as the ground gets a little warmer. We have got a good bit of our land ready and the acreage of corn planted will be much larger than usual. With a good season there will be plenty of corn this fall and prices will be reasonable.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

## SAN ANGELO SHIPMENTS.

J. D. O'Daniel this week made cattle sales in Fort Worth as follows: Two loads of cows averaging 1,060 pounds at \$4.50; one load of cows, averaging 1,220 pounds, at \$4.00; five loads of steers, averaging 116 pounds, at \$5.00.

O'Daniel & Baldrige sold in Fort Worth Tuesday one load of calves, averaging 185 pounds, at \$5.75. All the sales were negotiated by the Crowley-Sutherland Commission company, which concern is represented in San Angelo by W. T. Cawley.

Mr. O'Daniel will ship out another big bunch of several hundred head next week. All the cattle he sends to market are in tip-top shape and command a fancy price. He is still feeding a good-sized bunch of cattle on the products of the San Angelo cotton seed oil mill, and will not conclude his shipments for several weeks.—San Angelo Standard.

## OKLAHOMA CONDITIONS.

B. L. Naylor is back in the city after having spent about three months at Muskogee, Okla. He has been looking after his real estate interests up there and has not been indulging in his former pastime of pursuing cattle. He says, however, that the outlook for the cattleman is quite promising as far as range conditions are concerned, but since he is not making a specialty of cattle now, he did not feel justified in making any predictions on market conditions further than to express the hope that the pasture men will find the good market they now anticipate.—San Antonio Express.

## 93,000 ACRES SOLD.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Pursuant to an amicable understanding, Special Master A. B. Renehan at Espanola has sold 93,000 acres of the Juan Jose Laboto grant in Rio Arriba county to Josephine Thayer Tutt, executrix, and Edward B. Skinner as tenants in common for \$118,000, under a mortgage executed by the New Mexico Irrigated Lands company to the late George Hill Howard, deceased.

WAELEDER, Texas.—Davis Bros. & McCrorey of this place sold to Saunders & Davidson of San Antonio 208 head of fat steers today; price, \$40 a head.

## How Texas Markets Its Onion Crop

The development of the Texas onion industry is one of the most interesting facts in connection with changed conditions in this section. Previous to 1900 there were no onions grown in Texas on a commercial scale. The importation of Bermuda onions was necessary to supplement the supply on which the United States depended. In 1900 George Copp, an Englishman, who doubtless was familiar with the raising of Spanish onions in the Bermuda islands, began experimenting with the industry at Cotulla, Texas. Although successful, there was no considerable increase in the acreage until the year 1903, when some 100 carloads were shipped to market. The Texas onion immediately caught on, so that in 1905 there were 600 carloads shipped. In 1906 the acreage had increased as well as the number of cars shipped to market, so that the Southern Texas Truck Growers' association was organized to market the product, and in that year 1,000 carloads were shipped. In 1907, 1,200 carloads were marketed. In 1908 the product just doubled in size, so that 2,400 carloads were raised and shipped. The present year will probably see some increase over this amount.

No product of the soil has been more intelligently and successfully handled than the Texas onion, and the Southern Texas Truck Growers' association is an organization which has been perfected to the highest degree and which forms an example of what may be done by the tiller of the soil generally, provided proper and intelligent effort is given to the undertaking.

### The Selling Organization.

This association employs a sales manager of the highest executive ability, who works on salary and commission and earns something like \$15,000 a year. During the season twelve to fifteen traveling men are employed; there are 150 brokers throughout the country, and a system is in effect by which information of all kinds is immediately available. The manager of the association is the best posted man in the United States; he knows market conditions everywhere, and is in a position to contract the shipment of carloads to the best advantages and to secure uniformly stable prices. The membership is composed of 500 growers, who are located in Southwest Texas, the district occupying the territory south of the Southern Pacific railway. The policy of the organization is established by the farmers

themselves. The organization is absolutely free from any kind of graft. At the end of the season an auditor representing the farmers checks up all the accounts, tracing every transaction from start to finish, and every feature of the business is run on a strictly business basis.

Until the present year the organization has devoted itself exclusively to the onion industry, but this year truck growers in general have joined the association. It is proposed to handle everything that is marketed in carload lots. The association controls 95 per cent of the trade in onions. So far the membership in other lines of trucking does not represent anything near so large a percentage. The success which has been achieved with the onion business, however, will probably suggest a similar control of truck generally.

### Triumph of the Texas Onion.

It is a fact that the Texas onion has practically eliminated the Bermuda from the market, and as long as the present tariff is in effect Bermuda onions and other foreign onions cannot compete with the Texas onion.

The season for the Texas onion is necessarily somewhat brief. It contains a high percentage of water, which gives it texture and flavor, but prevents it from keeping well. The first onions appear on the market the latter part of March. Last year the first car was shipped on March 27. All Texas onions are handled within three months; a few are put in cold storage, but the market, at the maximum, does not exceed over six months. After that time the winter onions raised in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado and, in fact, to some extent in every state in the Union, are the class supplying the market. Only at rare intervals is it profitable now to import Bermuda onions, and on occasions some are shipped in from Australia, Egypt and Spain. California raises a few of the Bermuda onions, but only 100 cars were shipped out of that state last year.

### Texas' Rate Advantage.

Texas has a vast advantage in the matter of freight rates, and the Texas onion matures three weeks earlier than the California onion. The Texas onion is marketed in every part of North America, reaching from Seattle to Portland, Me., and from Jacksonville, Fla., to Saskatchewan. Laredo, Texas, is the largest shipping point for onions, though there is a considerable amount of onions grown in various parts of Southwest Texas and all along the Rio Grande valley, especially in the terri-

tory covered by the Harlingen-Fordyce branch of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railway. It is the opinion of Mr. Roy Campbell, the manager of the Southern Texas Truck Growers' Association, that the capacity of consumption has about been reached at the present time. In other words, he points out there are difficulties in crowding the consumption of onions. People who like them will buy them, but there are obstacles in the way of attracting the people generally to a more liberal consumption of onions. His view is that the market will take only about so many onions and maintain the present prices, and in view of the fact that the season is limited, it would be impossible to maintain profitable prices should the production be materially increased.

### Crop Worth \$1,000,000 a Year.

Under ordinary circumstances the onion crop of Texas is worth about \$1,000,000 a year. The profit to the growers depends on the individual. Some growers make big money; others not so much, and still others lose.

In the detail of its operations the Southern Texas Truck Growers' association proves in many ways the usefulness of such organizations. For one thing, all the seed required for planting is bought by the association. Every year the seed is imported from the Canary islands, and by buying direct the association save the growers some \$25,000 a year. This year 14,000 pounds of seed were purchased by the association. Another thing, a membership of the association gives the grower credit which he would not otherwise possess, and in the case of purchase of crates and other material this privilege is of decided benefit.

The work of this association is suggestive of improved business methods that may be adopted by the tiller of the soil with not only great advantage to the members of the organizations, but to the benefit of the country in which they operate.

### ARIZONA CATTLEMEN HAPPY.

"Cattlemen are wearing broad smiles just now," said Ed Williams last night when referring to the recent rains and snows in this section of the Southwest, says the Bisbee, Ariz., Review. "The recent rains as well as the snows have been a wonderful benefit to all the cattle interests in the Southwest, and there is every reason to believe that the coming season will be one of the greatest ever seen in this section of the Southwest."

"There is no doubt of the great benefits which will accrue to the cattle interests, as the range is sure to be better than it has been for years past. The rains which are just now visiting us are greatly beneficial, and there is every outlook for a wet spring."

"The rains seem to have been quite general, and have not been in spots, as has been too often the case in this part of the West. This is what we need, and the cattle are certain of having a fine opportunity if this season of rainy weather keeps up. The past year has been rather severe on account of the shortage of rain and cattle have suffered on account of the shortage of rain on both sides of the international line, but there is good reason to believe this year will be exceptionally promising."

Asked regarding the general condition of the range stock Mr. Williams stated that they were in fairly good shape generally.

"Although there has been much suffering in the San Simon valley and the Animas valley, as well as in other sections where there is a shortage of water and many cattle have died as a result of this, there is a much better condition prevailing at present and the cattle are generally improving. There have been many head of cattle shipped into California, which has had the effect of relieving the range for the great benefit of the other cattle which have been left behind. I think the cattlemen generally feel encouraged over the outlook and feel that the coming year offers a brighter outlook than the one which has just passed."

### JOHN BANNISTER PROMOTED.

John R. Bannister, the popular cattle inspector for this section, says he appreciates very keenly the honor paid him by the cattlemen of this section in promoting him to chief inspector at the stock yards in Fort Worth. His duties were to commence in the Fort at once, but the shippers from Brady requested the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association to permit Mr. Bannister to remain here through April, or until the cattle shipping rush is over. The Enterprise congratulates its friend, Bannister, upon his promotion, as he has won it by merit and through the influence of a bunch of good friends.—Brady Enterprise.

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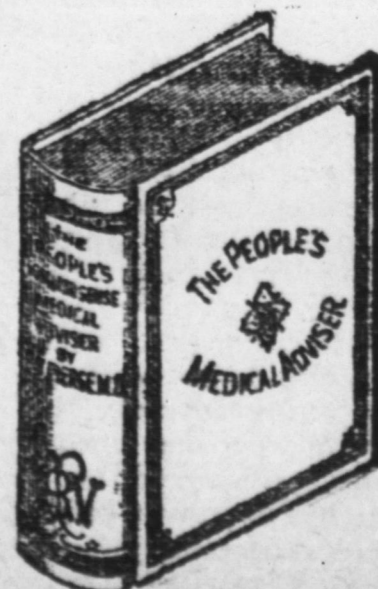
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# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M
Last week	24,325	2,975	22,925	7,165 200
Preced. wk.	15,984	2,166	27,376	4,893 124
Last Year	28,406	1,638	20,680	4,116 224

### General

The week's receipts of cattle for the market have been moderate, the six-day supply of 24,315 head of grown stock including nearly 11,000 head of Oklahoma pastures. Hog receipts have been of good proportions, though more than 4,500 short of the record figures for the preceding week. Sheep have been in the largest supply since the week ending June 20 last. Beef steer values declined 10c to 15c under a big Monday run, but have since strengthened somewhat. Butcher cows are lower on the week's trading, and light calves show a 25c to 50c decline. Little change is shown in prices on any class of bulls, canner or stocker stuff. Hogs closed Saturday at a good 15c to 20c advance over the preceding Saturday. The sheep market opened active and steady on a big run Monday, but is closing with a dull and lower tone.

### Beef Steers

Beef steer trade started out the week under a heavy handicap, the supply on sale here totaling 125 carloads, the largest run of the year, and Northern markets being reported weak to lower. Packer buyers had good orders and the market was helped by the presence in the trade of two Northern packers, who bought quite liberally, but prices broke 10c to 15c on a good share of the run, fed cattle escaping, as a rule, with less loss than grassers and some spots in the trade looking about steady. Tuesday's market was slow and no better than steady with the loss of Monday, but on the succeeding days, with modest supplies, prices have shown some strength over the opening day of the week and are hardly more than weak to a dime lower than last week's closing level.

Best heavy, thick-fat corn-fed beefs show no loss and are selling from \$6.00 to \$6.50, for a choice to prime class. Aside from corn-fed cattle, two loads of choice, strictly fat Southern caked steers, averaging around 1,250, stand next in order among the week's sales, making \$5.65 on Monday. The best heavy meal-fed cattle received have sold from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with a desirable tidy-weight class making \$5.00 to \$5.20, and a plain quality 950 to 1,100-pound kind selling from \$4.65 to \$4.90. Southern grassers, greatly in the majority on Monday, but since in lessened receipt, have sold with a top of \$5.40 on a fat but plain heavy class, and with the bulk of the fair to good killers from \$4.65 to \$5.15, while a very plain light fleshed to decent class was sold for slaughter from \$4.00 to \$4.50, with very few under \$4.25.

### Stockers and Feeders

The big end of the stock cattle received have been on direct through billing to territory pastures. General trade conditions have varied little, although slight weakness was shown early in the week in sympathy with dullness on other classes. Stocker she stuff has sold, however, fully steady despite declines on killing grades, the recent rain having strengthened the demand.

### Butcher Stock

Packers started on Monday a bear raid on cow values, but with the scantiest kind of supplies met with indifferent success in their efforts to lower prices, butcher and stocker buyers and speculators absorbing most of the receipts of the first half of the week at around steady figures, although the few medium to good killers that sold to packers were unevenly lower. On Thursday the market assumed a more active tone and prices strengthened somewhat, though sales of the medium to best kinds are generally 15c to 25c under last week's closing, excepting on canner and stocker sorts, which held about steady.

Bulls have sold on a generally steady basis, with the best heavy fed bulls in straight loads selling at \$3.65 and \$3.85, and occasional odd head up to \$4.00, a medium killing class from \$3.25 to \$3.40, good stocker bulls from \$3.00 to \$3.25 and a common to fair thin class from \$2.00 to \$2.75.

### Calves

A sluggish dressed veal market and a break in prices East has adversely affected the calf trade, prices now showing a decline of 25c to 50c on most light calves from the closing of the preceding week, with a greater loss noted as compared with the high spots noted in the preceding week's market. A desirable class of light vealers has sold the past few days at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and fair to good heavies at \$3.50 to \$4.00, heavies showing but little decline.

### Hogs

Opening the week with a run of nearly 7,000 hogs, and with good supplies elsewhere, the market on Monday showed a 5c to 10c decline, a loss that was rather more than recovered on the following day. On Wednesday, with light runs in the North, the market showed a 5c to 10c advance. About a steady trade Thursday and a big 5c to 10c advance since leaves prices fully 15c higher than at last week's closing.

A top of \$7.10 was recorded on very good 253-pound Oklahomans on Friday's late market, and \$7.15 was quotable Saturday for choice heavies. Fair to good 160 to 200-pound mixed corn-fed hogs are selling around \$6.70 and \$7.00, a piggy light mixed class of 130 and 150 pounds from \$6.25 to \$6.65, most-fed Eastern stock of light weight from \$5.35 to \$5.75, and pigs from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

### Sheep

The Monday run of sheep was the largest of the year, totaling 3,300 head, of which 24 decks were very good fall clipped grass wethers and ewes, averaging 85 pounds and making \$5.50, the same price paid last week for a shipment from the same flock. Some heavy clipped wethers made the same figure and good spring lambs sold at \$8. On Wednesday the demand weakened and bids showing about a quarter decline were registered on a big string of grass sheep such as sold Monday at \$5.50. Spring lambs will doubtless break, now the Easter trade has been supplied. There is no demand whatever for little pee-wee lambs and they should not be sent to market.

### Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$6.25	\$4.55@5.30
Tuesday	6.00	4.40@5.40
Wednesday	6.50	4.50@5.10
Thursday	5.10	4.40@4.90
Friday	5.95	4.50@5.15
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday (heifers)	6.00	2.70@3.75
Tuesday	4.00	2.45@3.25
Wednesday (heifers)	4.25	2.75@3.40
Thursday	5.10	2.65@3.50
Friday	4.20	2.60@3.50
Calves—		
Monday	6.00	3.25@5.75
Tuesday	6.00	3.25@5.65
Wednesday	5.75	3.25@5.50
Thursday	5.75	3.25@5.50
Friday	5.50	3.15@4.75
Hogs—		
Monday	6.90	6.00@6.80
Tuesday	7.00	6.65@6.80
Wednesday	7.05	6.65@6.87½
Thursday	7.00	6.00@6.85
Friday	7.10	6.60@6.85
Saturday	7.00	6.75@6.92½

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M
Tuesday	2,370	512	2,162	1,576 54
Monday	6,824	205	6,962	3,361 38
Wednesday	4,591	597	5,016	2,121 59
Thursday	2,040	428	3,645	92 2
Friday	6,356	352	4,343	13 43
Saturday	2,975	875	800	..... 5

### MEN WHO ARE TOOL-WISE

Buy the Best Because They Always Give Satisfaction.

Tool-users find the greatest difficulty picking out tools that will really do the work for which they are bought. Usually it's a case of going over a stock and taking pot luck. If the tool turns out to be "right" the purchaser congratulates himself; if it proves unreliable, he charges it up to profit and loss, figuring that the maker can do no more pick out a tool that positively will make good than he can. Such were the conditions everywhere in the old days and even today people who have not kept abreast of the times buy the same ordinary brands and keep on getting inferior goods handed to them.

Wise tool-users, carpenters, builders, farmers and men in every branch of work where tools are used, have long ago discovered that there is one brand of tools on the market that can be purchased without inspection—without a microscopic examination of every part. These tools are marked "Keen Kutter" and are made by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis. Whether it be the smallest sized awl or the largest hammer or saw, the tool is absolutely perfect and can be taken right out of the store at first pick and used indefinitely with unvarying success.

All goods marked "Keen Kutter" are guaranteed. A "Keen Kutter" guarantee means that every tool bearing the famous trade mark is tested to the utmost before it leaves the factory. It must be right!

These "Keen Kutter" tools are not only per-

## 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.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To give free consultation to every afflicted man and woman, for I am positive that my Special and Specific treatment is almost an infallible cure for eruptions, blotches, blood, skin and rectal and contagious diseases, syphilis, scrofula, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, gleet, unnatural drains, impotency, etc. Weakened or lost vigor or vitality of the sexual organs, ovarian and womb displacements, irregularities or painful menstruations, nervousness, hysteria, scary feelings, backaches, kidney and bladder troubles, tired, and all run-down feelings. (Should you be one of these unfortunate sufferers, it might be to your interest to see me. Office, 611 1/2 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. N. BASCOM MORRIS. Phone 1933.

### VETERINARY REMEDIES

WANTED—Every horseman and stock raiser to use Professor Taylor's hot ointment. Cures scratches, foot rot, fistula, cracked heels, galls, chafes, wire cuts, rope burns, cracked teats in cows, etc. Guaranteed. Price, 25c postpaid. S. TAYLOR & SON, Gouverneur, N. Y.

MILLIONS of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; \$1.50 to \$5 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 49 years' time on balance, three per cent interest; only \$12 cash for 160 acres at \$3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for 1900 Book of Instructions New State Law and Descriptions of Lands. J. J. SNYDER, School Land Locator, 119 Ninth st., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National bank.

### GOOD LIGHTNING RODS

The "Shinn System" kind absolutely protects your property, also the lives of your family from lightning's danger. Millions of dollars of property destroyed each year. The electric storm period is here. Why take chances. You CAN be perfectly safe. Write for free book today—now. SHINN POOL CABLE CO., 099 W. Main, Oklahoma City.

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

MORPHINE, whisky additions cured without a particle of pain. Deposit fee in bank to your credit, pay when cured. Write for particulars. Twelve years' experience in treatment. The Matthews Home, San Antonio, Texas.

MARRIED LADIES—Send for our free catalogue of toilet specialties and reliable rubber goods. Economy Supply Co., 40 Tenn. ave., Newark, N. J.

DAIRY SUPPLIES—Milk bottles, bottle caps, milk cans, aerators, butter paper, separators, separator oil. Write for price list C. H. N. Tomson Hardware Co., Dallas, Texas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—We can supply your wants in fifty different varieties. Send for free price list. Plymouth Rock Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, Texas.

BIG FIELD for veterinary surgeons; \$500 to \$5,000 annually. We teach by mail. Particulars, address Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

PURE RIBBON SYRUP—Corked and sealed in one-gallon jugs, 45c, f. o. b., Winfield, Texas. Green Scoggin.

A HOME CANNER—If interested write. I sell the best canner made for the least money. D. S. Warner, Goldthwaite, Texas.

### VEHICLES

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

fection in material and workmanship, but all that have edges reach the user sharpened ready for the most exacting sort of work for which they are designed. These edges put on by factory experts are lasting. They are not just drawn down to an edge and then sent out, but are hand-whetted and gradually perfected until they have an edge that will be lasting.

Ordinary tools reach the user with only slight sharpening and are thus spoiled because they are not given the right kind of treatment in the first place. The Simmons Hardware Company pays as much attention to the sharpening as to any other important feature, and that is one reason why the tools last for such an unusual length of time. They are given the right kind of start!

Another notable point about "Keen Kutter" axes, hatchets and hammers is that the handles cannot possibly come off. The patent Grollner Everlasting Lock Wedge is so placed that no matter what happens the tool cannot get loose. The "hang" and balance of all "Keen Kutter" tools is perfection, making them a delight to use.

Whether it be a pocket knife, razor, sander, saw or hammer, rake or whatever tool you are in need of, order a "Keen Kutter" from your dealer. He will tell you that it's the best and that it is guaranteed—which means that you must get your money back or get a new tool if the slightest flaw develops.

If your dealer cannot supply what you want, write to the Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.), either at St. Louis or New York City.

### LIVE STOCK

#### HORSES

HORSE owners treatise of all diseases of the horse; learns you to tell horse's age, to fatten a lean horse in a few weeks, to make any horse full of life, cure colic, spavin, heaves, dumbness, etc.; to make horse powders and liniments; many wonderful secrets; all the jockey tricks. Price 50c. Veterinary Pub. Co., Dept. A, Reading, Pa.

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

FOR SALE—Four registered trotting stallions, Angora bucks, Scotch collie pups, Shorthorn cattle, saddle horses; easy terms; bargain prices. McMULLEN STOCK FARM, Waco, Texas.

WILL SELL OR TRADE 45 good mules, coming 4s and 5s, for good 2-year-old steers. Address G. W. HUTCHISON, Ebony, Texas.

#### CATTLE

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE For sale or exchange for land. About 40 head, principally cows and heifers; a choice lot; splendidly bred; in good flesh. Will sell reasonably or would exchange for good land at its value. They are within three miles of Jacksboro; can be easily shown. Would lease fine pasture near town to keep the cattle on if desired, at reasonable price. Am prepared to give a good deal. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

SUNSHINE RANCH offers for sale Registered Hereford bulls, cows and heifers; best of breeding and individually; a rare chance to get some good females to start a herd; inspection and correspondence invited. Address W. W. Carpenter, Mgr., Lubbock, Texas.

A FINE Red Polled bull, bred by Dr. Clifton; good enough to head any herd; weighing over 1,000 pounds; 5 years old; very reasonable price. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire hogs and Angora goats. Breeder, W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

#### SHEEP

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

### REAL ESTATE

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of THE FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. It contains the largest list of farm lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published west of Chicago. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue; 85 per cent of which are farmers. Every one who has any property they wish to advertise will find this journal one of the best advertising mediums published. Advertising rates, 2c per word each insertion. Send 75c and we will mail you the Journal for one year, or for 10c in silver or stamps we will send it for two months on trial and stop it at the end of the two months unless you renew your subscription. FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, Traer, Iowa.

75,000 ACRES, Old Mexico, \$75,000. Also cattle at cash value, about \$25,000. Ranch on railroad; well improved and fenced; coal prospects good; no trades.

\$15,000 and \$25,000 choice improved residence properties, Fort Worth and Dallas, to exchange for good western land. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIBE for farms in the irrigable district of Southwest Texas; 10 to 320 acres for \$250; terms, \$50 cash, 22 monthly \$10 notes; reliable agents—men and women—wanted everywhere; \$20 commission per share; sell like hot cakes. Write for further information to GERMAN COLONY CO., 618 Congress ave., Austin, Texas.

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

40-ACRE farms under irrigation canal, capable producing \$2,000 yearly; cash payment \$200; soil and climate perfect. Write Hutton, 228 Mesa avenue, El Paso, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—For ranch or unimproved land, fine four-story brick and stone business block in Central Illinois town of 20,000 population. Box 81, Independence, Iowa.

IF YOU want good West Texas land at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, see or write N. W. Graham, Ozona, Texas.

TWO choice 200-acre farms near Durant; special price if taken at once. E. E. FULLER, Durant, Okla.

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

### INSTRUMENTS

UNESDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

### JEWELRY

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

## SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

J. H. Gage came up Monday night from Alfred and Tynon, having completed his shipments to Oklahoma from there. He will go on to Llano to move out his purchase in San Saba county. He reports quite a lot of thunder and lightning at Alfred Monday night, but only enough rain to lay the dust.

\* \* \*

W. J. Stator of Beeville spent a few hours in the city Tuesday on his way home from a trip down to the country about Houston. "The country down there is dry," said he, "and the stockmen are not doing much trading now, as they hesitate to stock up any further until they have an assurance of grass."

\* \* \*

Bert Mitchell returned Tuesday morning from Alice, where he delivered a portion of the steers Saturday sold by Mitchell & Blalock to Mat Courtney. He will finish up next Friday. He reports a good rain at Reynolds Monday night, but says it only covered a distance of about two miles along the road.

\* \* \*

George Houston is back from the ranch in Uvalde county for a day or two. He has his cattle gathered ready for delivery to E. E. Baldridge on the 15th instant, and says they are in fine shape for the journey. He had half an inch or more of rain about two weeks ago and the delivery of his steers will lighten up his pasture so that it will be in better shape for the reception of a new string of steers if anyone should feel disposed to give him some later on.

\* \* \*

Sam Hunt, who has been down this way for a couple of weeks, has gone to Fort Worth and will likely go from there to his pastures in the Creek country of Oklahoma before he pays San Antonio another visit.

\* \* \*

W. H. Davis of Gonzales was here a few hours yesterday morning on his return from a trip down to Atascosa county, where he has been looking after the shipment of some steers to Oklahoma. He was called home by the illness of his wife and left on the 11:40 train. "Some good rain fell over a good scope of Atascosa county the other day," said he, "but noticed that it was rather light around Falls City, where I took the train on the way up."

\* \* \*

Ed Wigglesworth of Fort Worth spent the day here Saturday and went

### SICK DOCTOR.

#### Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way is valuable.

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew, of course, that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for two weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment."

Absolutely the most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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

south on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass at night. He came direct from Kansas City and says the "territory" is looking good, and that he heard no complaint of high winds as he came through there. He is wintering about 5,000 steers up there and he is naturally longing for grass to get a sufficient start to cut off the expense for forage. He is on the lookout for a bunch of 4-year-old steers if he can find them of the right quality and price.

\* \* \*

J. N. Blewett has returned from a trip to Uvalde and reports the cowmen out that way in good spirits. He says he did not ascertain to what extent Zavala county was benefited, but that some rain fell around Loma Vista. "The cattlemen who have had sufficient rain to make grass have no fears but that the market will be all right when they get ready to put the finished product on the market about sixty days hence," said he. "Now that the drouth has at last been partly broken the general opinion prevailing is that additional rains will come in due time and that the South Texas cattle interests will assume the usual prosperous proportions."

\* \* \*

Sam Southard, a hog raiser near New Egypt, N. J., has again broken all records in raising big hogs. His year's killing, just slaughtered, averaged about 700 pounds each. Ten hogs weighed nearly four tons. In six American contests for raising the heaviest hogs Southard has won a gold medal each time, and is accredited the champion hog raiser of America. The contest was won with a hog weighing all but half a ton. Mr. Southard does not raise hogs for the packer trade, however. If he did he would market them when they weighed 250 or 300 pounds.—San Antonio Express.

### URUGUAY ADMITS CATTLE.

A dispatch to the department of state from the American consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, reports that the president of Uruguay has issued a decree reducing to thirty days the forty days' quarantine heretofore imposed on cattle entering that country.

### NEW MEXICO PROSPECTS GOOD.

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—W. W. Cox and son, James, were in town yesterday from the San Augustine ranch. They made the trip in their automobile in a little over an hour. Mr. Cox says everything looks good for the cattle business this spring, owing to the very timely rains in the early spring.

Feed is growing nicely and the loss of cattle which at this time of year is sometimes quite heavy, is very light.

On Monday Mr. Cox and his son went from the ranch to El Paso and return. The wind storm was one of the worst this season and they report that at times it was hard to keep the road owing to the flying sand and dust.

To avoid bad roads from Las Cruces to El Paso, people making the trip in an automobile always go from here to the San Augustine ranch and from there down to El Paso, keeping on the east side of the mountains. The only bad stretch in the road going this way is just outside of Las Cruces, where the sand is heavy for three miles. Mr. Cox returned home last evening.

### SUTTON COUNTY.

E. F. and Alfred Vander Stucken of Sonora sold 150 steers, 3-year-olds, to Miles Bozarth of Rock Springs, at \$26.

T. D. Newell states that he has lost several head of fat goats this winter. He does not know if it is a disease among them or something they have eaten. The hide turns yellow and death ensues in a few days, although all cases are not fatal.

R. H. Martin returned from Del Rio Wednesday where he had been shipping the 538 3 and 4-year-old steers for R. L. Russell & Co. of Menardville to the territory. These steers were bought from G. W. Whitehead & Sons some time ago.—Devil's River News.

### FARM AND RANCH LOANS

I have money to loan on good strictly farming lands either on the straight, partial payment or full prepayment plan; and will also lend in large amounts on well improved and desirably located ranches. Abstracts examined and titles perfected at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN R. STANLEY, Attorney-at-Law,  
Bewley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Over The Range

Williams and Park of Kinney county have contracted to purchase a string of steers, 2s and 3s, from E. I. Carter of Zavalla county for May delivery.

From Kingsville reports come that there has been shipped from that section 225 cars of cabbage and onions and that there will be 300 more cars to handle. A train of thirty-two cars of cattle shipped by H. M. King to H. B. Johnson of Fort Worth was billed out a few days ago.

J. D. Daniel of San Angelo sold his lease on the Washington county school land, the consideration being \$6,000. The land comprises 17,712 acres. The buyer will stock it with cattle and perhaps sheep.

R. H. Martin of Sonora bought of J. O. Taylor of Juno 300 steers, 2-year-olds, at \$21.

E. F. and A. Fred Vander Stucken of Sonora sold 150 steers, 3-year-olds, to Miles Bozarth of Rock Springs, Edwards county, at \$26.

R. H. Martin has returned to Alpine from Del Rio, where he had been shipping 538 3 and 4-year-old steers for R. L. Russell & Co. of Menardville to the territory. The steers were bought from G. W. Whitehead & Sons.

I. B. Irving of Alpine sold 4,000 heaves, 4-year-olds, from Brewster county, to Huddleston & Chase, which will be shipped to pasture in Kansas. "Better than \$30" was said to be the price.

J. B. Merck of Sonora sold 500 head of goats to Lee Merck at \$1, kids not counted, and Jeff Merck 100 goats at \$2.50 per head.

Bartholomew & Drake sold 100 2-year-old steers at San Angelo to S. J. Blocker for \$22 around.

Chase & Huddleston bought of James Rooney a car of 4-year-olds at \$32, delivery to be made in Pecos.

J. W. Dobie of Cotulla, was down in Alice gathering and delivering 1,000 head of steers and cows on the Kentucky ranch, which he sold some time ago. This round-up will clean up this big pasture and make room for the man with the hoe.

E. W. Alderman, one of the wealthiest stockmen in La Salle county, has sold his cattle and leased his land for five years to Green Martin and Charles Smith of Pearsall, Frio county, Texas. Cattle are being gathered and delivered now, delivery to be completed May 1. The price paid for stock cattle averaging \$12 per head. Captain Alderman was forced to act thus through ill health.

Several train loads of fat cattle left Cotulla recently for the market shippers being J. M. Dobie, O'Connor & Co., J. G. Childers, J. P. Bennett and Roe Oliver Dobie also shipped a train of cows to Oklahoma.

Thompson, Evans and Grant shipped four carloads of cattle from their feed pens at Devine, Medina county. They have several more carloads on feed which they expect to ship in a short time.

Fisher, Towns and Etheridge shipped from Luling three cars of fat steers from their feed pens to Fort Worth. They have about eight more

loads to ship. H. B. Holmes is still holding his steers and will probably ship out a train load about May.

C. E. Dilworth returned to Gonzales from his Live Oak county ranch where he delivered 500 steers to Jennings & Davis. The steers will be shipped to Oklahoma.

S. N. Allen, the Knickerbocker ranchman, sold 400 shorn sheep to Hector McKenzie at \$3.50. They will be shipped to market the latter part of this month or the first of May.

The largest land deal was closed on the seventh of this month in Sulphur Springs ever made there when J. E. Thomas received for his grandfather, W. R. Buford from J. B. Sneed of Amarillo and R. L. Collins of Quanah \$165,000 for 11,000 acres of land in Cottle and King counties, which Mr. Buford has owned since 1875, when he located it. It is bought for farming purposes.

S. T. Butler sold to W. S. Thompson & Co. of Coleman 250 big steers from 4s up at \$45 per head, totaling \$11,250. The steers have been fed at Ballinger and will be delivered about the tenth of the month.

### SUTTON COUNTY.

R. H. Martin returned from Del Rio Wednesday where he had been shipping the 538 3 and 4-year-old steers for R. L. Russell & Co. of Menardville to the territory. These steers were bought from G. W. Whitehead & Sons some time ago.

Sol Mayer of the T-Half-Circle ranch and manager of the Val Verde Land and Live Stock company was in Sonora Thursday. Sol says cattle are holding their own and sheep doing as well as could be expected.—Sutton County News.

### SAN SABA COUNTY.

J. Y. Kuykendall came in from the ranch this week. Speaking of cattle conditions, he said that his cattle were not suffering as much as those of some of the county ranchmen. He explained this by saying that he began to feed sooner than most of the cattlemen. Mr. Kuykendall thinks that a rain within the next two weeks will save the cattlemen, but that if it is delayed longer than that there will be something doing. He says that the pears are no longer any good as feed, inasmuch as the sap is rising.—San Saba Star.

### FAILS TO MATERIALIZE.

A story from Indiana went the rounds of the Texas press about two weeks ago that a prominent cattleman of the state would be arrested in a few days for the alleged murder of a girl in Terre Haute thirty-two years ago. The man was arrested all right up in the Panhandle, but at the examining trial in Tulsa, Swisher county, last Saturday, it developed that he had never been in Indiana, but was born in Arkansas and was only 14 years old when the murder in that state was committed. An Indiana man, who went to the Panhandle about two years ago, thought he recognized the prosperous stockman as the fugitive from justice.