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Good Rains Break Texas Drought

"Heavy and general rains falling in eastern New Mexico; long drouth now considered at last broken. Stockmen jubilant."

This dispatch carries good news to all men who have looked on while the grass died and blew away and the flesh on their stock, which meant so many dollars and cents to them gradually withered away until skin and bones were all that was left of their fat cattle.

While this dispatch applies directly to New Mexico still reports from a large portion of the range country and from almost all parts of the state assures the stockman and the agriculturalist that they have at last seen the face of the Lord and that it has smiled upon them and sent the glad tidings in the shape of good rains to cheer and comfort them.

After so long a drouth, which, coming as it did in the late winter and early spring, was especially disastrous, this generous downpour was a great relief and many a poor man, whose all depends upon the rains, will brace up and will hopefully look to the future for good things in his line.

Sabinal, in Uvalde county, on the line of the Southern Pacific, is a good central point in Southwest Texas and from that point the facts start.

Before this last rain, a stockman reports that about an inch and a half of rain had fallen over a good part of that section and that conditions had been very much improved. The rain extended north from about on a line of the Southern Pacific. Since that letter and during the rainfall that has about covered the greater portion of the state the section around Sabinal and along the line of the Southern Pacific has had its share of moisture, as the following details will prove.

At Dilley, south of Sabinal, on the International & Great Northern, the heaviest rain that has fallen in twelve months soaked the ground. An inch and over fell at Encinal, with hail and was general in that section. Dilley is in Frio county and Encinal is in Webb.

Devine and Medina county also came in with a fine rain that will make grass and save corn. Millett, in La Salle county, had an inch and five-eighths, with some hailstones as large as goose eggs. As no crops were planted no harm was done by the hail. Medina county seems to have gotten wet pretty much all over for Hondo, D'Hanis and Lytle had good rains. Sabinal again came in for a share

in the shape of an inch, while Brackett, in Kinney county, Pearsall in Frio, Batesville, in Zavala county, all received good rains. Del Rio, in Val Verde county, reports having a slow, steady grass growing rain which makes that cow and sheep section look up and loosen their belly bands. These rains fell on the 17th and were supplemented all over that section on the 18th, which cinched the matter.

Along the coast or Gulf section favorable reports are also received, the details of which are as follows: Sinton, a fine rain; Beeville followed with one and a quarter inches, which makes late corn and cotton a certainty, while Skidmore, in Nueces county, being near the other, received an inch, the first since January 1. Gonzales also had her share, while Palacios, Hallettsville, Yoakum, Lockhart, Kennedy, Runge, Mathis, Falls City, Victoria, Cuero, Weimer, Falfurrias, Flatonia, Cotulla, Lavernia, Alice, Smiley, and Stockdale, towns in almost all the coast counties, received more or less moisture enough to be of great ben-

efit to the grass, range and crops.

In what is known as West Texas rain fell in many localities, extending west as far as Odessa. Nearly four inches fell in Kendall county, in the Comfort section, while at Boerne, Welfare, Waring and in Bandera county as far as heard from the rain approximated one and a half inches.

Kerr county also was in favor, for at Kerfville about an inch fell, while reports to that point, being a central one, indicate that a general rain fell over that section. At Medina City, in Bandera county, and Bandera, the county seat of Bandera county, the precipitation was over an inch; at Rock Springs, in Edwards county, an inch and a quarter; Junction and London, in Kimble county, an inch fell. An average of over an inch fell over this section, which is a well known cattle country, with some fine agricultural possibilities. Johnson City, the county seat of Blanco county, Fredericksburg, in Gillespie county, and Harper, in the same county, had splendid rains, which did great good.

McCulloch county had fine rains, it being reported from Brady that rain fell at that point for over four and a half hours. Mason, Burnett, Liberty Hill, Kyle, San Marcos and Llano all had good rainfalls, not enough for the future, as the ground was so dry, but which will do an immense amount of good and with all prospects pointing to more.

What is known as the San Angelo country or Concho land from all reports direct from that section from men on the ground received a very generous portion of the blessings distributed, not more than was needed, but plenty. Here they come from that good range country, Sterling City, Colorado City, Big Springs, Midland, Garden City, Robert Lee, Bronte, Tennyson, Edith and Leedale. This rain is said to have been the heaviest in five years at several points.

The rainfall at Murph March's ranch was about an inch and the Harris brothers and Bob Hewett had fairly good downpours on their Coke county ranches. All the water holes were filled and moisture enough to plant crops. This rain fell along the line of the Texas & Pacific certainly as far as Barslow and farther, but reports say that west of that point it was light.

Abilene, in Taylor county, reports from the section surrounding her that rains fell in Jones, Fisher and Haskell counties and others. It seems that most all of the range country, including Crockett county, have had their share, and ever since these reports were sent in more rain and threatening weather has shown that matters were in an unsettled condition as to the weather and that until another condition prevailed rain was bound to come.

The Panhandle country, which seems to have had rain all over it which was much needed. From all along the line of the Denver road rain fell in more or less quantities and the same condition seems to have prevailed over the rest of that great grazing country. Of course, at this time, what helps the stockman also benefits the farmer, for they are so mixed up now that you can't help one without in some degree helping the other.

The great central section of Texas, or the black land belt seems to have got muddy this time. From away down in Bastrop county up through Caldwell, on to Williamson, Travis, Bell, Bosque, Burleson, Coryell, McLennan and Navarro counties rain fell in generous supply and put some mo-

Arkansas to Fight The Tick

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated May 13, reads: "Two bills passed by the legislature relative to the Southern fever and cattle tick are expected to work wonders to the advantage of the cattlemen of Northeast Arkansas. In general, the cattlemen affected are in favor of the new laws, although it places a tax on their cattle for purposes of fighting the pest. Last year they raised a fund of \$4,000 by subscription to carry on the warfare. Then it was voluntary; now it is legal and obligatory, or will be as soon as the governor signs the Rowland-Henderson bill which was passed Monday of this week.

J. G. Richardson of Walnut Ridge, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Arkansas Cattle Growers' association, and Jesse Robards, United States department of agriculture veterinary inspector of Theayer, Mo., have been in this city looking after the passage of the bill. The bill treating the district was passed two weeks ago fathered by Senator Henderson and Turner. It provides for a tax of 5 cents on every head of cattle in the district involved. This with the \$10,000 appropriated by the bill, which was passed Monday, will make up the

fund to be used in the effort to lower the federal quarantine in Arkansas.

"Cattle above the quarantine line," said Mr. Richardson, "are worth from a quarter to a half cent a pound more than those south of it, and there is the additional advantage that they can be marketed in the Northern cities at any season of the year, instead of during a very few months.

"This means more than appears on the surface, for cattle now can be sent North only in the late fall and early winter when they are poor instead of in summer when they are fat. A steer that weighs 1,000 pounds, for instance, when he is fat from the summer's grazing, must be held and shipped when he is reduced in winter to perhaps 100 pounds. It means a severe loss to the stock raiser.

"The new law will enable the veterinarians to be employed and a rigid inspection to be made of cattle supposed to be infected. Cattle will be treated, either by dipping, spraying or greasing. The result eventually will be that the department of agriculture will push the quarantine line further south, and the counties in the district will then be free from restrictions."

the farmer, who both had been eyeing the atmosphere for months with a daily hope that the rain would coe. Hill county also caught the wet, and Johnson, Hood and their sister counties in distress were all made cheerful by the downpour and the killing of the dry feeling in the air.

Tarrant, Parker, Dallas, Cooke, Grayson, Fannin, Hunt, Denton, Wise and the other North Texas counties, together with Eastland, Palo Pinto, Callahan, Comanche, Brown, Erath, Coleman and Runnells counties all came in for some of the wetting in more or less quantities. The water was needed, but ordinarily Texas gets herself out of either the dust or the bogging time to beat the balance of the states.

East Texas, of course, had sold of the clouds some time and had been squeezing the moisture out upon the sandy lands, but she don't generally know when she has had enough, so she got more than her share of the last rains.

Since the first reports, about the middle of the month, in fact, the 15th, more rains have fallen over all the territory mentioned, and as the paper goes to press it is showing every indication of a continuance of the moisture showers. It is very cloudy, warm, with constant drippings from the overcharged clouds, and if it don't get the black lands into an unbearable condition it will be a wonder.

Cattle have suffered in many sections, of course, but these rains, even if belated, will possibly make grass grow so rapidly that the cattlemen who have contemplated shipping out of the country to find pasture will not be forced to do so, but will keep them on their own ranges. Crops will also be greatly benefited.

GOATS SHIPPED TO IOWA.

A. J. Lutz of Lincoln is now in Roswell, N. M., from which place he is shipping 2,000 Angora goats to Iowa.

MEN Weak and Diseased

Come to me in confidence. Let me demonstrate to you free of charge the wonderful rejuvenating powers of my newly discovered direct methods, the efficiency of which has been proven to hundreds of cured and grateful patients. I have such confidence in my ability to cure that I extend to you my unparalleled offer.



MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

YOU DON'T PAY IF I DON'T CURE.

WEAKENED MANHOOD Are you reaping the penalty of neglected youthful sins? Have dissipation, excess, private and blood diseases ravaged your system and undermined your already weakened vitality? Have weaknesses developed into organic disease? You are prematurely old and not the man you should be. Is your manhood on the decline or lost? Awake to your true condition. I can restore you to perfect health and manhood, with physical, mental and vital powers complete. I have been treating Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Special Diseases for many years, and thousands of cured men, who came to me weak, broken down and discouraged, will gladly testify to my success, skill and honesty in the practice of my specialty. I cure, to stay cured, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, PROSTATIS, RUPTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON and NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula, Eczema, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Bladder and Kidney affections, and all allied diseases of a stubborn nature, which resist the treatment of the ordinary doctor. Remember, good health is your working capital. Disease is never at a standstill. If unable to call, write, giving a full description of your case in your own words.

DR. L. A. STEARNS, SPECIALIST

302½ Main Street, Houston, Texas.
Hours: 9 to 5, Sundays, 9 to 1.
X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

Australia's Sheep Industry

Consul General John P. Bray of Sydney forwards the following report on wool and mutton production in Australia:

So varied are conditions in different parts of Australia that it is impossible to give an accurate statement of the cost of producing wool. Some of the finest wool is grown in inferior country where the land is of low pecuniary value; while the wool grown in more valuable districts is often of lower quality.

The bulk of Australia's flocks are grazed on land either purchased from the crown or rented, and may be valued at an average of \$10 per acre or 50 cents per acre rent annually. This land will carry sheep at the rate of about one sheep to two acres. Average weight of wool produced per sheep was six pounds nine ounces, the average for the preceding year being seven pounds two ounces. The average monetary return was \$1.22 per head of sheep and lambs, as against \$1.42 for the previous season. The falling off of wool produced per head and the lesser monetary returns are attributable to the facts that a large proportion of the sheep had only ten to eleven months' growth of wool on when they were shorn, the poor general condition of the last clip, and the lower average of values ruling than in 1906 and 1907.

The quantity of lambs wool dealt with in Australia during the period under review was 70,000 bales, as compared with 105,873 bales the previous season. The proportion of cost of carriage of sheep from ranch to point of shipment varies according to distance; but a fair estimate would be from 18 to 25 cents per head, taking the country generally. The average sea freight, including freezing, on mutton to England, is 3 cents per pound. The value of fat sheep, that is, sheep for killing, in this market is governed largely by the demand in the United Kingdom. South African demand also has its effect. The prices for shorn Merino wethers ranges from 95 cents to \$3.50 per head, and for ewes from 72 cents to \$3; for shorn cross-bred wethers from \$1.70 to \$3.65, and for ewes \$1.60 to \$3. Freight charges to Boston by steamer range from a cent and a quarter to a cent and a half per pound, and by sailor, from a cent and an eighth to a cent and three-eighths per pound. To London steamer rates alone are given at a cent and an eighth to a cent and three-eighth per pound. Qwing to sharp competition just now (January 8, 1909) it is possible to ship wool to Liverpool for three-fourths of a cent per pound. This unusual rate is not likely to remain long in force.

The total amount of the clip available for export during the year ending June 20, 1908, was 686,810,000 pounds, as against 710,168,448 pounds for the previous season. The average value per bale of all the wool sold in Australia during the same period was \$63.22, as compared with leasehold country far west five or more acres per sheep are required. From these facts the ordinary pasturage cost can be reduced. The sheep run in the open all the year, and they are given no fodder outside of the pasturage, except in cases of severe drouth.

Wages paid "boundary riders" or cowboys average about \$5 per week and this includes rations. More experienced hands get \$7.50 to \$10 per

week. Shearers are paid at the rate of \$5 to \$6 per 100 sheep sheared, while contract shearers usually work for about 12 cents per sheep.

3,000 SHEEP KILLED.

JUNCTION CITY, Colo.—The sheep camp of Taylor Brothers, near Atchee, Colo., was raided by a band of cattlemen. Three sheep herders were beaten and tied to trees. The raiders then killed 3,000 head of sheep, the slaughter taking up almost the entire day. The telephones wire was cut and the raiders escaped to the hills. The contested range is in a desolate portion of western Colorado, and several murders have occurred in quarrels over it.

TEXAS SHEEP NOTES.

The Talpa Wool Growers' association of Coleman county has set June 10 for their annual wool sale. Wool has already begun to come in, and there will be about 200,000 pounds stored there to be sold June 10. Talpa is now the largest wool shipping point on the Santa Fe in Texas.

Coleman is getting into the list of Texas wool markets. Advices from there state that the spring clip around there will amount to 250,000 to 300,000 pounds. The farmers around there seem to be taking hold of the meek-eyed lamb in a very enthusiastic manner.

The sheep shearing season has opened up and gangs of Mexicans are numerous. So far as we have heard, the following have sheared: Hargis Brothers, John Currie, Barney Currie, R. T. Trail and D. E. Sims. This wool all goes to San Angelo, but it won't be long before Paint Rock will have a market.—Concho Herald.

D. B. Little has delivered 22,000 pounds of wool to a Boston firm. This clip was sold two weeks ago direct to the Boston company at 18 and 20 cents. This spring's clip of wool is not so good as that of last year on account of the long drouth over Frio county's pastures. The wool is shorter and lighter than usual. Mr. Little's wool has a national reputation and is solicited by the leading market centers of the United States and brings the top price.

BAD SEASON FOR FLOCKMEN.

Range in Southeast New Mexico Is Poor Because of Scant Rain.

CARLSBAD, N. M.—The weather remains dry in Southeastern New Mexico. In addition the spring is very late, and grass is not making a start. In consequence the flockmasters who concluded to remain on the range during the lambing season have fared badly. They have not only lost many lambs but also some ewes. The last ten days conditions have improved somewhat and fewer losses are reported. Cattlemen have lost very little, though the cattle on the plains are getting very poor. West of the Pecos conditions have been much better and no losses have been reported either of stock or of sheep of any consequence. The flockmasters who brought their ewes into the valley to lamb on alfalfa are saving their lambs and have lost very few ewes.

WYOMING SHEEP SUFFER.

Reliable reports from the sheep ranges of Wyoming state that losses

resulting from the recent storm have been heavy. Sheared sheep and new lambs perished miserably and the losses will run into many thousands of dollars. Dave Kid of Casper is said in a dispatch from that place to have lost \$3,500 worth of shorn sheep out of a single bunch.

NEW WOOL AND HIDE COMPANY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Southwestern Wool and Hide company of Las Vegas has filed incorporation papers in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa. The capitalization is \$6,000, the subscribers of which are also the incorporators and directors.

COLORADO STOCK LOSS IS SMALL.

Monte Blevens of Walden, Colo., says the reports of the loss of stock in the North Park country from the severe winter have been exaggerated. "Outside of a couple of bands of cattle the loss did not amount to anything," declares Mr. Blevens, "and there is no further danger of any further losses as winter is broken and the storm is about all off."

KNOW MORE ABOUT BLACK-LEG.

Every cattle raiser should know all he can learn about blackleg, what a fatal disease it is to young stock, how easily the infection is spread from one animal to another and how best to prevent it.

Dr. J. C. Robert of the Mississippi agricultural experiment station has written a most intelligent bulletin on this subject. It is well worth careful reading and study. It has been reprinted, and it will be sent free to anyone interested in the subject who will write to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and ask for a copy.

It is a good plan to learn how to save the calf crop and stop the spread of this most infectious and fatal disease.

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.

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

The rain reports in the Express for the past few days give strong indications that the cattlemen have received enough moisture to put them on easy street again after a spell of dry weather which has not been experienced before in many years. The South Texas cattleman is a resourceful character, and he is now in a fair way to recoup what losses he may have sustained by reason of having to sell some of his steers to go to pastures in Oklahoma, instead of sending them to market. When he sold his steers he calculated for more to be delivered later in the season, and these rains have fixed him so that the new cattle will go on renewed pastures.

Bert Mitchell and J. N. Blewett returned Monday night from Zavala county, where the latter received from the former about 500 steers, sold by Mitchell & Blalock to T. B. Jones. Mr. Mitchell is somewhat put out because a foot of rain fell there Sunday night just after he had finished delivering the steers. He thought that six inches of rain would have been ample, without the weather man rubbing it in so hard, seeing as he sold the steers simply because Sam Blalock couldn't tell him positively when it would rain. Mr. Blewett was somewhat put out as a result of the trip also and likewise. He wore a tolerable good pair of pants out there and didn't ask for a pair of leggings when he got there, but he wishes now that he had. He went out to assist in gathering the steers and came back to the ranch house with just a shirt and a few other things on, for the brush got his pants.

Harry Singer has returned from Fort Worth, where he went with the cattle of the Indio Cattle company. "I don't know how long it took the packers to decide that those cattle were just what they had been looking for, but it was not long, for they bought them early.

THINK HARD.

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of a lady in Fond Du Lac, Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could not walk up a flight of stairs without sitting down once or twice to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and many other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes, or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use. There's a Reason."

I like the delicious flavor of Grape-Nuts, and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

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

Grass cattle sold higher than fed steers, for only twelve loads of fed steers sold above \$5.25, but a considerable supply sold below \$5. Fort Worth had lots of cattle, but the South Texas grassers always play to packed houses."

John W. Warren had his partner, J. J. Coffman, going some Tuesday. Mr. Warren is an automobile enthusiast, while Mr. Coffman fairly dotes on horses. A telegram came to the latter from Maysville, Ky., Tuesday morning from L. T. Anderson advising him that Kitty Harrison, his five-gaited prize-winning mare which he had down here last year, had a beautiful filly sorrel foal colored just like its mamma. Mr. Warren received the message from the telegraph boy, as Mr. Coffman had not reached the office. He removed the original message and by a dexterous use of the typewriter on another telegraph blank he wrote, "Kitty Harrison has big, lusty mule coat. How did it happen?" and inserting the Maysville date line and adding that Mr. Anderson's name laid the predicate for some lively times. He sealed the envelope, laid it carelessly on Mr. Coffman's desk and went diligently about his work at his own desk. Mr. C. dropped in directly and read the telegram. He silently twisted his short moustache a while, for he was sad as well as mad. The gentleman sending the telegram had been entrusted with the duty of breeding the mare to a stallion alleged to be the pride of Kentucky. He wheeled around to his desk, grabbed a telegraph blank and addressed Mr. Anderson. The postage on the letter only cost 4 cents, for it was full of adjectives, but the telegram cost him close onto \$3. He didn't tell his troubles to Mr. Warren and the latter hesitated for good and sufficient reasons to ask the cause of his sudden attack of hypochondria. He handed him the real message, however, Wednesday morning. Then Mr. Coffman had to send Mr. Anderson another message which cost him some more money asking his forgiveness and explaining matters.

H. C. Storey was here on his way to his Loma Vista pastures in Zavala county to ship out some of his cake steers. He was feeling cheerful on the whole, as he has in his possession a telegram from L. M. Pond, his foreman, advising him that five inches of rain fell there Sunday night. This will not interfere with his contemplated shipments, for the steers are ready to go, but it will make some very fine pasture for the cattle not on a cake diet, as well as other he may take a notion to put there. He will have a trainload of cake steers shipped from the Washer Brothers' ranch in Uvalde county on the St. Louis market today.

John Blocker had a good rain down on the Peloncilla ranch Monday and Tuesday and heard Wednesday of a good rain in a scope of country close to his Eagle Pass ranch, but had no advices direct from there. He had none on the Aguilares ranch, so far as he could hear.

W. B. Blocker of Austin is in the city. He is the lookout for a bunch of good steers cheap to put on pasture and feed out next season. Back a number of years ago when the middle aged men of today were kids, buyers

Table Tools

The temper of a carving knife should be unusual—so that the knife will cut easily without being worn out on the sharpening steel. Then, again, for easy carving, the handle and the blade should be exactly balanced for nice work. These are qualities found in all Keen Kutter carving sets.

KEEN KUTTER Table Cutlery

—From the carving set to the table knives and forks—gives ideal table service. When next buying cutlery be guided by the Keen Kutter name and trademark. It's an absolute guarantee of quality. The Keen Kutter name and trademark also includes a full line of tools, scissors and shears, razors and pocket-knives. If not at your dealer's write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.),

St. Louis and New York U. S. A.



THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

didn't have to go around paying out railroad fare and stopping at high-priced hotels as they do now hunting for steers. They just got on a horse, went out to the ranches and bought 5,000 of them in one bunch and on a credit at that if they liked. Mr. Bloeker has been down in the country east of here looking around some, but has closed no deals as yet.

O. Pratt of Encinal passed through the city on his way to Llano. "We have had a world of rain down our way," said he, "and from what I could hear yesterday it has been pretty generally distributed. The rain was heavy, perhaps two and a half to three inches, all the way from Atlee to Cactus, and while I cannot say what happened off the railroad the stockmen are feeling very secure." Mr. Pratt is about through shipping for the present.

J. P. Burns of Taylor took the high record for several years on a single steer in St. Louis last week, and also the top of the season on one earload of fed steers. Landa & Storey landed at the top for the season on cake cattle securing \$5.75, and Tom Coleman secured the top figure for the season on grassers, having sold 144 head of 904-pound steers at \$5.20.

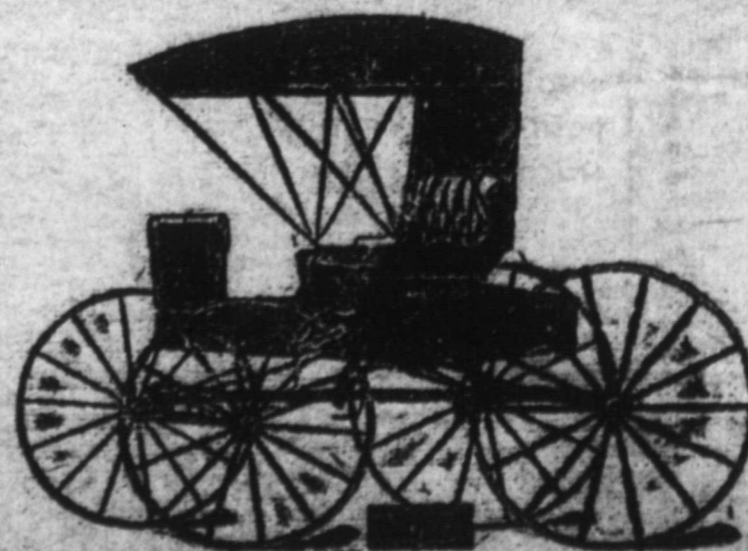
W. A. Love has gone down to his Duval county ranch and will ship some cattle from Alford to Fort Worth in order to get in on the high

market, which he evidently expects Mr. Lowe has had some opportune rains down there and should be able to get some renown and considerable money Monday. Ed Corkell will also make a shipment from Hebronville, either Friday or Saturday.

A. M. White is back from a trip down to Victoria and Edna. He reports good rains in that section, but says the country west of Victoria has not been visited by the rains when he left there, but that it is quite likely that something happened there Tuesday or Wednesday, for the sign was good.

The Cudahy Packing company has just issued \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, but investigation reveals that the money will be used in building an addition to the Cudahy plant in Chicago, and not as we hoped, to erect a million dollar plant in San Antonio.

Taylor Whitsett of Campbellton, who is here now, rushed to the telephone Tuesday morning to find out what had happened down that way Monday and reports that what he heard was very satisfying so far as it went. M. McCowen got about three inches on his ranch and Taylor feels satisfied that there is some good wading at his place. He says a good rain fell around Crowther.



Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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

Feeders' and Breeders' Plans

The annual meeting of stockholders of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show was held at the office of that association in the Coliseum building last week. Directors were elected as follows: S. B. Burnett, W. B. King, M. Sansom, J. F. Hovenkamp, William Cargill, J. B. Googins, V. Z. Jarvis, B. C. Rhome, William Anson of Christoval, S. P. Clark, David Harrell of Austin, Leon Gross and J. E. Mitchell. These named for officers: S. B. Burnett, president; vice president, M. Sansom; treasurer, J. L. Price. The selection of secretary was deferred until a meeting to be held June 8.

These were named honorary vice-presidents: C. E. Hicks, Fort Worth; Colonel O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman; Thomas S. Bugbee, Clarendon; Richard Walsh, Paloduro; Ike T. Pryor, San Antonio; G. O. Creswell, Oplin; G. E. King, Taylor; Dr. W. R. Clifton, Waco; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha; W. G. Burton, Fort Worth, and W. C. Strippling, Fort Worth.

Van Zandt Jarvis, J. E. Mitchell, M. Sansom and S. B. Burnett were named as a committee to confer with the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, which meets in June, and agree on the date for the holding of the Cattle Raisers' convention and the Fat Stock Show. The purpose is to have the date of these two events fixed early in the year, so that the Fat Stock Show management may be able to push the work of publicity of that show and keep it before the people.

The report of the auditor who audited the accounts of the late show, was made, testifying to the correctness of the accounts of Secretary T. T. D. Andrews. It gave the receipts at \$37,844.23 and expenses \$40,145.14, making a deficit of \$2,300.91.

Attention was called to the fact that cattle breeders from above the quarantine line were privileged to bring their show stock to Fort Worth and compete with Southern cattle for premiums, but this privilege was not mutual, because Southern cattle could not go above the line to compete with them at Northern shows. Some feeling was shown against this one-sided situation, and it was urged that professional show breeders, at least, be excluded. This view, however, failed to find strong following. The question was left open, to be settled at the June meeting of the directors.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, composed of the greatest number of breeders of live stock in the state of Texas, being more interested in the proper location of a feeding station in North Texas than any other like number of citizens of the state, respectfully requests and urges the board having the matter in

charge to locate said feeding station at Fort Worth.

David Harrell was chosen to present these resolutions to the governor.

Conditions are such as to make Fort Worth the most desirable point in the state for a branch of the state experiment station, for carrying on feeding tests. Here is collected in the course of the year more than a million cattle, nearly a million hogs, and more than 100,000 sheep. This is the gathering point of stock feeders from the whole Southwest. The material for feeding being more abundant here than at any other place, and the men who are interested in feeding being frequenters of this market, give us such superior advantages for a feeding station that no other place can stand as a competitor. The largest and most successful experiment feeding station in the West should be established at Fort Worth, and will be established here if natural conditions are given their proper weight.

YOUNG PIG MANAGEMENT.

Hog Is Half Made When Safely Past Weaning Period.

A hog is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt or kink in its growth. Every check or halt in prosperity through its first two months is more expensive than at any later period. Too much rich, feverish milk of the dam, causing thumps or other ailment, may leave harmful results, perhaps as much so as scant feeding or other neglect of the sow. More injury may be done to a pig's growth in two or three days than can be repaired in a month, even if he is made the subject of special care, which where many are raised is not the rule nor easily practicable. "Good luck" with pigs calls for attention, and that not occasional, but frequent and regular.

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time the sow will be little else than a milk machine, and to be a high power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care. Nothing else is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well-slopped sow for eight weeks will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At eight or nine weeks old most pigs are, or rather should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than others at ten, and better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean when the pigs are five or six weeks old, and in other cases it may be advisable to wait until the pigs are ten weeks or even older. In



A WONDERFUL BOOK

SWINE IN AMERICA

A Text-Book for the Breeder, Feeder and Student

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Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

Price, net, \$2.50

The Texas Stockman-Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.
DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

B. C. RHOME, JR.
Saginaw, Texas.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. 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.

by no means should the pigs be allowed to remain with a sow until she is virtually devoured by them as is sometimes done.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury to the sow will result by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thrifter mates.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

the corn belt the period will generally average longer than in New England. Breeders who wean at early ages generally do so in order to more profitably raise two litters a year.

Provided with and taught to eat suitable feed some weeks beforehand pigs are not noticeably checked in their growth by weaning, but those that have been dependent mainly upon the mother's milk, when abruptly taken away from it, frequently seem to have their growth partially suspended for weeks. Many breeders successfully let the sow wean her pigs, as she will in time, and the change is so gradual that no pause in growth indicates when the milk diet ceased. A modified application of this, in which the pigs are separated from the sow at an age suiting their feeding and the convenience of the breeder will not infrequently be found advisable, but



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New Mexico Letter

LAS VEGAS, N. M., May 20.—The following from Carlsbad was received here this morning: "Unless rain falls soon the loss of cattle in Eddy county will be something fearful, no such 'die up' being known in twenty years. At one watering place there are 800 dead cattle. The smell from dead cattle is said to be awful. Sheepmen are killing the lambs in hopes thereby to save the sheep. Wagon loads of hides come in every day."

Francisco Valensuela was taken into custody at Tucson for swiping a youthful steer and made the horrifying discovery that he had stolen the calf from none other than the high sheriff of the county. The native is looking for a long term.

Heavy losses have been resulting from the "before-the-rain" shipments of Arizona cattle over the Rock Island road; fifty-three cars lately unloaded at Tucumcari, N. M., for feeding leaving over 200 dead cattle at the stock pens.

Thomas S. Carter of Sturgeon, Mo., in a letter to Dr. W. P. Cutter, state dairy and pure food commissioner, declares that meat dealers have agents in central Missouri buying old horses and canning them to be sold for beef. Mr. Carter says there is a readier market for fat horses of the worthless variety than has ever been known. Dr. Cutler has replied to Mr. Carter that the pure food commission will look into the matter.

Frank M. Bennett, a cowboy, who shot J. O. Fuljhum, the well-known stockman, at the Cooney ranch, near Rosedale, recently, has been taken to Socorro and arraigned in Judge Greene's court for preliminary hearing. Bennett waived examination and was committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury in default of \$5,000 bonds. Fuljhum, it will be remembered, accused the cowboy of being too familiar with his wife, which caused the shooting. Bennett fled, but was shortly afterwards captured by the territorial mounted police and lodged in jail.

William Howard and Richard Phillips, accused of stealing a bunch of horses from the Goin ranch near Raton, have been bound over by Judge Bayne in \$500 each, to await the action of the September grand jury.

A stock train of seventeen cars, drawn by engine No. 1448, pulled into Las Vegas from the south at 2:05 the other afternoon. Within five minutes, actual time, it was speeding on its way to Raton, a distance of 111 miles. The run up from Albuquerque was made in six hours and fifteen minutes and the run over the entire New Mexico division, a distance of 348 miles, was accomplished in the remarkably short time of twelve hours, beating the record by considerable.

Frank R. Joyce, who has just completed an extended trip over the western part of the territory, reports that the whole section is in need of rain, and that the condition of cattle is not of the best on account of the long drouth. T. A. Ezell of Carlsbad, who shipped a hundred head of work horses from his home town a few days ago, says the demand for range grown horses of this size is good. The bunch

disposed of were of his own raising and breaking and commanded very fair prices.

Charles Schleter of Clayton, New Mexico, one of the largest sheep owners of New Mexico, says that the cold nights are causing the loss of many young lambs, chilling them to death before they gain strength.

The Holston Cattle company is shipping 1,000 head of two and threes from the Silver City, N. M., stock yards. The cattle have been fed for several days and are therefore in good condition for shipping. They are consigned to Colorado Springs, Colo.

The drouth is proving disastrous on many of the Pecos valley ranges, the Littlefield Cattle company, for instance, already losing over 200 head of mother cows, while sheepmen of various localities are not expecting a lamb saving of over 25 per cent, with the prospects of losing about the same per cent of stock sheep.

Clovis, and the region surrounding, has had more or less rain lately and the soil is in fair cultivating condition, a large farming area being planted this spring. Rain has also benefitted the stock ranges, both around Clovis and Fort Sumner, and the stock are in good shape. The rains, however, have been entirely local and have not yet embraced the drouth-laden sections of the territory, where heavy showers are very badly needed.

A PICTURESQUE LIAR ANYWAY

The Chicago Live Stock World rejoices in the possession of a liar who is at least picturesque. One of his recent effusions is as follows:

"A steadily advancing cattle market reflects scarcity of Texas grass beef owing to a length drouth in that section, which has deprived packers of their usual spring supply of cheap grass beef. Fat cattle do not exist in the Southwest and thousands have succumbed to thirst. Only the hides are being saved and these are reaching Fort Worth by the carload. The loss is heavier on cows than on steers, and it is probable that a goodly percentage of the calf crop will be lost. Attempts have been made to move the suffering stock to Oklahoma and Kansas pastures, but much of it was unable to stand the journey, thousands expiring in transit. Even in western Kansas pastures are dry and cattle are making no gain. Corn belt feeders will profit and a high level market is certain until Wyoming, Dakota and Montana grassers are fit for the shambles."

Of course, the author of the foregoing paragraph might have put the cattle losses at millions, but doubtless he is not familiar with the size of Texas or the fact that there really are millions of cattle in the state. Nothing else can account for the oversight except modesty.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass.—The boom in the wool market continues with the New England mill situation in a favorable condition. Transactions in wool are largely to arrive and heavy dealings are reported in Utah clips on a basis of 65 cents, Arizona selling in the grease from 21 to 26 cents.

Reports from the West show that 50 per cent of the entire clip of the

country, amounting to 300,000,000 pounds, has been contracted for, the early buyers reaping the benefit of the rising market. Only a few bags of old wool remain. The leading quotations range as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces XX, 34@35c; X, 32@33c; No. 1 washed, 39@40c; No. 2 washed, 39@40c; fine unwashed, 24@25c; half-bod combing, 31@32c; three-eighths-blood combing, 31@32c; one-fourth blood combing, 30@32c; Delaine washed, 39@40c.

Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri, three-eighths blood, 30@31 1-4c; one-fourth blood, 29@31c.

Scoured values, Texas fine, twelve months, 65@67c; fine six to eight months, 58@60c; fine fall, 53@55c.

RESTRICTION NEEDED.

"Every state in the Union ought to pass prohibitive restrictions against the introduction of cattle with tuberculosis into its limits, just as Oklahoma has done," said H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association Friday, after hearing of the sanitary board's action in the new state.

He thinks the restrictions passed by Oklahoma will tend to stamp out the disease over the Southwest.

HOOKED BY A WILD STEER.

W. H. Sutherland of the Crowley-Sutherland Commission company, was painfully injured at the Fort Worth yards by being hooked by a wild steer that turned on him suddenly and struck him with a sharp horn, in the front of the neck, about an inch above the collar bone. The horn of the animal inflicted a wound about three inches in length. Dr. G. W. Eastham, who dressed the wound, says that, while painful, the injury was not dangerous.

GOOD TOOLS NECESSARY.

To do good work you must have good tools. To get good tools is to buy those marked "Keen Kutter" a name that stands all over the world for absolute excellence. Any tool marked "Keen Kutter" can be bought on sight without the slightest hesitancy, because the name is a guarantee that the tool is the most perfect that can be made and that it is guaranteed by a forty-year old factory that has won its reputation and its enormous business by making tools that last a life time.

It used to be that to buy tools was to take a long chance. It is impossible to look over a lot of tools and select the best. Even experts are often deceived—in fact they cannot tell lasting quality unless they thoroughly try out the tool. So the purchaser picks the best looking of the lot. He may win, but on the other hand the tool may prove dented or in other ways disappointing.

"Keen Kutter" tools are all tested to the limit before they leave the factory. They are given the test by experts that ordinary tools receive at the hands of their purchasers!

It is because these tools are absolutely right that the Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis, have the confidence to guarantee every one turned out. It's a case of the tool being perfect and all that is claimed for it in every way or the purchase money back or the tool replaced. You can figure it out how much of a losing proposition this would be if the tools were not right. They would be sent back by the hundreds and the makers would have to return thousands of dollars. Thus it will be seen at a glance that "Keen Kutter" tools must be all claimed for them. They may be slightly more expensive than the ordinary kind, but no one who has used them ever regrets the small difference in price.

Quite as much care is taken by the Simmons Hardware company with the handles of the tools and the "hang" and balance as with the metal. The handles are the very finest on the market, perfectly turned and of quality that always stands the hardest work. All hammers, axes and tools of like nature are fitted with the Greliner Everlasting Lock Wedge. This wedge is patented and is to be found only on "Keen Kutter" tools. There is never any danger of a hammer or ax coming off the handle if it is a "Keen Kutter." It simply can't. The perfect "hang" and balance of these tools makes them a delight to use. The utmost attention is paid to this feature.

"Keen Kutter" tools are made for every purpose. For the farm, all sorts of implements: for the professional and amateur carpenter, every variety of tool; knives, razors, scissors, lawn mowers and no end of other tools.

If your dealer does not keep "Keen Kutter" tools write to the Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.), either St. Louis or New York. You should not be without them.

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I know, but I want you to know that Hills is the best place in the world to learn bookkeeping, shorthand and telegraphy as they are used in business houses and offices. It has a national reputation for doing things quicker and better than others. It is away ahead of all others in the South. It now has the world's quickest and easiest system of shorthand. \$80 life scholarships in business or shorthand are only \$42.50. Address R. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn.

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

DAMAGES FOR CATTLE KILLED

A cattle owner can collect for cattle killed while crossing a railroad track under certain circumstances, but he must show that he exercised due caution first. Unless he does exercise caution he cannot collect from the railroad company for any cattle which may be killed by a railroad train. The heirs of Mitchell Wheeler of Clay county brought suit against the Rock Island Railroad company to recover damages for cattle killed by a Rock Island train. The heirs were awarded damages in the lower court, but the supreme court reverses the decision and says:

"One who drives a herd of cattle along a highway for a distance of eighty-seven rods and upon a railway crossing with which he is familiar without taking any precautions to ascertain whether there is a train in dangerous proximity is guilty of contributory negligence which will bar recovery for cattle killed in a collision which might have been avoided by the exercise of care proportionate with the peril of the situation."—Topeka, Kan., Capital.

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The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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

LOOKS BETTER NOW.

The face of the whole Southwest range country has been changed by the heavy rains which fell last week and were followed this week by additional good showers.

From reports received in Fort Worth good rains fell in New Mexico, where moisture was needed more than anywhere else in the whole range country. In southeastern New Mexico cattle had begun dying at an alarming rate and the rain comes in time to prevent further losses.

In West Texas, too, at least as far as Ector county, the rains fell in time to start grass and cheer up stockmen who were beginning to get a little discouraged.

Previously there had been good rains in the vicinity of San Antonio and the stockmen in that section are no longer worrying about the prospects.

The only section which seems to have escaped a gratifying supply of moisture lies in the extreme southwestern part of the state. El Paso, Presidio and Brewster counties are, so far as has been reported, still very dry and cattlemen are worried.

The increasing number of Texas cattlemen who raise feed crops every year to supplement grass have especial reason to feel pleased over the rain, as the showers mean, in the greater part of West Texas, an abundance of kafir corn and similar crops which come in very useful when the grass gets dry.

The general effect of the rains will be to stop the movement of cattle to Northern pastures, although that was nearly over anyway, and to check the run of "distress" cattle to market which has been large for the past few weeks and has had a bad effect on prices. Fewer cattle may be expected at the Fort Worth market for the next few weeks, and the cattlemen devoutly hope there will be more encouragement in the way of prices before the heavy runs start again.

A PAYING CROP.

Dr. Headen of the Colorado experiment station says that the Australian salt bush is a paying crop on an alkali soil, but he means no doubt that it pays better to raise that than nothing, as it is about the only thing that will stand such unfavorable conditions to plant life. He has reached the following conclusions:

"First, when once established, it will endure drouth and even make a good crop, with less than five inches of rainfall. Second, that stock will eat it or readily learn to eat it either green or as hay. Third, it will produce very heavily under favorable conditions. Fourth, that it will, when fed alone, maintain the animals, and

even better results are claimed for it. Fifth, that the hay is rich in protein, as rich or even richer than alfalfa. Sixth, that its coefficients of digestion are excellent, except for the fat or either extract and crude fiber. Seventh, that it has no injurious effects on the animals, even when they have no other fodder with it.

"The following facts, however, remain: That it has not become popular, and that when fed alone it does not produce the results that its composition and co-efficients of digestion would seem to warrant us in expecting. There is no reason for questioning the advisability of feeding something relatively richer in carbohydrates along with it, if they are at hand; but if they are not, stock will live on this fodder alone."

The supreme court of Minnesota has just rendered a decision in favor of the Board of Trade of Duluth in a case where the attorney general brought suit against it and its members for violating the anti-trust law in that it charges a uniform commission for making sales of grain. The court holds that grain exchanges do not violate the anti-trust law and do not constitute a monopoly in the grain trade. The Minnesota Farmers' exchange filed the complaint and the only question involved, it seems, was whether the exchange violated the anti-trust law. It holds that the Board of Trade neither buys nor sells grain and the members only act as agents of the producers and purchasers of grain. This naturally revives the question of how the state of Texas managed to suppress the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange when none of the members bought or sold live stock. A number of cotton exchanges have been established since the legislature, put the screws to those who would dally with the crop not yet grown, but the members of these cotton exchanges are doing exactly what the live stock commission men were doing in Fort Worth when the attorney general's office notified them that they would have to disband as an exchange and pay into the state treasury something like \$3,000,000 in fines. They were only acting as agents of the producers and purchasers and which they are still doing, though the exchange has gone out of business. The state, by the way, did not collect the \$3,000,000.

"Well, just place the minimum at \$5,000,000," said a well known stockman Monday, when asked as to the probable benefits from the rain in Texas during the past ten days. He, of course, intended his estimate to cover the benefits to farmers as well as the stockmen. Men may rise up and dispute his statement, but they cannot furnish any evidence that he was wrong, and it is quite likely that there is not a citizen of the state who will not secretly hope that the benefits are greater than the estimate he has placed on them. It looks as though the rainy season is on and while the stockmen will sympathize with the farmer who must forego hoeing out his corn and cotton it will be a month before he will offer up any prayers for the rain to cease, and then he won't.

Sometimes our whistle is expensive but may prove a valuable investment after all. When the foot and mouth disease broke out in the New England states back in 1902 the source of infection could not be ascertained, yet the recent outbreak, according to in-

formation just given out, was caused by contaminated virus imported from Europe by a firm in Glen Olden, Pa., who supposed they were getting pure small-pox vaccine virus. The first outbreak cost nearly a half million dollars, and the last one \$300,000. It is very generally conceded that the first outbreak was caused by the same contaminated virus and the importer will in future have some hard sledding when it attempts to do business in this country. Perhaps a million dollars is cheap enough, but it's tough to be paying out millions of dollars annually to attaches of the department of agriculture to prevent the very things that have happened.

Prices in the cattle and hog markets have been on a steady basis for nearly a month now, and the fact that the sheep market is ailing some is due more to the quality of the offerings than to the extent of the offerings. Very few cattle from the ranges are coming in marketable condition and the recent rains will no doubt result in much of the heretofore trashy stuff being kept on the range until they are in better shape to pass in review before the buyers' stand. All this should add some strength to meal-fed cattle in the Fort Worth market, as much of that is now going straight through to St. Louis from the district including Taylor and points south of there. Usually at this season of the year Fort Worth is getting a liberal run of grassers from South Texas, but the dry weather has curtailed the supply seriously.

There is a chance for the cowman to do a little wondering over the fact that hogs are selling at nearly a cent and a half a pound better than they did this time a year ago. Sheep are bringing a figure that makes old-timers sit up and take notice, while the price of cattle is in no respect what it ought to be, judging from the actual supply in the country. The price of hogs is especially interesting because the packers are stowing away more pork every week than they did this time last year. Just why cattle, which are scarce, are down, and other live stock not so scarce is up, is one of the pleasant problems for reflection which the cowman can ponder over these days while waiting for cars, or for rain, or for the price to get a little more like what it ought to be.

The live stock press and the live stock interests of Illinois are up in arms against a proposition originating with the sub-committee of the house appropriations committee which seeks to cut off entirely the appropriation of \$140,000 for conducting the work of the animal husbandry department of the state agricultural college. The sub-committee devoted about three lines to the subject and dismissed with the statement that the amount is out of all proportion to any common sense view. We recommend that experimental breeding be stopped for the present. The situation looks bad now, but if the friends of the measure are as active in posting the committee on the necessity for maintaining an experiment station as they are loud in denouncing the committee's action they may get the \$140,000 yet.

El Reno, Oklahoma will have a \$500,000 packing house. The El Reno Packing and Provision company has just secured a charter at Guthrie with a capital stock sufficient for that purpose. The move is independent of

Swift, Armour, Morris and the National Packing company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company of Chicago will be the leading spirit. The capacity will be 3,000 hogs and 1,000 cattle per day. It looks as though Fort Worth would be headed off from a big supply of hogs, unless she concludes to outbid the new concern.

The news from San Antonio is read at this office eagerly each morning in order to ascertain what has become of her proposition to land a packing house. The rains down that way of late should result in renewed activity in the search of her open sesame to greater things. She is a good town, but she ought to be a city—like Fort Worth.

MONTANA ROUND-UP ASSOCIATION.

HELENA, Mont.—The North Montana Round-up association held its annual meeting here with a large attendance of stockmen and others.

"Since the North Montana cattlemen have been holding independent meetings, withdrawing from the Miles City annual round-up gatherings, our North Montana association covers the field to a much greater extent," said Secretary and Treasurer Thomas A. Cummings. "The association is now powerful in the advancement of Montana range cattle interests. There is perfect harmony in our organization, which works for the betterment of conditions among the range cattle growers."

COLORADO CATTLEMEN MEET.

GUFFEY, Colo.—The annual meeting of the Fremont County Cattle Growers' association was held here. A heavy snowstorm curtailed the attendance to some extent, but there was a fair attendance and considerable interest in the meeting. E. M. Ammons, State Veterinarian Lamb and Secretary Fred P. Johnson of the state association were present and addressed the meeting. Frank Rogers was made president and H. O. Ward secretary. The cattlemen in this section have had a hard winter and have suffered some loss, but they have struggled through and with grass now in sight there is hope that the losses are ended. Round-up was postponed until June and the date will be fixed at a later meeting.

MEAT TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The committee appointed last year to look into alleged combinations in the meat trade in Great Britain has made its report, but evidently it did not believe all the muck-rakers have had to say about the American packers. It says that while a combination, which is possible, might increase prices over there, it has found very little to justify the charge that they were acting in restraint of trade. It finds that the American companies have a practical monopoly of cattle ships from the United States and to a great extent those from Canada, and that they also own a large proportion of the cattle landed at Deptford Market from the United States, but that there is no evidence that they made improper use of the markets.

A report from New Mexico says the Santa Fe is enlarging its stock yards at points all along the line east of Winslow, Ariz., anticipating heavier shipments this year than ever before.

HOME CIRCLE



(CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL.)

The success that attended the prize contest that I conducted some weeks ago, in which I gave several prizes for the best household suggestions or hints, impels me to make another similar offer. I want my readers to get into the habit of writing me. To the reader of these columns who will send to me the best and most helpful contributions or suggestions that can be used about the house to lighten the cares of the housekeeper, or the best collection of recipes, or short cuts, etc., I will send \$1. The second best collection will receive 50 cents. The contest will be open until June 4. I cordially invite all Stockmen readers to aid in making The Home Circle as instructive and interesting as possible. Address all letters to Aunt Rachel, care The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Recipe for Chow Chow.

One gallon of green tomatoes; chop fine, sprinkle with salt, let them stand over night, then drain off juice, take one large cabbage head, six medium sized onions and four pods of pepper; chop fine, mix tomatoes and all ingredients together; cover with vinegar and let cook from three to four hours; seal while hot; add a few cloves to each jar of chow chow. This is fine.

A Cake Recipe.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar; beat to a cream; one cup of sweet milk and four cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder; beat five minutes, then add the whites of six eggs well beaten, flavor with vanilla or lemon extract; bake in thin layers.

Lemon Pie.

Take yolks of four eggs beaten stiff, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-third cup of warm water, one tablespoonful of flour, one large lemon, or two, if not very large and juicy; bake in rich pie crust; when done beat the whites of two eggs stiff, sprinkle with sugar, spread on pie real smooth, let set in oven a few minutes.

Beet Pickle Recipe.

Beets, real tender, cut in quarters, have vinegar hot, place beets in jars, pour vinegar over them. Seal while hot.

Washing Solution.

Empty the contents of a can of lye when cold add 5 cents' worth of powdered ammonia, 5 cents' worth of salt of tartar, and 8 cents' worth of borax. Mix well and let stand twenty-five hours before using. A cupful added to a wash boiler of water will clean and whiten the clothes.

New Use for Blotters.

To prevent dressers and dressing tables from becoming stained or marred place sheets of desk blotter underneath the dresser scarf next to the wood and the blotter will absorb anything that might be spilled on the top.

Comforter Turnover.

Silkolene and delicate comforters soil across the top where they come around the face, and even with the sheet turned over the top it does not stay in place. I recently tried making a slip of sheeting just the width of the comforter and about nine inches deep when finished—that is, an eighteen piece doubled and seamed at each end and then slipped over the tip of the comforter and tacked with needle and thread along each side.

I finished the edge that came across

the top like a fancy sheet with hand embroidered edge and an initial in the center, so it looks on the bed like a fancy sheet turned over the comforter. It is easily removed and washed and the bed always looks neat.

To Put Nail in Wall.

Where a wall is so soft and loose that a nail driven into it for a picture or brackets will not bear the weight of the latter it may be easily remedied.

Mix a little plaster of paris in a tea cup with some water. Scoop out a small hole in the wall with a screw driver, fill it with the plaster, and then insert the nail gently. It will set quite hard in a minute or so and the nail will then be perfectly secure.

POISONING PRAIRIE DOGS.

They Are a Serious Pest to Western Farmers and Stockmen.

Who would think that the prairie dog, the shy and amusing little rodent that we like to watch before the door of his burrow at the zoo, would ever become the subject of government intervention or endanger the success of stock raising? Yet such is the fact, says Technical World.

Out of the national forests which Uncle Sam is guarding for the use of the public expert hunters have gone after the prairie dogs with zeal—and poison—and the work will go on yet more vigorously next year. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60,000 to 75,000 acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test by the United States forest service. From 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strichnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen gladly supply men and horses and the wheat is given out to the riders and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes.

A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses on a sharp trot. By crossing the town to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

It is necessary to go over the ground a second time, and by spotting the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of poison. The average cost an acre for the poisoning material is 1½ cents.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockmen, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question



Stylish and Becoming

Dresses made of such beautiful cotton dress-goods as Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids have the air of elegance that accompanies much more costly material. These superior calicoes do not fade with repeated washing. Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

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Three generations of
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**EDDYSTONE
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Founded 1842

To Raise Hogs by Wholesale

A recent shipper to the Fort Worth market was W. C. Provine, general manager of the Damsite farm, in Hardeman county, who sent in a load of hogs. They averaged 196 pounds and brought \$6.95. They were five to eight months old.

Mr. Provine accompanied this shipment to market, and gave an interesting report of the great work that has been done and is still doing by the Damsite company. The company takes its name from the big dam that has been constructed to impound water for irrigation. This dam restrains water covering an area of 1,140 acres, to an average depth of twenty feet. The company has between 10,000 and 11,000 acres, about 9,000 acres of which is irrigated from the waters of this lake. It is the reservoir for a drainage area of fifty-six square miles. There is now in cultivation by the company 1,700 acres of alfalfa, 1,200 acres of Indian corn, and 600 acres of milo maize. The alfalfa yields a minimum average of four tons per acre, or 6,800 tons; the Indian corn, forty-two bushels per acre, 50,000 bushels, and the milo maize, sixty bushels per acre, 36,000 bushels.

It is the purpose to feed all of this product to live stock and market it on the hoof. On the farm are now 400 head of brood sows, with 500 pigs, and the plans contemplate increasing the number of brood sows to 1,500. These ought to bring on from 20,000 to 25,000 pigs every year. "We expect to keep your packing houses busy a part of the time when we begin shipping hogs in earnest," said Mr. Provine.

In addition to these hogs they will carry about 1,000 head of cattle through the winter. They buy calves and put them in the alfalfa pastures, and when in prime condition, sell to feeders. A late sale of 407 head to Breen Brothers, Oklahoma feeders, was made above the market price on account of the superior condition and breeding of the stock.

The average yield on this farm last year was forty-two bushels of corn, sixty bushels milo maize, and forty bushels of wheat. An experiment was made to ascertain what the land would produce in the way of truck and small fruits and an expert gardener put in charge, who reported that he could make as fine crops of all kinds of vegetables and fruits as could be grown anywhere.

The drouth has not been felt on this farm, where everything is irrigated. The corn is now being plowed the sec-

ond time. While it is hard to say just what amount of feed a prairie dog will consume in the way of grass, it has been estimated by the United States biological survey that thirty-two prairie dogs will consume as much grass as one sheep, or 256 dogs as much as one cow,

and is in prime condition.

Mr. Provine says they work an average of seventy-five hands, who are paid \$1.75 a day, and boarded for 50 cents a day, leaving \$1.25 net. They have no trouble this year in getting all the hands they want, but for a while, in the beginning of their operations, they had to go out in the high-ways and by-ways and pick up whom they could get. The men go to work at 6:15 in the morning, and work as long as it is light enough to see to work. They are well paid, well fed, and are expected to do a good day's work.

TO GET RID OF TICKS.

Lincoln County Would Be Placed Above Federal Quarantine.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—G. T. Bryan, head of the live stock inspection department of the state board of agriculture, who has just returned from an official visit to Lincoln county, reports that that county has decided to establish a dipping vat in each township and to proceed to clear the county entirely of Texas fever ticks during the present summer.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners, which was attended by Mr. Bryan, the board voted to furnish every township in the county with petitions to circulate for the required number of signers. Lincoln county is above the state quarantine line but below the federal line and the people of the county are anxious to get the county so well rid of fever ticks that the federal quarantine line may be moved south of the county.

AS TO MEXICAN TRADE.

B. O. Cowan is back from the City of Mexico, where he went in the interest of the American Shorthorn association. Regarding conditions and prospects in the southern republic he said to the Chicago Live Stock World: "Mexico is badly baked by a long drouth and grazing is in a bad way down there. They expect rain, however, and while demand for improved bulls is locking at present, I believe that, eventually, we will work up a good Mexican trade in pure-bred cattle. Opening a Mexican market is a slow process, but once secured it will be permanent. All the live stock of the southern republic needs is blood, and it needs that badly."

KILBRIDE RANCH SOLD.

BAY CITY, Texas.—The largest land sale of recent time in this county was concluded when the Kilbride ranch of 9,000 acres on lower Caney passed to Northern purchasers at the price of \$18 per acre.

It is the plan of the new owners to subdivide the property in tracts from fifty acres up, to sell to Northern farmers for actual settlement.

Colonel Poole's Letter

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Bidding farewell to the folks at the ranch and kissing the bear dogs and cats good-by I took a seat in the buggy at 12 o'clock beside my good old sister-in-law, Mrs. John A. Poole, Sr. She had decided to come home with me to spend a month or two. We headed for the Middle ranch, where we spent the night pleasantly. Next morning we caught the stage four miles west of the ranch, that runs daily each way from Shafter to Marfa. We disembarked at the McGee ranch, out twenty-two miles south of Marfa, where we spent a day and a night, doing ample justice to Mrs. McGee's good grub.

Miss Edna Bowers of Oregon, a niece of T. A. Childers, was over spending the day and night at McGee's. She is an accomplished, pretty young lady and very entertaining, can sing and play to perfection, and is a fine horseback rider. Said she I certainly enjoy this ranch life, and am going to stay for a long visit with my uncle and aunt, for I like these whole-souled Texas people, all free and easy, and I enjoy the horseback ride over here three times a week to get our mail here at the mail box. It is a nice little ride of seven miles, which takes a little less than an hour.

Most all of the ladies in this western country ride astride, which I maintain is the proper way for any human to sit on a horse, as it is easy for them and the horse also. It will not be many years until all the side-saddles all over Texas will be cast aside and ladies can ride comfortably astride without any remarks being made about that style of lady horseback riding.

Our next stop was at the Marfa house in Marfa, where we spent one day and night. This house is operated by Miss Minnie Campbell and her aunt. First-class meals, nice clean beds and good attentions all around make it very agreeable for all their guests. The St. George hotel on the south side of the square is also good and Mrs. Jim Poole is running a first-class boarding house and her meals are superb. I know, for I sampled them five or six times during my stay in Presidio county.

Marfa supports a good free school, the town has a splendid system of electric light; all business houses, hotels, bank and the majority of private residences, the streets and depot are all ablaze at night which gives the town a fine appearance.

Some of the wealthiest ranchers in Presidio county live here in town, among them being L. C. Brite, West E. Love, W. H. Cleveland, A. M. Porter and others that I do not call to mind at this writing. They have ranches out from twenty to fifty miles.

A splendid new bank building, erected since I was here two years ago, and is financially very strong, as several of the big stockmen are shareholders.

I had the pleasure of shaking hands with a number of old-time friends here, among them Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Love, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Brite, A. M. Porter, George Howard, Judge W. H. Kilpatrick, W. A. Mimms, W. H. Cleveland, R. R. Smith, I. N. Pettit, C. O. Thomas, T. C. Crossen, all prominent stockmen; also Judge John P. Shields, who was elected county judge of Presidio county last fall. He had recently succeeded in persuading one of the pretty Miss Kilgore's to become

his wife. He playfully said to me: "That beats being elected county judge all hollow," and I think so, too, but it is not so funny when a fellow has to roll out of a good warm bed on a cold, dark night and fly for a doctor or rustle soothing syrup for the baby. Yet all this is in order later on.

I had the pleasure of meeting and forming the acquaintance of the pretty and accomplished Miss Jessie Woodward, the nimble-fingered stenographer, and typewriter of the real estate firm of Humphrey & Hensley. She kindly offered to do any and all typewriting for me free during my stay in Marfa, which I appreciated very much. Yes, it makes an old newspaper tramp like myself glad he is living to have a nice, sweet young lady like Miss Jessie pay me such marked respect, and again I was made glad to meet Miss Helen Burrows, a very pretty young schoolma'am, who had just closed a six months' school at the ranch of D. G. Knight, out fifty miles from Marfa. She is a niece of Mrs. Clyne and is certainly an elegant young lady.

While I was down at the Poole ranch Dick McCracken made her believe he would commit suicide if she did not marry him at once. To save his life they soon found a preacher that said: "I now pronounce you man and wife." Dick is a very clever, nice young gentleman of first-class business habits, but, dodgast him, he is as ugly as I am.

I had a nice, pleasant visit at the home of Mrs. James Clyne. She and her two pretty daughters, Miss Della and Miss Esther Clyne, extended me a hearty welcome. They are old-time friends of mine. I cannot help loving such nice, sweet girls as they are. To tell the truth, I am not going to try to keep from loving them. Yes, these young ladies have a host of friends all over Presidio county and are loved and respected by all who know them. If I was a young, single man I would be found haunting the home of Mrs. Clyne until one of them would say yes.

The health of Presidio county is excellent. Why not? The air is pure and the water splendid. There is nothing to cause any sickness.

Scharbauer Getting Steers.

Clarence Scharbauer of Midland is here receiving 2,000 young steers that he contracted for last fall from the following parties: D. Colquitt, W. T. Walker company, Hays Main, Tom Crossen, F. C. Mellard and Arch Colquitt. He will move these cattle in a short time to Fort Stockton, or near there. They are said to be a fine lot of young steers by those who have seen them.

West E. Love, T. A. Childers, Bill McGee and Luke C. Brite delivered their steer yearlings here about ten days ago to a Northern buyer from Colorado. Mr. Brite sold his by weight, all white faces, which brought \$16.70 per head. He got off 532 head. Sixteen dollars and seventy cents for yearling steers is, in my judgment, a money-making proposition. Years ago, before the stockmen commenced to use good bulls on their herds \$16 to \$19 was considered a good price for threes and fours, but blood will tell. Mr. Brite has been for several years past buying his bulls from William Powell, the famous Channing Hereford herd, and Powell breeds none but the best, so you see, Mr. Editor,

when a fellow has top cattle the buyers hunt him, and I maintain that it pays equally as well in all kinds of stock. Yes, from a chicken up. I would not have a common cross-bred dog at all, and in this connection I had a plum good one, but he is gone.

County Settling Fast.

Lands in Presidio county are advancing rapidly. The eight-section men are invading this county every week. My friend, C. O. Thomas, from up on the plains, came down here four or five months ago and brought about fifty head of first-class Hereford cows, a black Spanish maltese jack and a fine stallion and bought the Charles Murphy ranch out two miles from town, consisting of five sections of school land taken up by Mr. Murphy three years ago, making one payment, and had kept the interest paid up. Mr. Thomas paid \$15,000 for the place. Several of the stockmen shook their heads and said: "Old boy, you are soaked one time." Thomas replied: "Maybe so, but I am not the first man in this county to get salted down, and I think I know a good thing when I see it. This week he was offered \$5,000 spot cash for his bargain. He promptly refused to consider the figures at all, saying "I like you good people, the climate, good, pure fresh air and water, and I will tough it out a while longer."

I conclude \$5,000 on a \$15,000 investment in that short space of time is pretty smooth. That is the way the ball is rolling out here.

Wooley & Ballew, the leading real estate firm of Marfa, sold this little ranch to Thomas as they thought it a whooping big price, but failed to buy it back from Thomas last week for the next tenderfoot that came along. This firm is doing more business than all the balance of the real estate men in the county and have a large list of lands on their books for sale. They are also making a specialty of buying and selling cattle, horses and mules. They are ready with any kind of a conveyance, from a blind gray mule up to the automobile, to show their customers what they have for sale.

Yes, I want to say Tom Ballew, of this firm, is a jolly cuss, and is a hot air man right, but now Thomas, old boy, I still am a little slow about believing that snake story you told me. Twenty-seven rattle is a good big bunch to be on one snake's tail.

Saying by-by to my many friends in Marfa, I boarded the Southern Pacific train at 1:15 in the morning and disembarked at Fay, eight miles south of Van Horn, at 3:45. We had arranged by wire to have a hack meet us there. The road was smooth and level, making it an easy drive across to Van Horn. As we passed Mr. A. A. Cox, about half way, it brought pleasant memories of the good supper and pleasant visit I had there once. Mrs. Cox and her amiable daughter certainly know the art of entertaining their friends. When I was there he had in his lots that evening about seventy-two head of bull calves which he had sold to James Daugherty. They are fine big stout calves. He was feeding them once a day on oil cake and letting them take the grass also. They are all his own breeding, white-faced fellows all, by his registered bulls. Mr. Cox has the finest house on that ranch west of Big Springs, ten rooms, all finished up in the latest style. Yes, it is a Jim Dandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Breeding were looking for us. He had something in that cupboard back in the dining room that beat coffee all to flindersens. I

always like to mix a little hot water and sugar with it, especially at that hour in the morning. Mrs. Bruding is a splendid cook and always has on her table something good for the inner man.

Van Horn is a little wonder. I was surprised at the improvements in thirty days' time. John Cox, the contractor and builder, is a stem-winder. He has about thirty hands making cement bricks and building houses; also a good force of carpenters.

Cattle Beginning to Die.

D. H. Callahan of Kansas City is here shipping out 2,000 young steers out of the T O brand. These are Old Mexico steers raised just across the Rio Grande river, about forty-five miles south of here. Thirty-five hundred head of the same brand had been shipped out of here about three weeks ago and 2,000 more to come yet. If it rains any time soon this ranch has a river front along the Rio Grande of seventy miles joining Texas. It is awful dry and gloomy for stockmen, nothing green out this way except a few stray newspaper tramps like myself, but I manage to keep a safe distance from the poor hungry cattle.

The farmers, too are getting it in the neck. It has not rained in this upper country since last September. There is nothing planted clean along the line from Van Horn to this place, Baird, but you know, Mr. Editor, Texas can promise less and do more in a short space of time after it rains than any place on earth. There is no use to try to disguise the fact that stock are dying all over this western country, but not badly yet. The loss is being felt already, and if it does not rain within the next thirty days the loss will be immense, though feed crops can be planted the first of June in this western country and make worlds of feed. All along the line the ground is as bare of anything green as in January. This is one of the bluest times in West Texas I have seen in twenty years for stockmen and farmers also.

Now I will close as I have already strung this epistle out too long.

C. C. POOLE.

Baird, Texas.

FOUND OUT.

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wolkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion."

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it together in place of ordinary coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion."

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used."

"I observe a curious fact about Postum used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness."

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled fifteen or twenty minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, then it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

"There's a Reason."

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

Feeding Cottonseed to Horses

BY TART BUTLER.

But some one may say, horses and mules will not eat cottonseed meal. I don't know whether all of them will or not, and neither do you. Not many of our horses and mules ever had a chance to eat it. I do not know how many will learn to eat it, because all have not been tried, but I am sure a great many of them are doing it, and I believe all would if we started feeding it to them while young and in small quantities. No person knows how much cottonseed meal can be safely fed to a horse, but we are safe in stating that from two to three pounds per day may be fed with safety and economy. It may also be argued by some that the farmer usually has the corn but would have to buy the cottonseed meal. I merely reply that he can better afford to sell four pounds of corn and buy two pounds of cottonseed meal than he can to feed a ration of all corn and corn fodder to a hard working horse or a growing colt.

A pound of cottonseed meal usually costs little more than a pound of corn and is worth one and three-fourths to two times as much for feeding. Moreover, the man who buys mixed fertilizers usually buys from 500 pounds to 800 pounds of cottonseed meal in every ton of the fertilizer, and in so doing pays about \$5 per ton more for the cottonseed meal than if he bought it as such. We might buy our cottonseed meal cheaper by itself, feed it, save the manure and still get 75 per cent of its fertilizer value.

Preventing Colic in Horses.

Now let us look at the manner in which we feed. I suppose probably you have heard of a man, who, when he went to the stable in the morning to feed his horse, reasoned something like this: I am going to drive Charley fifteen miles to town this forenoon, and as he is a farm horse, he is not accustomed to road work, and it will be harder for him; therefore, I will give him a little extra food this morning. You have probably also known a horse fed in this way to begin to "scour" when half way to town, and on reaching town develop a case of colic. How should this man have reasoned? I think this would have been more rational: I am going to compel Charley to do more work than usual with his muscles this morning, hence, he cannot do as much with his stomach, and I will, therefore, feed him less than usual. But some one says: "That won't do, if you are going to work a horse you must feed him." I agree with that, but we must remember that the food Charley eats this morning is not going to be digested and get into his blood in time to help him do this forenoon's work. You say, then, why feed him anything this morning, and I reply that it would be infinitely better to feed him nothing rather than overfeed him—better to leave the corn in the crib than in Charley's stomach if he cannot digest it. But Charley is accustomed to getting a feed in the morning and we must give him a little to prevent that weak, "gone" feeling which comes from going without breakfast. But a little feed will do this, and it is, therefore, in no sense advisable to give him a full feed.

In fact, never give a horse a full feed on a change of work. This rule should never be forgotten.

Importance of Feeding Regularly.

Again, I have known men who had a headache if they did not get their

meals on regular time. I have also known men who, if they went home to dinner, and it wasn't ready, would raise a racket with the madam about it, and yet, these very same men are likely to feed their horses at 4:30 this morning, 5 tomorrow morning and 5:30 or 6 o'clock the next morning. They apparently forget that such irregularity may give the horse or mule a headache—make him sick. But if it does not make the horse sick it wastes food. For those practical men who weigh the feed and the horses have found that of two horses working in the same, therefore, doing the same work, the one fed regularly and the other irregularly, the one fed regularly will keep in the same condition on less food, or in better condition on the same food.

When to Feed.

Again, I venture the assertion that not a man among my readers likes to eat a big meal and immediately do hard work; yet we feed our horses large quantities of hay and grain and at once put them to hard physical labor. If we eat heartily and then work hard immediately after, it not only makes us feel uncomfortable, but may actually make us sick. It also does the same for the horse. Why? Simply because if we force an animal to do hard work with his muscles a larger quantity of blood must go to those muscles, and, therefore, less can go to his stomach, and indigestion and

colic follow as a natural consequence if his stomach is over full. Let me show this to you by calling your attention to one other point: When do our cases of colic develop? Did you ever know a case to develop in a horse or mule before breakfast? He may have been sick all night; but, if he remained well until morning the case of colic did not develop before breakfast. When does colic usually occur? From 9 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or just after dark at night. Now, after an opportunity to study and observe these matters quite closely for the last twenty years, I am convinced that more farm horses and mules die during the summer from colic than from any other half dozen diseases combined, and I am further convinced that 99 out of every 100 of these cases of colic are the result of injudicious feeding and working. In other words, it might be prevented.

Simple Feeding Rules.

The question arises, then, how should we feed? I cannot lay down rules that will be found acceptable on every farm, for conditions vary, but I will state the way I believe the hard working farm horse ought to be fed, and if this be done, it will lessen the number of cases of colic and increase the efficiency of our farm work stock.

When the hard working horse is brought into the stable at night, tired and worn, he should not be given any feed for half an hour. He may then be given all the hay he is to receive

during the twenty-four hours. An hour later he should be given his grain. If he is to receive fifteen pounds during the twenty-four hours, give him seven pounds at night. If this is too much trouble, then allow the animal to eat hay for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour after being put into the stable before feeding the grain. If either of these plans is adopted, feed the horse all his hay and seven pounds of grain at night, four pounds of grain in the morning and four at noon; but if the horse is fed as soon as put in the stall, then, while I would still feed all the hay at night, would not feed more than one-third the grain.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways

TAKE

Tutt's Pills

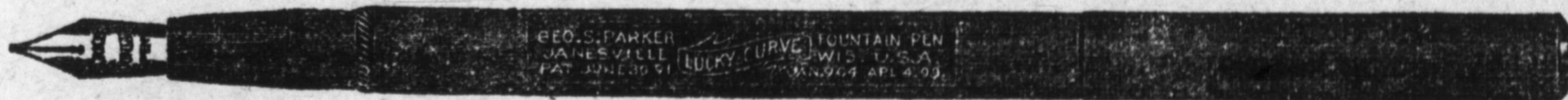
And save your health.

Something Every Stockman Needs!

A Fountain Pen is always ready for business. Send us a renewal of your subscription for one year—\$1.00 (and 6 cents for postage and packing)—and we will send you the paper another year and the best fountain pen you ever used. This offer open only a short time.

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THIS OFFER GOOD FOR RENEWALS

The Unspoken Word

By MORICE GERARD

A Romance of Love and Adventure

(Continued from Last Week.)

"Not exactly, since you dined with him tonight, my lord," Devigne responded. "He escaped to Spain, was captured, and extradited. On the voyage he slipped out of the grasp of the men in charge of him, and jumped overboard; from that time till this morning it was supposed that he was dead. I was struck by one or two things when I came down here and met 'Brunow,' one act especially set me thinking."

"What was that?" Colonel Sturgis inquired.

"I discovered he had a great objection to going to London, in fact, that he went out of his way to avoid doing so, and employed a somewhat clumsy messenger in an affair he could have transacted much more effectively himself. I have a gift for drawing faces, and I sketched Brunow. This morning I submitted the rough likeness to Inspector Manlove, who knows more about the riff-raff of Europe than any other man in England. He recognized 'the baron,' as he has called himself, immediately; to make the identity certain he asked if he had a small scar over his left eyebrow."

"I know that mark perfectly, for I have often noticed it," Sturgis put in.

"Yes, of course," Lord Studevant agreed; "'Brunow' wears his hair low on his forehead, but not sufficiently so always to cover the place."

"He will now be tried and sentenced for the crime committed ten years ago," Devigne added. "There are other things against him which it may not be advisable to bring forward. He will, no doubt, get a sentence which will keep him quiet for some time to come."

Shortly after this they all left the hotel. Lord Studevant and Sir Richard Tanaker drove away together in the latter's carriage, as their properties joined one another. Devigne walked with Colonel Sturgis to the barracks. As soon as they were alone, and out of earshot of anyone, the captain gave Colonel Sturgis an outline of the other facts with reference to "Brunow's" attempt in rendering useless the newly-erected batteries. Colonel Sturgis congratulated Devigne

warmly on the acumen he had displayed in ferreting out the whole affair.

"We shall be able to breathe more freely at the barracks," he said. "I assure you I have not had a good night's rest since the first sentry was tampered with. What is your opinion about the possibility of war?"

"It will all blow over; in fact, the worst is passed already. We showed our strength and determination; it has proved a convincing argument to the other side."

"Well, I suppose some people will be sorry and some glad."

"Exactly; that is the case with most things."

From the barracks Devigne went to the Jolly Waterman, where he had arranged to meet Lechmar. They had supper, and then motored to the station. Devigne was going up by the same train as the police and their prisoner; he intended to have some conversation with "Brunow" before the latter reached London. Lechmar undertook to drive the motor to town the next day.

On the following morning, Devigne breakfasted in his own apartments with De Bunsen. He was able to relieve that gentleman's mind about his anxiety with regard to his son. Galvardi had owned to the trick he had played De Bunsen. The latter started immediately for Dover to convey the glad intelligence to his wife and future daughter-in-law. Devigne did not forget to send a handsome check to Greatorex, whose assistance in setting him on the right track had been invaluable.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Three strenuous days intervened before Captain Devigne was able to drive Lady Mary Clyde to Granton Hall. The pressure at the admiralty was enormous during that time. Although the war cloud had dispersed even more quickly than it had arisen, the machinery of the navy in peace time had been necessarily dislocated. Readjustment followed. The details of this rearrangement kept everyone busy throughout the days, and even a greater part of the nights, from Lord Marlow down to the most recently appointed clerk.

Captain Devigne was in the thick of

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the affair and had little time to himself.

Lady Mary Clyde was not idle during this period of waiting; her judgment and opinion had great weight in the eyes of the Earl and Countess of Granton. She wrote to them fully about her protegee. These letters, combined with Ena's whole-hearted engagement was as desirable as any affair of the kind could be. To lose Ena would be a blow; but they realized, and had done so for some time, that it was inevitable. Their great wish, naturally, was that the choice of her life should be of the wisest, and have the promise, at any rate, of happiness.

Devigne had become intimate in their minds from ample description before they saw him.

It was on a Monday morning that the motor, which had passed through so many vicissitudes in the fog, went through Croydon on its way to Granton. The morning was fresh, crisp and bright; Hugh Devigne was eager, with an almost boyish excitement, which delighted Lady Mary's heart. She was just content, and showed it in her face.

At Granton Hall the countess gave them the warmest of welcomes, and very soon showed that Devigne, with his old-fashioned courtesy, his straight

bearing, and well-knit figure, satisfied even the exacting requirements of Lady Ena's mother.

They had not been able to send word of their coming. Lord Granton was presiding on the bench of magistrates. Ena was exercising her beautiful mare, Dinah, in the park.

After half an hour or so in the morning room, Hugh Devigne evinced a certain restlessness with which both the ladies sympathized.

"Perhaps you would like to go and find Ena," Lady Granton suggested, with a smile.

"Almost the whole of the park can be seen from the bridge to the right of the house, where the private road crosses our trout stream."

"Thank you very much." He rose at once, with an almost amusing alacrity.

Lady Granton walked with him as far as the entrance hall. "Ena will like to have a message from me," she suggested. "You may tell her I am quite satisfied."

"It is awfully good of you," Devigne remarked.

"Who is Dinah?" Devigne inquired, much puzzled.

"A very important personage—Ena's cob. If you want to propitiate the animal, that is the royal road to favor." Lady Granton nodded towards the apples.

The captain took the hint, and pocketed a couple. "One for introduction," he said, "and two for friendship."

Just as he reached the foot of the bridge Ena came cantering over it, wind blown, disheveled, looking, as he thought, even more lovely than he had ever seen her before.

She pulled up suddenly with a little cry—inarticulate. What did it express? Surprise—satisfaction—joy!

Hugh Devigne went up and put out his hand, as if he would lay it on the cob's arched neck. The mare drew back and snorted, opening her eyes wide and pointing her ears.

"May I introduce you to Dinah—Captain Devigne? She is very particular about her friends, and a great judge of character."

Ena laughed merrily; she was radiantly happy.

Devigne produced an apple. Dinah looked at it; her eyes assumed their normal size, her ears lost their startled expression. He held out the apple; she nozzled her mouth down upon his hand.

"Bribery," Ena commented. "Great judge of character—Dinah!" Devigne answered.

The apple was consumed in great chunks, a portion dropped on the ground. The captain picked it up, and handed it back to the lady who had dropped it; she accepted it, then she began to move her head towards his side pocket.

Devigne produced another apple. This time, while Dinah consumed it,



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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	20,750	6,075	17,815	7,840 155
Preceding week	19,542	4,437	16,066	5,955 93
Year ago	22,940	2,539	13,388	5,745 48

The General Market.

Cattle trade last week was featured by heavy receipts during the first three days and a sharp downward break in stock cattle values, much of which class was thrown on the market because of drouthy conditions and for the same reason met with a very narrow outlet. Beef steers were in heavy supply, but the good kinds are closing practically as high as at the close of the preceding week. Other grades show declines of from 10c to 25c, as do medium butcher cows and canners. Best vealers are closing weak to 25c lower and other grades show an uneven decline from the preceding week, stock calves and yearlings suffering most. The hog market stood 10c to 15c lower at the close Wednesday as compared with Saturday of the preceding week, but Thursday and Friday saw the loss regained. Sheep and lambs closed slow to lower.

Beef Steers.

A surprisingly large number of good beef steers was received here during the first half of the week, good to choice caked and seed-fed beves forming a good quota of a three-day beef steer supply aggregating close to 300 carloads, while a few loads of choice dry-lot corn and meal and hull steers were shown. Grassers, however, were for the most part in poor to only fair flesh, although two strings of good grass beves came in on Monday and a few odd loads since. At the week's close the market on steers selling from \$5.25 up is about steady with the close of the preceding week, although a good many good fat cattle sold since Tuesday's opening a good dime lower. Steers selling around and under \$5 are lower, medium to pretty good killers generally showing a 10c to 15c loss and the more common grassers declines of from 15c to 25c. The best corn-fed steers yarded have sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50, a very good to choice 1,150 to 1,385-pound class going within this range, with nothing really prime shown. On Tuesday's late market three loads of choice Erath county meal-fed beves reached \$6.00, topping the year's market on meal-fed steers. Cake-fed Texas beves of a heavy thick-fat class sold up to \$5.90, while the bulk of the strictly good 1,100 to 1,150-pound cake and seed-fed cattle went within a range of from \$5.25 to \$5.50, and a well-conditioned class of 1,000 to 1,075-pound fed steers from \$5.00 to \$5.25. Straight grass steers have sold up to \$5.25 for a few single loads, with two large shipments of good Maverick county grassers of 912 to 960 pounds making \$5.00 on Monday. A medium to fairly desirable class of grass and part-fed steers

he petted the cob with his right hand, while he held the dismembered apple in the hollow of his left.

When it was finished, he asked: "Do you think we are sufficiently introduced?"

"I think Dinah has had quite enough attention."

Devigne left the mare's head and went to Ena's saddle, lifting up his face towards hers.

"Ena, your mother told me to tell you she was 'quite satisfied.' I think she meant that I might—"

Ena thought so, too.

He did. (THE END.)

is selling from \$4.60 to \$4.85, and common to decent light steers are going for slaughter from \$3.50 to \$4.40.

Stockers and Feeders.

The stock cattle market opened the week with a good supply in first hands and with yard dealers heavily loaded with holdovers from the preceding week. Prices showed a sharp but uneven break which was followed by further declines on the two succeeding days. Thursday brought a lighter run and a rain, which were joint factors in checking the decline, the trade ruling more active and steady at the week's loss while stock cows advanced on Friday leaving them about 15c to 20c under the high time of the preceding week. Stock calves and yearlings suffered most, showing a decline averaging around 50c from the preceding week's best time. The decline on 600 to 850-pound stockers has been irregular but amounts to about 25c on most classes, though some of the good kinds have found outlet at less loss. A somewhat better country demand is now anticipated by reason of rains over a portion of the dry area of the state, but yard dealers still have a good supply on hand and the market will need nursing until rains are more general and heavier than they have thus far been reported.

Butcher Stock.

A soft spot was shown in the fat cow market on Wednesday of last week, but prior to that day the trade on good butcher grades has been active and steady with the week before. Medium killers are closing unevenly lower, 10c to 15c, with the greater loss applying more generally to those selling around \$3.50, while canners and stock cows closed with a partial recovery of the decline shown earlier in the week. Two loads of very good fed spayed heifers sold during the week at \$5.25. No choice cows have been shown in straight loads, though odd head have sold daily up to \$5, part loads of very good fat cows around \$5.10 to \$4.35, and medium to fairly good butcher grades from \$3.15 to \$3.65. Canners sold largely from \$2.00 to \$2.30, stock cows from \$2.25 to \$2.60, and hard old shells as low as \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Fat bulls closed a shade lower than the preceding week, medium butcher grades around 10c lower, and stocker sorts 15c to 25c lower.

Calves.

Good veal calves sold steady to 25c lower than the close of the preceding week, with good choice light vealers selling around \$5.00 to \$5.50. Other killing grades are mostly 25c lower, with thin and common sorts of calves and yearlings of a stocker class largely at a 50c decline.

Hogs.

Northern markets had good runs of hogs during the first half of the week and prices at all points were on the down grade, Wednesday's sales ruling a big 10c to 15c lower than the preceding Saturday, with light mixed showing the full 15c decline. On Thursday the market reacted, ruling strong to 5c higher than Wednesday, while prices on Friday and Saturday were practically back to the preceding week's closing basis. The top Friday was \$7.17½, with \$7.20 to \$7.25 quotable Friday and Saturday for strictly choice heavies, averaging from around \$2.60 up. The bulk Saturday, 170 to 180-pound fair mixed, sold from \$6.70 to \$6.90.

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Sheep.

Sheep and lambs closed weak to unevenly lower than a week ago, the market sympathizing with downward breaks at Northern points. A few heavy clipped wethers sold on Monday up to \$5.75, but very good mixed clipped wethers and yearlings have since sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75, a fairly good class at \$5.00 to \$5.25 and fair clipped mixed sheep from \$4.75 to \$4.90. Choice spring lambs sold Monday at \$7.00, but \$6.25 to \$6.50 has brought a good fat class during the last few days.

Receipts by Days.

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Shp. H&M.
Monday	5,144	1,257	5,172	643 76
Tuesday	5,501	1,406	2,279	588 3
Wednesday	5,924	1,350	5,030	4,483 8
Thursday	2,153	847	1,806	680 3
Friday	1,864	767	2,600	428 63
Saturday	100	350	950	1,010 1

Prices for the Week.

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.60	\$4.50@5.30
Tuesday	6.50	4.60@5.50
Wednesday	6.10	4.30@5.25
Thursday	6.00	4.15@5.25
Friday	5.75	4.75@5.40
Cows and Heifers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	3.75	2.75@3.60
Tuesday (spayed heifers)	5.25	2.50@3.50
Wednesday	4.25	2.35@3.50
Thursday	3.75	2.40@3.50
Friday	3.90	2.50@3.55
Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	5.50	3.50@5.00
Tuesday	5.50	3.00@4.75
Wednesday	5.50	3.40@4.75
Thursday	5.50	3.50@5.00
Friday	5.25	3.50@5.00
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	7.10	6.60@7.00
Tuesday	7.12½	6.60@7.00
Wednesday	7.10	6.60@7.00
Thursday	7.00	6.70@7.00
Friday	7.17½	6.50@7.00
Saturday	6.95	6.70@6.90

LIVE STOCK

HORSES.

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

FOR SALE—Six hundred range horses and mares, 1 to 7 years old; all in one straight brand; free from disease and loco; special prices on car-load lots. Address: F. C. Herbert, Farwell, Farmer county, Texas.

CATTLE.

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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.

FOR SALE—Ten head of Hereford bulls, 1 to 4 years; good individuals; choicest breeding; raised in pasture; guaranteed immune; prices low considering quality. Address G. Wolf Holstein, Abilene, Taylor county, Texas.

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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CANE SEED in car lots or locally. Ask for delivered prices and samples. D. G. FENCE & SON GRAIN CO., Whitecourt, Texas.

WRITE to E. L. Jones, Wingo, Ky., for sample and price of leaf tobacco.

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DAIRY

The state of Washington is fast becoming a creamery and cheese country. As the great valleys of that big state settle up, farm dairying increases. Dairymen there get new cheese on the market much ahead of the cheese made back in this country east of the Rocky mountains. The Farm and Home, published at North Yakima, in that state, gives considerable space to the marketing at Seattle on April 20 of the first new cheese this year, which sold readily at 19 cents a pound wholesale. The same paper calls attention also to the great increase in creamery products at Shamokawa, a small town in a new settlement, where a small creamery made last year 110,000 pounds of creamery butter of a high grade.

* * *

W. J. Elliott, secretary of the Montana Dairymen's association, furnishes figures to show that farm dairying is making great progress in that state. Between 1903 and 1908 the value of farm dairy products increased from \$100,000 to \$800,000. The number of creameries increased from 750 in 1903 to 6,000 in 1908.

* * *

In the Eastern states it has long been the custom to veal all dairy calves except those from the best milkers. It is now becoming a question here in the West as to whether it pays to raise the calves from the dairy breeds. One good dairyman says that the milk required to raise a \$10 calf will raise two \$10 hogs. It will not pay to raise any of the dairy breeds for beef but the heifers from the best milkers should be made into good dairy cows. If Colorado had several thousand more good dairy cows eating alfalfa we would be far better off.—Field and Farm.

* * *

The practical dairy cow must be healthy and strong, according to Kimball's Dairyman, which says: In our advocacy of and our quest of the refined special purpose cow we must not lose sight of the fundamental essential, constitutional vigor. There is a line right there that to ignore or cross over in breeding spells disaster. We have bred the dairy cow away from the rangy hardihood of the early cow race. We have developed a new cow usefulness in her and fixed it pretty surely as an inheritance in her tribe, but to carry on this new usefulness the cow must be in perfect health with a constitution strong enough to meet all the physical demands her new life imposes upon her.

* * *

In Denmark farm dairying is one of the leading industries. Good dairy cows are kept. Also in England farm dairying is one of the big paying industries in the agricultural districts. Referring to the milk of those countries, as well as milk prices in this country, Rural Life says: "Twenty-eight pounds Danish milk equal to one pound butter, at 24 cents per pound, equals 9 cents per gallon of ten

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Pump Water with this New Gasoline Engine

It makes any standard pump into a *power pumping plant* in a few minutes. You don't need any pumping jack—you need no special foundations—no expensive tower—no guy ropes—no "fixings" of any kind.

There is practically *no vibration* to this pigmy engine of giant strength, so any good platform that will support your weight is good enough.

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Most economical engine you ever saw. It's *always on the job* and wind and weather can be forgotten.

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Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

Don't think that because this is *new* that it's untried. It took us *years* to perfect it. Then we tested it thoroughly on our farms to be sure that it was *RIGHT*. So we know exactly what we're talking about when we say that it will run, rain or shine, hot weather or cold, and should give you perfect service as long as you live.

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afford to replace a good windmill with the Farm Pump Engine, if only to save your back on the hot summer days. It's then, when your stock needs the *most water*, that sometimes the *wind doesn't blow for weeks*. You know how it is.

But we're doing the Farm Pump Engine an injustice in speaking of it solely as a *pumping engine*.

It has pulley for connecting with your cream separator. It will run the churn, the grindstone and the fanning mill, wash your clothes and wring them out. If you attach a length of pipe for extra air chamber or "head," it will *throw water over*

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Engines of the highest quality. Every user of agricultural machinery knows that the name Fuller & Johnson on an implement means highest quality.

You will do yourself an injustice if you consider buying any kind of an engine for pumping, or any kind of windmill—or even repair the one which has blown down—before you get our *price*. You can

any building of ordinary height on your place. It's well worth the price as a *FIRE PROTECTION*, ready the instant you need it.

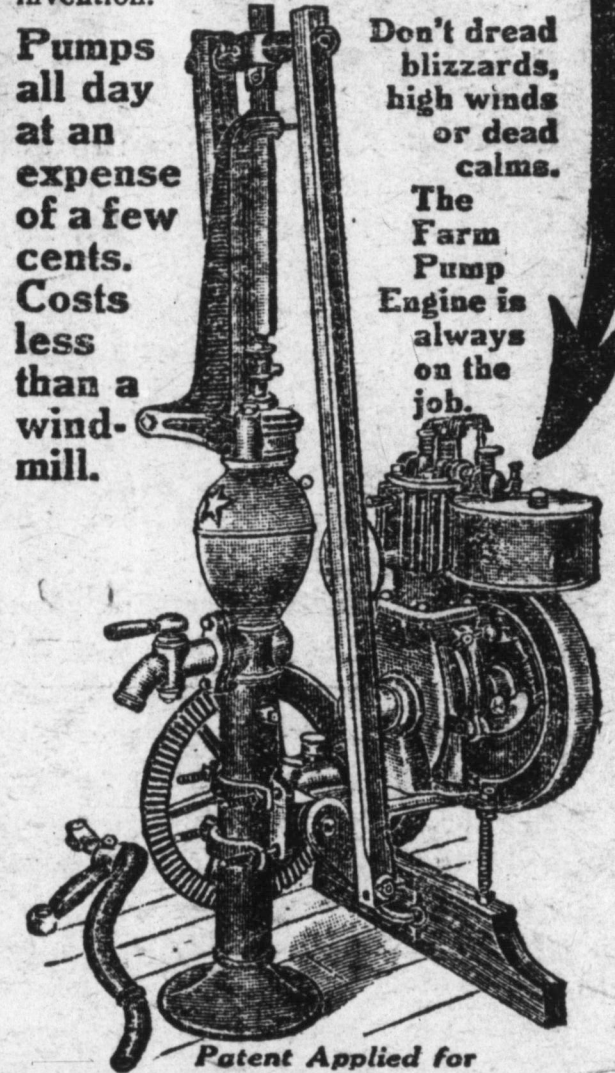
We can't tell it all here—no use trying. But the Catalog tells the *whole story*. Let us urge you to write for it and *KNOW*. *Don't put it off*, but write *TODAY*, before it slips your mind.

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., 275 Rockwell Street Madison, Wis.
For 30 years the Leaders in Standard Farm Machinery
Manufacturers of a full line of Open Jacket Engines for Farm Use. Also Standard Farm Machinery—Plows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Tobacco Transplanters, Etc.

—This Farm Pump Engine makes you independent of wind or weather. It's *always ready* and can't blow over.
—It will pump water from a well of any ordinary depth, 31 strokes a minute, at a cost of only a few cents a day.
—It starts easily in winter or summer. Then needs no attention except to supply fuel and oil.
—It requires no special platform—no pump-jack—no fittings. It makes your pump into a complete power pumping outfit in a few minutes.
—It can be used close to the house—in the woodshed—anywhere. It runs quietly—practically without vibration. No need to go out in the lot where the wind is.
—It affords fire protection.
—It has pulley and connections for cream separator, churn, washing machine, grindstone and other implements. It will do most of the chores you dread, and *lighten the burdens of your wife amazingly*.
—Be sure to get the catalog, which tells the whole story of this wonderful invention.

Pumps all day at an expense of a few cents. Costs less than a windmill.

Don't dread blizzards, high winds or dead calms. The Farm Pump Engine is always on the job.



Patent Applied for

25 minutes ago this Engine was on the wagon. Now it's at work

pounds. The farmer must take back from each twenty-eight pounds of sweet milk about twenty pounds of skim milk at 2 cents per gallon, so that really he is getting 7 cents per gallon. Now take the British milk and let it be bought on the same principle as the Danish milk: Twenty-five pounds British milk, equal to one pound of butter, at 26 cents per pound (wholesale), equals 14 cents per gallon of ten pounds. At present the farmer in the United States is receiving an average price of 13 cents all the year round by sending it into the towns. This shows that before we could make butter in this country, as some people advocate; instead of importing so much foreign stuff, the British farmer would have to accept a much lower price than he is at present getting. It will be noticed that Danish milk is poorer than British.

* * *

"The Jersey cow," says the Jersey Bulletin, "has been called the rich man's cow, and her beauty has helped to commend her to both rich men and other men with esthetic tastes. But the mere possession of beauty does not account for the popularity of the Jersey. The practical farmer must find other qualities in the dairy stock he invests in; and it is because she also excels in utilitarian qualities that the Jersey has such a record of numbers to show and makes so universal an appeal. The Jersey breed, in five separate competitive dairy tests held at the St. Louis exposition in 1904, surpassed all other breeds in the eco-

nomie production of milk and butter, and, besides, furnished the individual champions in those tests."

* * *

Charles Foss, a dairy farmer of Stephenson county, Ill., is a firm believer in good feeding for good results. And he feeds a balanced ration. The following facts and figures given out by Mr. Foss through a local paper are worth reading: "After carefully weighing the feed he found he was using \$17.50 worth per week for twelve cows, and he knew that these twelve cows were returning him \$36.25 worth of butter fat per week, besides 2,400 pounds of skim milk, estimated at \$6, making the total receipts \$42.25, and the net profit \$24.75 per week. These cows returned \$2.45 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Last year his herd returned on the average \$116.35 worth of butter and \$20 worth of skim milk; a total of \$136.35 per cow. The feed cost \$52, leaving \$84.35 per cow net profit. The herd returned as the average of the year, \$2.62 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Mr. Foss has two cows which have several weeks this winter averaged him a return of \$4.28 for every \$1.50 worth of feed consumed."

COLORADO RANGE PROSPERING.

"The demand for all classes of steer cattle was never better than it is at present in the history of Texas," said J. D. Shuford, live stock agent of the Fort Worth & Denver road, Wednesday, on his return from a trip to Den-

ver. "While in Denver on this trip, I had occasion to talk with a number of the cattlemen of West Colorado, and all of them report most favorable range conditions in that state. The heavy snows of last winter has given Colorado the best ranges that it has had in years, and the cattlemen of that country are on the lookout for stock. The losses of cattle on account of the hard winter were not as great as was reported earlier in the season.

"Just at present, the cowman of Colorado and other northwestern states, is moving his herds from the winter pastures down in the canons to the summer feed grounds on the plateaus. In many places, and especially in the irrigated districts, there is sufficient water in the storage basins to last for the next two years, and the farmer of that section is in a generally prosperous condition.

"Just now the Denver road is moving the purchases of cattle made in the early spring to northwestern buyers, having about completed the movement to Kansas. On account of the dry winter, there will be some few delays in making deliveries, but not a great many. The bulk of the delays will be from West Texas, and sections of the Panhandle.

During the first ten days in May the receipts of eggs in New York amounted to 8,200,000 eggs each day. And in spite of that enormous number of eggs pouring in, the market held firm.

QUALITY Not Price

We solicit inquiries from farmers and merchants desiring high grade telephones. Our telephones satisfy when other makes fall down. Our telephones last.

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