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Recollections of the Northwest Range

John Clay, of Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, was in Miles City during stock meeting and attended the meetings in South Dakota and Northern Montana as has been his custom for many years. In the Weekly Live Stock Report, published by Clay, Robinson & Co., Mr. Clay gives the impression gathered during his trip through the Northwest. He says:

A round of the Northwestern live stock conventions is an object lesson. To a man who has traveled round the West for thirty-five years, and whose life has been more or less in the saddle, the buggy and the stage coach, the development of the West is a marvel, a sort of dissolving view that ever opens up new vistas like the scenic peroration of a pantomime; this difference, one is ideal, the other real. Then the Missouri was the frontier. A few settlers were west of the river, living in log cabins, in sod huts, a good frame house now and again where the railroad had pierced the almost pathless prairie.

Cheyenne Was Headquarters.

Cheyenne was then the headquarters of the cow business, for in those days the sheepman was conspicuous by his absence. You go to that city today; scarce one is left of the bright band who had followed the railroad and grasped opportunity by using the great grass fields for their mighty herds. Men like Carey, Sturgis and Swan loomed up like mountains in my youthful imagination. There was a heroic sound about their vocation, a semi-wild touch of nature in their daily work. That devilish instrument of usefulness and torture barbed wire, had not been invented. The great plains, the mountains, valleys, the primeval streams were as nature made them, and the rude, unfinished, wasteful work of the cowboy turned the raw product into money, a sort of happy-go-lucky business that had a beginning, but where it ended no one could tell, for it had to face winter's storms, death dealing in their fury some years, and summer without rain and drying winds that licked up the grass like a patent sweeping machine.

So of the hundreds who started in this speculative business few remain. At Cheyenne you can count them on your fingers. Judge Carey is still there, but amid the vicissitudes of the cow business he drew into real estate and other investments, and he still stands out as a great central figure.

Billy Irvine, who, by the way, is more of a sheepman than aught else, presides over the Stock Growers' association of Wyoming, but out of the 600 members not twenty-five appear upon the scene, and the business is put through just as fast as decency will permit. What a change from 1883-4 when five hundred stockmen, active, aggressive, the vim of youth in their make-up, gathered together and made things hum. Much of it was hollow, and bad times soon put a damper on the enthusiasm. Still, it was a benefit in its way for it opened up the path to other days and other ways. The thrifty, far-seeing owner gathered up the land, the cowboy settled down on a ranch and became a small owner, the sheepman put in an appearance, and now and again an adventurous ranger brought his plow along. For if the trapper was on the first firing line, the cowman came second, and so the invasion has proceeded, not always peacefully, but steadily and surely.

We travel onward to Rapid City,

meeting place for the South Dakota men. The Indians are there and the city is full of fake shows, as though some county fair or circus was in progress. Peter Duhamel is a banker and a hardware man, with a store worthy of a small metropolis. Eugene Holcomb is down to a pasture proposition, and even genial Charlie Howard is as much in land as cattle, while Ed Lemmon is dealing in land and loaning money to the dry farmer on the Milwaukee road.

Sheepmen More Active Now.

At Belle Fourche there is no organization, and it is only at Miles City that a semblance of old days is kept up. The sheepmen meet on a Monday and the cattlemen on the Tuesday and Wednesday. There is a Rip Van Winkle sort of whisper in the tone of the meeting, with an echo of days gone by sounding from the nooks and corners of the opera house. For the past half dozen or even more years there has been a swagger among the sheepmen. When

he met a cowman whose range was rapidly disappearing there was a sort of "I told you so" air about him. But there is an old proverb that every dog has his day, and the sheepman is evidently in the sweat-box. The dry farmer is a cold, callous sort of a chap. He sits down on 160 to 320 acres of land, and he doesn't care whether it is Tom Smith or Bill Jones' range. He has come to stay for five years and way even if he has to eat straight jack rabbit as a steady meal. And so the range is vanishing, "wearin' awa'," as the old Scotch song says.

The spellbinder tells you it is a transformation, an evolution, an invasion that will people the land and make a mighty empire. Instead of the cowman, humbled by adversity and tried by many sorrows, instead of the jubilant sheepman with 22-cent wool, yet fearful of the future, you have a moving class of humanity coming like a tidal wave over these semi-arid regions. There was a time when we pooh-poohed the business, when we looked upon such a movement as suicide, but Johnnie Gornen at Cheyenne and the burr-like persistence of the settlers have changed our views. There is some good in it. History tells us that only 10 per cent of the present settlers will survive, that they will disintegrate and slip away, God knows where. An old-fashioned dry year will work havoc and hardship. The women and the children will suffer as the winter wind sweeps across treeless plains. Food will be scarce and the hand of charity, as in days gone by in western Kansas, will need to sow lavishly and take care of families who, without judgment or thought of tomorrow have launched their ship in this waste of waters. Those who survive will be joined by others who, drawing experience from the past, will measure up the future, and, adapting themselves to circumstances, will become prosperous and happy. As the great maelstrom of humanity circles and surges there will be concentration of claims, and, instead of numerous small farms, pastures will gradually be acquired, the richer lands will grow forage crops, and instead of the big ranchman or the nomadic sheepman, we will have a prosperous community just as you can see today in the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska or eastern Colorado. The range will be gone, and the stock that roamed at

Canadian Cattle Outlook

Live stock in the Canadian West has wintered well, according to C. M. MacRae, an expert of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, who passed through Chicago recently after a trip of inspection embracing the entire region west of the Lake of the Woods as far north as the North Saskatchewan river. "The same process of evolution working in Montana and the Dakotas is in evidence in Alberta and Saskatchewan," said Mr. MacRae. "The big cattle outfit is yielding to the settler, rustling stock through the winter is being abandoned and close-herding coming into vogue. From what I saw in the Western states I believe cattle in the Canadian West show better breeding, quality and more scale than those south of the international boundary. So far as numbers are concerned little diminution is apparent. Where one big outfit cleans up a score of settlers appear. The opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific will render accessible to live stock growers a large area of grass land heretofore too remote from railroad facilities. Away off in the Peace river valley, north of Edmonton, is an immense grass country well suited to both the breeding and fin-

ishing of cattle and within a decade its production of beef must increase materially. Considerable interest is being shown in wool and mutton raising, and my opinion is that both Alberta and Saskatchewan will eventually produce large quantities of both.

"Importation of Texas and Mexican-bred stocker cattle has entirely ceased. Cattle growers in western Canada are largely breeders and their taste runs to Shorthorns. They are making good cattle, which is necessary under present conditions, as the bulk of them have to stand the long railroad haul to Montreal en route to Liverpool. A Pacific coast outlet is gradually expanding, and local consumption of beef shows a steady increase. Alberta cattlemen like the Chicago market, but regret that it is not more accessible. Freights are high, the haul long and shrinky and the duty usually an insurmountable barrier.

"I regard Western Canada as destined to be one of the principal beef and mutton producing sections of the North American continent. The export movement of Alberta grassers during the season of 1909 will probably be somewhat higher than last year."

ill or were under the care of a herder will disappear, but the new conditions when adjusted will produce more live stock than ever.

Everybody Wants Arid Lands.

Take another glimpse into the future. These arid lands will find a market for their live stock products at home. Just now the great rush is for arid lands. Every train rolls in a few carloads of emigrants' effects. The automobile and the smooth real estate man help to choose a home, and a shack rises up to view. The land can be had for the asking. The settler's capital is his team and wagon, possibly a few cattle and a crate or two of chickens. But there is a great reserve fund near at hand. As the water comes from the snow-lad mountains it is and will be spread over the land. The government is trying all it can to forward this idea. Private enterprise is doing much. Take Wyoming alone. There are probably in that state 1,000,000 acres under water, much of it crudely done and badly handled, but there are 4,000,000 acres projected. It is the same in all the Western states. Idaho and Utah have made a big start. Montana will follow suit. The Yellowstone valley will be as rich, as productive as the Nile, and to those lands will drift no end of the people who at present are braving the desert. There will be work for their hands, there will be corn in Egypt, and those productive lands worked in conjunction with the semi-arid grazing will revolutionize the face of the country. As the great flood waters of our rivers are impounded, much of what is dry land just now will be watered. The production will be enormous, far past any calculation, for in this Western empire we have a superabundance of sunshine, and there is no combination that can beat sunlight above and a generous well-watered soil below. Take Fort Collins and Greeley, as an example; go further north and watch the development of the Yellowstone and Gallatin valleys. Thirty years ago the Yellowstone was the cowman's paradise. Today it is one succession of irrigated farms, growing sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and barley, and thousands of cattle and sheep find a generous winter home. Said a dweller in the city of Billings to the writer: "We handle 15,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep next winter contiguous to our city." This means wealth, and from far afield stock will be driven in to winter in safety by the side of the beet factory or out on where the stacks of alfalfa rise in brown mounds in the far reaching landscape.

The birthplace of all this prosperity lies far away amid mountain gulches, where man's foot scarce ever reads and the song of the pine trees tully only the daring prospector to sleep. The trickling water knows not its errand or its power. At is dashes further down from boulder to boulder praying the willows with moisture, it has little idea that it will be led away to a muddy ditch and spread over the thirsty land, and that in return there will come a glorious garb of green and gold. Far up in the mountain side the quaking aspen will look down on orchards laden with fruit. The range is vanishing, and a new era is here.

Send us the address of a friend who ought to read The Stockman-Journal, but who doesn't. Chances are he'll stand treats.

The Colorado Outlook

By A. E. De Ricqlès, in Breeders' Gazette.

Denver is the seat of what promises to be an unusually interesting meeting in July of people interested in the prosperity of the live stock business. The annual convention of the National Live Stock exchange will be held in that city and the attendance will likely be the largest of any convention of that kind since the organization of the national exchange. Many members of the national exchange have come to the conclusion that they have surrounded their organization with too much mystery and this year it looks like they were going to adopt a new policy, for they have issued invitations to their friends, the stock growers, to be the guests of the national exchange at Denver during their convention. A large number of the officers of the different associations such as the American National Live Stock association, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and others, have promptly accepted these invitations, realizing that nothing but good can come from a better understanding between the patrons of the markets and those who handle live stock both in the selling and buying.

The Wyoming legislature has distinguished itself by passing the most malicious inspection amendment to its many bills that any state has yet produced. This bill reads as follows: "Be it further enacted that it shall be the duty of the state veterinarian to collect the following inspection fees on all stock herewith enumerated imported into the state: Horses, 50 cents; mules, 50 cents; asses, 50 cents; cattle, 25 cents; swine, 10 cents. All of such fees so collected to be turned over to the state treasurer and reported as other state funds."

This 25 cents a head inspection fee on cattle means that a man who brings in 1,000 Texas yearlings must pay \$250 for the privilege of so doing; or the little stock grower who goes fifty miles from the Wyoming line and buys 100 yearling heifers that may cost him \$1,300 must pay \$25 for services that are of absolutely no value to any one, because these cattle are accompanied by a federal health certificate issued by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, and are thoroughly inspected before their arrival in Wyoming. The notice to remit this money to the state veterinarian would indicate that no inspection whatever was ever intended. Personally I believe that Dr. Pflaeging, the veterinarian of Wyoming, is very much ashamed of this legislation. He is a good official who has been trained in the department of agriculture, and in many dealings with him I have always found him eminently fair.

A suit has been instituted in the federal court in connection with this fee. The American Live Stock and Loan company is the plaintiff in this suit, and it is to be prosecuted with the assistance of the American National Live Stock association. President Jastro, of the American National association, expressed his astonishment that any state in which the conditions are similar to those existing in Wyoming should pass such a bill, because it is a well known fact that

Wyoming cannot produce within its borders a sufficient calf crop to consume the grass, and it is also well known that many sections of the grazing area are such as to justify only the running of steers, which steers must be imported from the Southwest or other districts; and the levying of this fee is simply an extra tax without doing anybody a particle of good.

Some of the stock growers of Wyoming have stated that this bill was passed as a retaliatory measure by the sheep growers who are in power in politics, as against the cattlemen who have been in favor of some form of public land control. However, I do not believe there is a particle of truth in this idea. Judge Riner of the federal court has issued a restraining order in connection with the collection of these charges, and has set the hearing of this case for July. Undoubtedly a large number of persons interested will be present at the hearing and the federal government is expected to be represented.

The late spring continues to act as a damper on the spirits of the live stock people out in this country. The snow this week in Montana has set things further back and those who live down in Kentucky and Missouri may not realize that a big snow out in Montana not only affects that immediate section, but causes cold weather in Colorado and Dakota, and vegetation is accordingly retarded, all of which is discouraging to the old cow wandering around the bog holes trying to get a bite of something green.

The Texas cattle movement has commenced. Colorado has begun to take her steers, and at this date probably 10,000 yearling steers and a few twos have been moved into Colorado from Texas and New Mexico. New Mexico steers are very disappointing, being somewhat undersized and very thin. The Texas cattle so far have been fairly good, but the later they come the more undesirable they will be, for it has been very dry and cold and they are not gaining a particle. Mexico cattle seem to be in first-class condition and are well grown, satisfying the buyers. These Mexico cattle are going to cut quite a figure in the future. However, it will take a long time to change their type sufficiently to justify the high grade buyers in investing much money in them, the facts being that these cattle look best as yearlings, while with many of the best Texas cattle the opposite is true.

There are several big Indian contracts that are going to require 25,000 to 30,000 heifers. These contracts for the last few years have reduced the available supply of young heifers throughout the country, so there seems to be a shortage in that direction, but in another year or two we can expect to see the results of breeding these heifers in a rather abundant supply of new yearlings and two-year-olds raised on these reservations.

There is a big Indian contract on tap now for Kalamath reservation, in Oregon. It is easy to pick the winner in that offering, and I will prophesy that Messrs. Miller & Lux, who can supply these from their own herds and in their own brands either in Oregon or California, will win with hands down, and then not know that they have turned the cattle over.



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WHEN HE MISSED HER.

It is still the custom in certain parts of New England, when a marriage ceremony has been performed, for the bridegroom to address the company in a few well chosen words.

On one such occasion, relates Howard Morse in Lippincott's, when a Vermont widower had been married to his second choice, he is said to have formulated his observations in the following strain:

"Friends and neighbors, you all know that our good friend here, who has just done me the honor to share my joys and sorrows, is something of a stranger to our town. Being a mere woman, I feel that I need your help to make her feel at home among us, so I'm going to depend upon you women folks to help her feel perfectly at home here. I know you will do this, just as my first wife would do if she were here today. I miss her considerably at times, but more than usual on occasions like this."

TYPICAL OLD TEXANS.

Two Longhorns, One of Which Weighed Up to 1,700.

T. A. Coleman, a regular shipper to this market from South Texas, was on the market Monday, May 24, with steers from Webb county. He sold sixteen of 1,370 pounds at \$5.60 and twenty-three of 926 at \$4.55. These sales were not especially important, but a great deal of interest centered around two animals in the shipment. One weighed 1,700 pounds and sold at \$5.60, the other 1,530, and brought \$5. Both were genuine long-horns of the type that made Texas famous, and the 1,700-pound fellow was of Mr. Coleman's own brand, being apparently about 7 or 8 years old. Both had been fed by the shipper. In the sale it was stipulated that the horns were to go to Mr. Coleman after slaughter. Each steer had as pretty a pair of horns as has been seen on this market in many a day.

UNUSUAL POSE.

"I'm going to have some photographs taken, John," said the wife of his bosom the other morning. "Have you any preference as to position?"

"Well," rejoined the husband of his wife, "if you were to pose before the camera while in the act of sewing a button on my trousers it would make a picture that I could contemplate with pleasurable emotion."

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DUTIABLE HIDES vs. FREE HIDES

"If you are thinking of relaxing protection in any direction, you had best not begin with the American farmer."
—Thomas B. Reed.

These wise words, uttered near the close of a life of splendid usefulness by one of the greatest of Americans, apply with direct force to the proposition to abolish the duty on hides. The American farmer wants that duty retained, he ought to have it, and if it is taken away from him he will find means to resent the wrong. That any considerable element of the party of protection should for a moment entertain the thought of depriving the 10,000,000 farmers of the United States of a protective tariff which they earnestly desire and to which they are fairly entitled argues a singular disregard of political consequences, to say nothing of erratic inconsistency with the principle and policy of protection.

The fact that free trade in hides would tend to lower the price of the cattle which American farmers have to sell is virtually conceded in a statement and resolution recently forwarded to senators and representatives in congress by the Cincinnati Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association in conjunction with the tanners, harness makers, carriage makers and leather and shoe dealers of that city. We quote as follows:

"The farmer now labors under the mistaken idea that he will get as much less for his cattle as the duty on hides amounts to. Why should the farmer, if hides are placed on the free list, be compelled to sell his cattle for less than when there is a tariff on hides?"

"What prevents the packer paying the farmer a fair price for his cattle and charging a little more for beef or the other by-products of cattle, if (in order to make a fair profit) the world's price of hides makes it necessary? It should, therefore, not make any material difference either to the farmer or to the beef packer if the tariff on hides is retained or removed.

"As far as the material interest of the consumer is concerned in the question of the tariff on hides, one side is as short as the other is long. He now pays the duty on hides in the higher prices of his shoes, harness and other leather products, whereas if hides are placed on the free list he will have to pay a little more for his beef, unless the profits of the packer are such that he should the world's price of hides make it necessary, can afford to take a little less for his hides without raising the price of beef. The duty on an average hide amounts to only 90 cents to \$1. Assuming that by placing hides on the free list the market price of hides would decline to this extent, the difference which would have to be charged to the price of beef would be less than one-fifth of a cent a pound, as an average steer yields considerably more than 500 pounds of beef."

The proposition is simple and ingenious. It intends that the loss to the packer and farmer resulting from the removal of the duty on hides shall be made good by the consumers of beef. It intends that in order that the leather trust, the boot and shoe makers, the harness makers, the carriage makers and the rest of the users of leather may make more money the price of every pound of beef to 85,000,000 consumers shall be increased! It means, moreover, that when the

American people shall have paid this increased price for beef the cost to the consumers of boots and shoes and of other leather products will not be reduced one cent; the manufacturers will pocket the difference between 90 cents duty on hides and no duty on hides. That is precisely what it means.

The claim is made that hides should be placed on the free list because of the monopoly in hides and tanned leather maintained by what is known as the meat trust. Let us see how much of truth there is in this contention. Some facts about the proportion of the total production of hides controlled by the meat trust will prove illuminating in this connection.

Since 1897, the year when hides were placed on the dutiable list, the number of cattle in the United States has increased from 46,000,000 to 71,000,000. (Reports of bureau of statistics, United States department of agriculture).

Hide production in the United States in 1908:

Cattle hides 13,000,000

Calf hides 5,500,000
Fallen hides (taken from cattle which die or are killed by accident) 1,000,000

Grand total 19,500,000

Cattle and calves slaughtered during the fiscal year 1908 by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and National Packing company, the four concerns alleged to constitute the so-called meat trust (figures are furnished by the bureau of animal industry):

Cattle 4,045,357
Calves 1,026,707

Total 5,072,064

Estimated number of cattle and calves slaughtered by independent packers, local butchers and on the farm:

Cattle 9,000,000
Calves 4,500,000

Total 13,500,000

So it turns out that the total slaughter by independent packers, local

butchers and farmers of 13,500,000 head of cattle and calves is 74 per cent of the grand total slaughter of the United States of 18,500,000 head.

According to bulletin No. 83 of the department of commerce and labor there are 929 packing establishments in the United States. The so-called big packers have thirty-eight slaughtering establishments.

This slaughter by independent establishments, local butchers, etc., is carried on in every state and in nearly every community, and in each of them there is a hide buyer and a market for hides. The tanners and leather people have full opportunity to buy from these independent slaughterers and hide dealers 13,500,000 hides of cattle and calves, which is 74 per cent of the total hide production of this country. They are not shut out by the meat trust.

For example, there are slaughtered at Cincinnati, Cleveland and throughout the state of Ohio approximately 627,000 head of cattle and calves, and the so-called meat trust has not a slaughtering establishment in that state. In the state of Indiana there are slaughtered approximately 595,000 head of cattle and calves, and no meat trust is interested in the slaughter. In Pennsylvania there are slaughtered about 500,000 head of cattle and calves annually, and in New York about 1,928,000.

In 1908 44 per cent of the cattle received at Chicago markets were sold out alive and were bought by numerous independent buyers. According to the statistics of two bureaus of the department of commerce and labor namely, census and bureau of statistics, the imported hides bear the relation stated below to the domestic production:

	Pounds.	Per cent
Cattle hides consumed by tanneries, 1904	922,635,538	100
Average imports, 1898-1908	128,879,885	14
Domestic production	793,755,653	86

For so much of that 14 per cent of imported hides as are manufactured into shoes and other articles for export the manufacturer receives a rebate of 99 per cent of the 15 per cent duty. Therefore, for the purposes of his export trade he has, under the Dingley law, practically free trade in hides.

The case of free hides versus dutiable hides is all on the side of the American farmer. To him the steer is a finished product and the hide a part of that product. Best not begin with him if you are thinking of taking protection away from anybody's finished product. If you do there will be no protection left for anybody.—American Economist.

\$18,500 FOR A STALLION.

What is said to be the world's record price for a draft stallion was paid recently at a public sale in England for Tatton Dray King, a Shire, which brought \$18,500. The horse, a 5-year-old of great weight, was one of the stud of the late Earl Edgerton of England. Commentors on the sale of this stallion declare that considering that he is capable of earning at least \$5,000 a year in service fees the price is not so very dear. Other stallions in the dispersal sale of Earl Edgerton's stud brought high prices, too. Seventeen stallions and colts and four mares, the total of the offerings, brought an average of \$2,250.

Angus on the Range

Writing to the Breeders' Gazette, George Findlay of Lake county, Illinois, says:

The statements of Charles E. Sutton and W. H. Pullin in recent issues regarding Angus cattle on the range induce me to give some facts brought out by the experience of the X I T ranch in the Panhandle of Texas and in Montana.

In Texas on this ranch there were at one time bulls of the three breeds, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn—but this property was all fenced and cross-fenced and the bulls of each breed were kept by themselves during the mating season and under conditions which showed clearly just what each breed was doing. In 1889 there were practically the same number of cows in the Alamositas pasture in which Angus bulls were placed as in the Minnesota pasture where Hereford bulls were placed. In 1890 the calves branded in the Alamositas pasture numbered 3,064, in the Minnesota pasture 2,688; and there were branded in the pasture in which the black bulls were a larger number of calves for the years immediately following than in the other. The actual results on this ranch satisfied the owners and those connected with it that there is nothing at all in the claim that the Angus are poor breeders on the range.

This ranch also had satisfactory results with the Angus in Montana where the cattle grazed on open range. In this country covered with plenty of needle grass (such as Mr. Pullin refers to as "growing profusely in the Dakotas"), the Angus bulls were not affected by it any more than any of the other breeds and the needle grass in this connection is a "new one on me." It reminds me a little of the claims made by various cattlemen in Montana that sheep could not do at all well on the range where they were because there was too much needle grass; but when it becomes convenient for those same cattlemen to own sheep as well as cattle, the needle grass then ceased to be a bugaboo.

Mr. Pullin's remark as to the number of bulls to a hundred cows needs

some qualifying. The proportion needed depends somewhat on the physical conditions of the country. For instance, a level plains country, watered by windmills, would not require as many bulls to the same number of cows as where the country is broken and watered by numerous springs or streams, the cattle do not come together as quite as great numbers as they do at windmills and it is therefore necessary to have more bulls to cover the country.

From 1895 to 1907 the average number of cows and 2-year-old heifers in certain pastures of the X I T ranch was 53,756 and the average number of cows to the bull for the same number of years was a little over fifteen, or about six and one-half bulls to the one hundred cows. This, of course, covers all three breeds and, as I have said, no account was taken of the different breeds in determining the proportion existed it was due to the typography of the country, or the age of the bulls, or something of that kind—never to the difference of breed.

It may be of interest to your South Dakota correspondent and such of your other readers as may be seeking information regarding the Angus on the range to know that we have always considered the Angus heifers—both as feeders and beeves—the quickest and best sellers, and when time and conditions permit we have always found it to our advantage to ship the Angus beeves by themselves, as there seemed to be a wider market for them in the stock yards and they have almost invariably brought better prices than the others.

In conclusion I might be permitted to say that the X I T ranch, originally extending over 3,000,000 acres, has been reduced to about one-third of this acreage by sales of land to northern farmers, and in selling land it became necessary also to sell cattle and that after this year there will probably be no other breed of cattle left on this ranch than the Angus. The inference is plain that if they had not been satisfactory on this ranch they would have been the first to go.

GEORGE FINDLAY.

Lake county, Ill.

Sheep and Goat Notes

SHEEP GOING UP.

Since the recent rains, the price of sheep in this section has gone up about 50 cents a head, and the price is better than it has been in twelve months, says the San Angelo Standard. The latter is probably due to the fact that, on account of so much stock having been shipped to Oklahoma, there are many empty pastures, the owners of which the anxious to get stock to eat the grass that is spring up and they realize that sheep raising is a paying industry. The high price of wool continues, and there could not possibly be a better investment than buying a bunch of sheep.

Those men who years ago bought wool here and who in recent years have been making their purchases elsewhere are again turning their attention to San Angelo, in hopes of getting some of the eight and twelve months' clip. In fact there is nothing but a boom in the sheep business. The wool crop is getting less every year, and wool is getting more and more in demand, assuring good prices always, and many realize that this is the opportune time of launching into the sheep business and are getting in on the ground floor.

The number of sheep shipped to market this spring was far less than the number in previous seasons, and it is lucky that many of the sheepmen didn't have their stuff in shape to ship to Kansas City, St. Louis or Fort Worth because the sheep are worth a dollar per head more on the range now than they would have sold for on the market if they had been fat. This statement was made on Wednesday by one of the wealthy and pioneer sheepmen of West Texas who knows the sheep raising business from A to Z.

WOOLPRODUCTION LESS.

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—G. R. Topliff, known the country over as a wool expert, is in San Angelo looking over the local clip and sending samples back to his firm in Boston for a preliminary examination before the real dickering begins in July.

Mr. Topliff has not been in this part of the country to do business for about four years. He has been confining his attention to the Northwest, where the crop is one of the largest of any section in the country.

This morning Mr. Topliff was in conference with Dr. J. A. March and he then went over the more than 500,000 pounds which has been laid in by the Wool Growers' Central Storage company, and took out two samples of the twelve months' and six months' clip.

In speaking of the wool industry in the country at large, Mr. Topliff said today that there is a falling off in the amount of wool grown, though many parts of the country are holding up their end of the business.

"I have seen 30,000,000 pounds grown in Texas in past years," he said to a Standard reporter, "where now we see but about 7,000,000 pounds. California once produced 54,000,000 pounds and now goes about 15,000,000. Montana and Nebraska are running from 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds, which is about what they have always had, and other Western states are either holding their own as wool growing centers or even seeing a slight increase, but the general trend

over the country at large is toward a decline in the amount of wool produced.

"I am just going over this territory making but a tentative inspection of the field and cannot tell what will be the outcome. I will probably leave town in a few days, but expect to be here at the time of the sales.

"A great foreign trade with the United States has sprung up and has been growing ever larger in recent years, and we get millions of pounds of wool from the South American states."

Mr. Topliff represents J. Koshland & Co., wool commission merchants of Boston, Mass. He deals in large quantities of the product every year for his firm, which does an enormous business.

ARIZONA LAMB CROP.

"We think our lamb crop this spring will run fully 95 per cent," said D. M. Francis of Flagstaff, Ariz., one of the extensive sheep raisers in that territory, to the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. For a good many years Mr. Francis has been identified with the sheep industry of that country.

"A good many ewes were carried over, so that we are going to make a good showing in lambs. Comparing the sheep supply now with a year ago, we have about the same number. But aged wethers are short. We are not short on feed. We had rains through the winter, while the mountains are full of snow. That means that storage water for irrigation purposes will be plentiful. Irrigation counts for a whole lot now in Arizona. The number of sheep on the reservations is regulated, so that we are on a very safe basis. Sheep owners have been greatly benefited this spring in the price of wool. Last year we sold around 13 cents a pound, while the wool this spring brought 19 and 20 cents. The bulk of the spring clip has been marketed."

MONTANA SEASON ON.

MILES CITY, Mont.—The annual return of that migratory bird, the sheep shearer, is in full force and effect. Seven of these artisans arrived last week from Rock Springs, Wyo. Numerous others are expected shortly. There will be thirty in the bunch and they will work at the hand shearing plant bought from A. W. Baker at Paragon, by Lakin Brothers of this city.

Rates for shearing here will be the same as in Wyoming, 9 cents for ewes and yearlings, 10 cents for 2-year-old wethers, 11 cents for 3-year-olds and 12 cents for fours and fives. Board is not included in these prices. Fleece in Wyoming ran well along in weight.

SPRING MOHAIR CLIP.

KERRVILLE, Texas.—The annual spring clip in wool is arriving rapidly at this market, 25,000 to 30,000 bags having already arrived. This spring's clip, much of which, approximately half, is twelve months wool, will aggregate 1,500,000 pounds. Commission men say the wool is light and of good quality. The recent rains have retarded the movement of the product to some extent, but with fair weather the big teams from the west will bring it in almost as fast as warehousemen can care for it.

The spring consignments of mohair

at this market amounts to about 250,000 pounds. It was clearly consigned to Charles Schreiner, wool commission merchant, and has not yet been shipped. The Angora goat industry is rapidly becoming one of the chief resources of this section of the state.

DIPPING 3,000 SHEEP.

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—Under the supervision of the government live stock inspector, M. H. Rhoades of San Antonio, R. L. Carruthers is having 3,000 of his sheep dipped on the McKenzie & Ferguson ranch, three miles west of the city, preparatory for shipment to the Osage nation, where Mr. Carruthers leased several thousand acres of land a short time ago.

The sheep reached here from the Pecos country the first of the week, and dipping began Wednesday morning. The work will likely be finished today and shipments made either on Friday or Saturday. It will require twelve double-decked cars to move the flock.

While the fange on Mr. Carruthers' ranch is better than in some other sections nearby, the owner of the sheep thinks that shipping them to Oklahoma is the proper thing to do. They will fatten fast on the green grass in the Osage and be ready for market in a few weeks.

25,000 SHEEP PERMITTED TO GRAZE ON PECOS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—An order has been received at the forest bureau at the capital from the secretary of agriculture giving instructions that 25,000 head of sheep be permitted to graze on the Pecos national forest from June 1 until October 31. The order came somewhat as a surprise for although applications to graze sheep on the Pecos forest have been flooding the Santa Fe office, it was thought that owing to the great amount of destruction of young tree growth caused by grazing sheep, no grazing permits would this year be issued. The granting of grazing permits, however, will be of great value to sheep raisers, especially since great trouble and hardships are being experienced on account of drouth. Applications for grazing permits will be received up to May 28 by the supervision of the Pecos national forest, whose office is in the federal building at Santa Fe.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CATTLEMEN.

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—Criminal action has just been instituted in the district court here against L. F. Johnston and Harvey W. Carey, prominent stockmen in Sheridan county, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued at the instance of George C. Waisner, also conspicuously identified with the stock industry of this section of Wyoming.

An information was filed with the clerk of the district court charging that on March 20, 1908, Johnston and Carey burned a sheep wagon belonging to G. W. Waisner and W. E. Waisner. Endorsed on the information are the names of George C. Waisner, W. E. Waisner, Charles Matthews, W. L. Faulkner, William Tubbs and W. C. Seachary, the latter being the deputy sheriff at Arvada. They will be called upon as witnesses for the state when the case comes to trial.

The action is another echo of the long drawn out fight between sheepmen and cattlemen along Wild Horse

creek in the Powder river country, east of Sheridan. A number of years ago the Waisners purchased the Halbert Brothers' ranch in that section, the deal including the outfit and many sheep. The district was the sparsely settled and the Waisners are said to have had wide range for feeding sheep. Later cattlemen moved down Wild Horse creek, precipitating a conflict between the two interested parties. A dead-line was established and trouble continued.

About two years ago the Waisners claimed to have lost fully a thousand head of sheep as a result of the war with the cattlemen.

Johnston, one of the defendants named in the information, was formerly secretary of the Northern Wyoming Horsemen's Protective association and is well known throughout the country. Carey is foreman of Johnston's big stock ranch near Arvada.

PROMINENT SHEEPMAN DEAD.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Jones Taliaferro, an old time citizen of New Mexico and a pioneer of White Oaks, this territory, is dead at his home after a very brief illness.

He was for many years president of the Taliaferro Mercantile and Trading company and was considered at one time as one of the largest sheep owners in New Mexico. His death is a severe loss to the community in which he resided, where he had been a successful and respected citizen for many years.

"Billy," a sheep which died on the 28th ult., near Leicester, at the patriarchal age of 8 years, was used by its owner, G. Stretton, as a "stalking horse" while shooting rabbits. "Billy" would stand perfectly still while Mr. Stretton shot over his back and would follow him like a dog.—London Meat Trades Journal.

If You Read This

It will be to learn that the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung disease (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Barthelow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous, harmful or habit-forming drugs and no alcohol—chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful agent in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Storms Are Severe

Severe storms have visited a number of sections in the Southwest during the past week. Of these the worst was at Zephyr, a little town on the Santa Fe, east of Brownwood, Texas. A tornado struck the town early Sunday morning, killing more than thirty persons and injuring as many more. Seventy-five buildings were destroyed and the damage was increased by fire, which broke out during the storm.

Among the dead was Thad Cabler, county clerk of Brown county, who had been visiting friends there. No damage from this storm is reported elsewhere in Texas, but there was heavy rain and wind in Eastland and Freestone counties. Along the Gulf coast there were terrific rains Saturday and Sunday. Beeville reports six inches in a few hours. There were many washouts in Refugio and Calhoun counties. Good rains have fallen in many sections of East Texas, but they were accompanied by no storms. During the week there were a number of severe windstorms in different sections of Oklahoma and several persons are reported to have been killed. A tornado struck the towns of Key West, Stroud and Ashland Saturday, injuring several persons. A week ago there were heavy rains in the San Angelo country, accompanied by the heaviest hail reported anywhere in Texas this year. At San Angelo the hail was large enough to break through shingle roofs, and much damage by water was done in many homes. M. B. Pulliam, whose ranch is eight miles northwest of San Angelo, lost twenty-five head of cattle by drowning, owing to a sudden rise in the Concho river, which was sixteen feet deep. In the Fort Concho addition to San

OVER THE FENCE.

Neighbor Says Something.

The front yard fence is a famous council place on pleasant days. Maybe to chat with some one along the street, or for friendly gossip with next door neighbor. Sometimes it is only small talk but other times neighbor has something really good to offer.

An old resident of Baird, Texas, got some mighty good advice this way once.

He says:

"Drinking coffee left me nearly dead with dyspepsia, kidney disease and bowel trouble, with constant pains in my stomach, back and side, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

"One day I was chatting with one of my neighbors about my trouble and told her I believed coffee hurt me. Neighbor said she knew lots of people to whom coffee was poison and she pleaded with me to quit it and give Postum a trial. I did not take her advice right away but tried a change of climate which did not do me any good. Then I dropped coffee and took up Postum.

"My improvement began immediately and I got better every day I used Postum.

My bowels became regular and in two weeks all my pains were gone. Now, I am well and strong and can eat anything I want to without distress. All of this is due to my having quit coffee, and to the use of Postum regularly.

"My son, who was troubled with indigestion, thought that if Postum helped me so, it might help him. It did, too, and he is now well and strong again.

"We like Postum as well as we ever liked the coffee and use it altogether in my family in place of coffee and all keep well." "There's a Reason." 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.

Angelo nearly every house was damaged by the hail.

Sterling City reports good rains at the same time San Angelo was visited, and J. B. Murrah, who is in San Angelo from his ranch forty miles south of Sonora, says several good rains have recently fallen in his vicinity. Cattle, he says, are mending fast since the rain fell. During a hail storm recently on his ranch, the hail was severe enough to kill six goats and eleven kids and Keys Fawcett, who ranches south of Mr. Murrah, lost forty-one sheep. Lod Calohan, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, is in front his home at Midland, where he went a week ago, and says the country is very dry, the recent rains having done little good.

So far as The Stockman-Journal can learn no rain has yet fallen in Brewster or El Paso counties and conditions there must be hard on cattlemen.

EXPECTS DUTY TO STAY ON HIDES.

A San Antonio dispatch to the Dallas News says:

Ike T. Pryor, former president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, has returned to the city from a trip to Washington, where he went to urge congress to keep the protective tariff on hides. He says: "The situation is as favorable as we could expect. We expect that during the next few weeks more than 100,000 letters will be forwarded to congressmen urging that they vote for hide tariff, and this ought to have its effect. The live stock exchanges of Chicago and St. Louis and the commission houses of Fort Worth are assisting us. The senate will insist on a duty of 15 per cent and then the matter will be referred to the conference committee, and I believe that the measure will finally become a law."

In spite of the indications the Cattle Raisers' association is resting on no predictions, but is sending out from Fort Worth headquarters the following "warning" to all members of the association:

"It is very essential that stockmen and farmers throughout the country write to representatives in congress from their district, as well as senators, in order to hold the duty of 15 per cent on hides. The importation of hides free of duty from Mexico and South America will reduce the value of your cattle from \$1 to \$2 per head.

"Prompt action on your part is necessary. Each letter will have its weight and influence. Make use of this and hand same to your neighbor."

RATE HEARING IN PROGRESS.

Headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas resembles a court room these days as a result of the rate hearing now in progress before Master in Chancery James A. Seddin, who is conducting a rate hearing for the United States supreme court. The railroads entering the Southwest are seeking to have rescinded the interstate commerce commission order reducing live stock rates as a result of which many thousands of dollars are saved annually to the stockmen of the Southwest, a victory which, incidentally, was won for the stockmen by the Cattle Raisers' Association of

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Texas. During the past week testimony has been taken from railroad men, chiefly from J. U. Ward, superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Texas and Pacific; W. B. Drake, vice president of the Frisco, and numerous Texas & Pacific and Santa Fe office men. Beginning this week testimony will be taken from cattlemen. Secretary H. E. Crowley probably will be the first witness, and President James Callan may come up from Menardville. A number of executive committeemen are also expected, while several association inspectors are due to arrive before Wednesday. All of the present mass of testimony being accumulated will go before the supreme court and may not be passed upon for a year.

TOM BARNETT SHOT.

At Abilene last Friday morning a mob of forty masked men entered the jail at Abilene and shot to death in his cell, Tom Barnett, who had been convicted of the murder of Alex Sears, and sentenced to serve ninety-nine years. The jailer was overpowered by the mob and severely injured in struggling with the leaders. The mob left immediately after the shooting. On the night of February 3 last the Young school house, twelve miles east of Abilene, was burned and in the ruins was found the body of Alex Sears, who was a young man. Both Barnett and Sears were frequently involved in large cattle deals and evidence was introduced at Barnett's trial to show that he owed Sears a large sum of money. The body of Barnett was sent to Talpa, Coleman county, his former home.

SAYS GERMANS ARE PREJUDICED.

E. Droheim, the successful feeder and farmer of Emerson, Iowa, who is now visiting in Germany, and who will probably take a position with the agricultural department of Russia, has written a letter to Clay, Robinson & Co. of Chicago from Frischin by Bromberg, Province of Posen, under date of May 1, in which he says: "Well, you have no idea what a prejudice exists in Germany in regard to American meat. My brother-in-law lives seven miles from Bromberg, capital of the state of Posen. He keeps a tavern and grocery. Twice a week they have public market days in Polish Krone, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, on the same road my brother lives on. All the butchers stop at the tavern as they go back to market. Of course, their cattle cannot hold a candle to ours, but the hogs are good, and the price, 46 marks per hundred weight, and 35@38 marks for cattle.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

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

The state of Posen, I am told, furnishes the best beef cattle in Germany. I saw milk cows which sold for \$121 on the market. I have to do a great deal of lecturing on Mondays and Thursdays in regard to the American meat and lard. To hear their stories, it sounds about like the 'Arabian Nights.' Well, you can count on me giving them all the light they need on the subject."

BREWSTER COUNTY SALES.

ALPINE, Texas.—J. D. Jackson has sold to H. E. Ford of Austin, 1,000 acres of land about ten miles east of Alpine, for a consideration of \$2.50 per acre. Mr. Ford will make his home in Brewster county.

A party of Wisconsin men bought 72,000 acres of land in the southern part of Brewster county. The price paid was about \$1.50 per acre. This land will be cut up and colonized by Northern people.

Jonathan Hazel returned from a trip to Houston where he spent several days. He reports some rain out that way, a good deal of it in fact, but he had not heard just what had happened on his Duval county ranch since he has been away. He does not seem to be a bit uneasy on the subject of moisture, however.—San Antonio Express.

At the annual general meeting of the Sansinena Meat company, held in Buenos Ayres, on March 31 last, the report of the directors was agreed to, recommending a dividend of 12 per cent for the past year, carrying \$8,042 (gold) to legal reserve, \$24,124 to directors and auditor, and \$116,669 forward.

BURBANK'S THORNLESS CACTUS The New Fruit and Fodder Plant.

Has excited more interest than anything ever before produced by Luther Burbank, who expects the cactus industry to rival that of the orange in importance. Perfected and improved Fruiting Varieties controlled by the Thornless Cactus Farming Company of Los Angeles. One hundred tons of fodder to the acre is possible under favorable conditions. This may be greatly exceeded. As high as one hundred tons of fruit to the acre is not an impossible crop. Where grown as a perennial the Burbank cactus make an astonishing reproduction. Grown as an annual (where the winters are colder than 25 degrees above zero) the plant is an experiment, but many good judges believe it may successfully be grown in the same manner as Irish potatoes. Write at once for illustrated pamphlet, order blank, and cultural instructions to THE THORNLESS CACTUS FARMING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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A PERIOD OF CO-OPERATION.

Farmers of Kansas are uniting to fight tuberculosis in their dairy cows; Oklahoma stockmen have combined in a number of counties to fight the southern fever tick and to get above the quarantine line; Texas stockmen of Foard, Knox and adjoining counties have already held a meeting, raised funds and taken steps towards co-operating with the federal government in dipping to kill ticks. It is apparently a period of co-operation in the live stock business over a wide section of the country, and the signs are most encouraging.

It is the fashion to refer to the good old days, but so far as the live stock business is concerned in the West and Southwest, talk of the good old days is not indulged in much by men who remember. The time when every man was in business by himself and for himself and a few associates is happily past. Live stock producers are beginning more and more to recognize that each has responsibilities to the others and that no man can run along at his own sweet will disregarding the rights of his neighbors.

When this sentiment gets strong enough many of the difficulties and abuses of the business will disappear. A healthy, wholesome spirit of co-operation in Texas, for instance, might push the quarantine line south of the Texas & Pacific railway right of-way and keep it there. But just now a whole lot of cattlemen would have to experience a genuine revival before they would take interest in the proposition sufficient to clean up their pastures and keep them clean.

It has been demonstrated that if an infested pasture is fenced off and no cattle allowed to run in it for a period of 140 days, it will lose all its ticks and become clean. So simple is the process of getting rid of the tick that it has been neglected because of its very simplicity. Dipping, to get ticks off infected cattle, is a little more difficult, but it is not too difficult. Just now there are in Texas a number of counties in what is called special quarantine. Some of the pastures in these counties are clean and some of them are not. The men who have gone ahead in good faith and cleaned up their pastures have had their work largely wasted because neighbors refused or neglected to do likewise. Only a few weeks ago Sterling county asked to be placed below the line and the petition was granted just because many of the pasture owners had refused to dip regularly or make any effort to clean up. Other stockmen in the same county now have investments tied up in dipping tanks which are worthless to them.

A larger spirit of co-operation is needed in the cattle business, that is the producing side. Heaven knows there is enough co-operation, though usually it goes under another name, among the consumers, the packers. To the short-sighted man there appears no cash profit, for instance, in joining the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas or in uniting in a movement to fight ticks. As a matter of fact both propositions as a business investment yield dollars where they cost cents, but let that pass. On the broad principle of human brotherhood, in recognition of the truth that no man can live to himself alone and be happy either in the here or the hereafter, the gospel of co-operation ought to be winning converts every day in the year.

And, as pointed out in the opening paragraph, the signs are most encouraging.

TEXAS SCHOOLS BEST.

The son of Secretary Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was graduate last week from a Texas academy, taking high honors and completing a four years' course in three. "I consider the school the equal of any in its class in the United States," said Secretary Crowley, and this is the point of the incident. Texas schools are as good as any in the United States, and the Texas parents who have not yet come to a realization of this are not familiar with real conditions.

In these times of increasing prosperity a better education for the youth of the Southwest is a topic of discussion in many homes. Usually the principal question is "Where?" and the father and mother who overlooks what Texas has to offer because some school in some other state may have a more expensive catalogue or may rejoice in a stylish name, makes a mistake.

During the coming summer plans for sending one or more of the children away to school for the first time may be under consideration. In making the plans don't overlook the educational institutions of Texas. They are as good as the best and better patronage by Texas people will make them better.

SCRUBS VS. PURE BREDS.

A few weeks ago The Stockman-Journal printed a request for the experiences of feeders with various kinds of feed stuffs, the particular question asked being "Is it better to prepare a scientifically correct ration and force steers to eat it or to offer the steers a variety of feeds and let their appetites be the judge?"

Just now there is a controversy between W. C. Welborn, director of the Texas experiment stations, and Professor John Burns of the Agricultural and Mechanical college over the comparative merits of scrubs and pure bred for feeding. Professor Welborn takes the position that scrubs will gain as much in proportion to food consumed as pure-breds, and Professor Burns takes the opposite side in the controversy. Later The Stockman-Journal expects to give more space to the discussion.

The Stockman-Journal has seen pure-breds which weren't worth their salt for feeding and has also seen scrubs which finished off to rival pure-breds.

But—

The man who sticks to scrubs expecting to get good finishers every time is going to be woefully disap-

pointed. The scrub that finishes off into a topnotcher is the exception, not the rule. And, on the other hand, the runty pure-bred is the exception. Picking out individual specimens is no way to judge a class.

To The Stockman-Journal's opinion the pure-breds have it all their own way, but the columns of this paper are open to those who think differently. Also we would like to get some letters on that "balanced feed" proposition.

Let's hear what your experience has been.

TELLING THE WORLD ABOUT IT.

The large number of earnest young men in the large cities who write for the magazines about the live stock industry in the Southwest shows no signs of decreasing. One magazine a month, on an average, for a good many years, has had something about the live stock industry and quite frequently there creep into the printed pages some glimmers of truthfulness.

More often, however, the youths who undertake to tell the world about the cattle business are woefully out of focus with the facts, as, for instance, one who has an article in the latest issue of Van Norden's Magazine. Much of this story is devoted to "Mrs. Pauline Whitman, owner of the LS ranch and queen of the Texas Panhandle, who is one of the largest stock growers in the world." The article goes on to state that her yearly beef crop averages from 10,000 to 20,000 steers and her ranch covers three Texas counties. This is interesting, but for the fact that there is no longer any Mrs. Whitman, and she doesn't own the LS ranch, title to which rests with C. T. Herring of Vernon. The LS is a mighty good ranch, but it doesn't cover three counties, nor does its annual steer production quite reach the figures the magazine writer glibly quotes.

Among other "facts" gravely asserted by the same writer are that Colonel C. C. Slaughter owns 1,400,000 acres on the Staked Plains; that wooden fences around Texas ranches are fast disappearing; that the president of the Cattle Raisers' association lives in El Paso, and that the quality of Texas cattle is improving so rapidly that even the once familiar white faces are getting scarce.

This last statement is so interesting it is respectfully referred to Chris Scharbauer and Phil Lee. The Stockman-Journal feels that it cannot do the subject justice.

The Stockman-Journal has good news for its readers, about which they will hear more later. Our new building is nearing completion and a new press is on the way. When it comes The Stockman-Journal will be printed on better paper and we will be able to print fine half-tones for the first time. At present it appears that the change will be made early next month.

The 1909 drouth seems to be a thing of history, save in a few scattered counties which are still without rain. Showers are now frequently reported in various sections of the range country and grass has taken a belated start. Conditions are especially good in Southwest Texas, tanks are full and the cowman enters the summer feeling very comfortable.

The tariff on hides, it seems, is to stay, and the thanks of the live stock

producers of the country are due to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the American National Live Stock association, whose effective work at Washington is thus apparent. Organization and persistency will accomplish many things.

The Stockman-Journal hasn't forgotten the heel-fly proposition, but space in this issue is lacking and the discussion will be resumed next week. We have a final letter from G. Wolf Holstein of Albany and also a letter from a subscriber at Medicine Hat, Canada, on the subject.

SILAGE AS A MARKET FACTOR.

Silage-fed stock is still arousing interest in stock yard circles, says the Breeders' Gazette. A three-load drove of Dakota bred cattle, fed on silage at Eau Claire, Wis., was sold at Chicago on Monday at \$6.30. The feeder, J. W. Tasker, asserted that the experiment had been satisfactory in every respect, the cattle having made good gains and returned satisfactory profits. He intends to put 2,500 head on feed in Wisconsin next fall. The last of a band of 5,000 western lambs fed on silage and screenings at Waukesha, Wis., are being marketed now, and so well satisfied are the operators that they plan to double their operations. In both cases the waste of canning factories was used. J. N. Dighton of Monticello, Ill., is another silage feeder, who has done well this winter. He fed corn silage and corn to 5,000 Montana lambs put in last fall at \$6.00. They sheared an average of eight pounds of wool and weighed 85 pounds when marketed, shorn, against an 80-pound average in the fleece when put in. The selling price of the shorn stock was from \$6.75@8.10, the average being about \$7.75, and as the wool will fetch a handsome figure Mr. Dighton has cleaned up some good money. So successful have lamb feeders been in the use of silage that the use of that feed will be largely increased next winter after grass fails.

HEREFORD JUDGES SELECTED.

Secretary C. R. Thomas of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association has announced the judges who have been selected to pass on the classes in the Hereford division of the American Royal Live Stock show at Kansas City in October, and the International Live Stock show at Chicago in December. These judges were selected at the directors' meeting of the association some weeks ago, but their names were withheld until all of them had agreed to fill the places to which they had been appointed.

The judges to work at the American Royal are S. W. Anderson of Blaker Mills, W. Va.; Thomas Mortimer of Madison, Neb.; and H. C. Duncan of Osborn, Mo. At the International, Robert Mousel of Cambridge, Neb., T. J. Wornall of Liberty, Mo., and Ed Taylor of Fremont, Mich., will pass on the candidates for honors.

ANIMALS DYING IN DROUTH.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico.—The long drouth has grown so serious in some parts of Mexico that many persons are leaving and hundreds of cattle are dying. Wolves and dogs have gone mad, and the crazed animals have bitten a number of natives. The district of Tantoyuca is suffering greatest from the drouth conditions.

The lock stitch awl offered by The Stockman-Journal will mend anything from a set of harness down to a jumper. It's an article of genuine value.

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 my readers to aid in making The Home Circle as attractive and interesting as possible. Address all letters to Aunt Rachel, care The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

To Prevent Waste.

When you wish to know the exact amount of material required for a garment procure sample and width of material from clerk, then use newspapers the exact width of material (if single width), place pattern on paper, being sure to remember which is up and down of goods. Use enough newspapers for whole garment and then measure exact amount required. A good plan when expensive material is to be used.

Don't Scrape Out Pans.

Never use a knife to scrape the food stuffs that may adhere to a cooking utensil. Fill the vessel with cold water, adding a little soda or washing powder, set on the stove till it comes to a boil and then empty. Now pour in fresh hot water, and, if scrubbing is necessary, use a brush kept specially for that purpose.

Treating Kitchen Utensils.

If one has a new iron kitchen utensil, it is well to give it a course of treatment before using it for the first time: Rub it over, on the inside, with mutton tallow and let it stand for two or three days. Then wash it thoroughly with hot water in which a little soda is dissolved.

Finds Suggestions Helpful.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

Here are some suggestions that I hope will be a help to the sisters. This is my first attempt at writing to The Co Operator or my paper. I have tried several of the suggestions sent in by your readers and find them a great help. I enjoy reading the letters on Aunt Rachel's page very much.

MRS. H. R. MULLIGAN.

Llano, Texas.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

Here are some suggestions for your column. I enjoy reading your page very much. This assortment of hints are not to be entered in the prize contest. I just want to help along the interest in the page. Yours sincerely,

M. N. S.

Sherman, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Crust in tea kettles can be prevented by keeping an oyster shell in the kettle.

To whiten clothes, put one teaspoonful of powdered borax in the rinsing water.

If five or six potatoes are added to the sponge, the bread will keep moist much longer.

In darning curtains, if the rent is large, take a piece of an old curtain and patch the hole with it, and the damage will scarcely be noticed.

A little raw linseed oil rubbed on a stove or stovepipe will prevent its rusting. Cover with stove polish and

polish in the old way.

Handkerchief corners will meet more exactly if the handkerchiefs are folded with the first crease on a line with the widthwise threads of the linen.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if dipped for a moment into very hot water. This will soften the wax and it can then be easily pushed in.

Before sweeping a carpet, sprinkle it with dampened salt. This will quickly gather up the dust, preventing it from rising, and will leave the carpet bright.

Always use boiling water for cooking potatoes.

Putting a pinch of baking soda in peas, tomatoes and lima beans will help make them taste better.

Mix the white of an egg to every four tablespoons of dry coffee before adding water.

Cut hot brown bread with a string. Pour hot water over tomatoes when they are to be peeled.

Keep a pair of scissors handy and a cushion of needles and twine for sewing up roasts.

Try a good hearty laugh the next time anything goes wrong.

Go to bed occasionally at 7 o'clock and sleep until 7 o'clock the next morning. I know we farmer's wives have little chance to do that, but tell the men folks you are going to do it once in a while and then do it. It'll help you in many ways.

Have fresh pennyroyal in the bedroom to drive away mosquitos.

Fill the wall space about your kitchen table with utensils most used, so as to save the number of steps taken when doing kitchen work.

To avoid the "tinny" or metallic flavor in tea, which is sometimes noticed, always dry the teapot thoroughly before putting it away.

If starched clothes become wet on the line, do not take them down, but allow them to dry in the sunshine on the line, and they will lose none of their stiffness.

With leaking preserve jars, if all other means fail to insure their being air-tight, the edges of the lid should be covered with paraffine.

A panful of lime kept in the cupboard were jams and preserves are stored away will prevent molding.

If new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will never rust afterward, no matter how it is put into water.

Salmon which is to be fed to an invalid should be wrapped in greased paper and lightly broiled.

To blow out a candle hold it high and blow upwards. This will prevent the grease spattering.

Dried and hardened lemons will become quite soft again if allowed to soak in cold water for a time.

A little sugar added to the water in basting a roast improves its flavor. Grease the upper edge of the pan in which chocolate is being made and it will not boil over.

A baste of starch or flour will remove blood stains.

Salt sprinkled on the bottom of the



Reliable Dress-goods

For over 65 years the women of the United States have used Simpson-Eddystone Black & White calico prints. A long time for one kind of cotton dress-goods to remain the favorite! The reason: beautiful patterns, absolutely fast colors, and cloth of enduring quality.

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.

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



oven will keep the cakes from burning.

When churning with a dash churn pin paper around top, letting it stand a foot above, and it will catch all spatters.

To keep meat fresh in summer lay the pieces in a pan of sour milk and set in a cool place.

Old stocking legs are very good to pull on over your arms while washing dishes, to save your dress sleeves.

On ironing day use wringer for mangle to press your towels, sheets and knit underwear. It is a pretty fair substitute.

In cooking fruit or vegetables, if they become scorched, set the kettle into a dish of cold water and the flavor will be unimpaired.

Jellies covered with powdered sugar will not mold and keep for years.

If tarnished silver is laid in sour milk it will clean itself.

To keep rubber rings for fruit jars from hardening cover with flour. When needed, wash well and they are ready for use, as soft and pliable as when new.

Fresh grass stains can be taken out by saturating them with alcohol and then washing in clear water.

If a small box or jar filled with lime be kept uncovered in a cellar or pantry, the air will be found dry and pure.

Try drinking a cupful of milk when very much fatigued, either physically or mentally.

Try two meals a day for indigestion.

Try steaming a bone felon over a boiling kettle. Repeat four or five times.

Baking powder biscuits are much lighter if thoroughly chilled before baking.

Rub the bottom of your pie crust with the white of an egg and it will prevent the juice from soaking into it.

If too much salt has been added to soup slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few minutes. The potato will absorb the salt.

If a gloss is desired on linen add a teaspoonful of salt to the starch when making.

MRS. H. R. MULLIGAN.

WHAT HE DID.

A woman was testifying in court in behalf of her son. She swore that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born. The lawyer who cross-examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?"

"I do," replied the woman.

"What did he do the first year?"

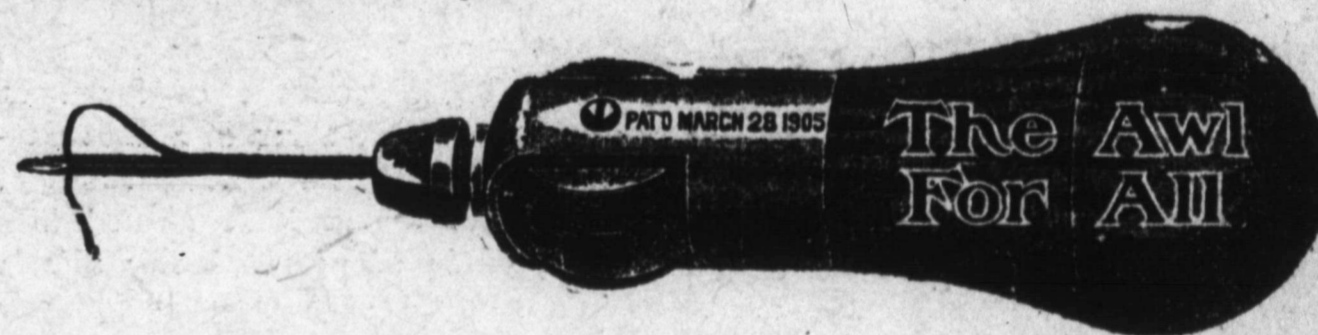
"He did the milking."

The lawyer collapsed.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Stockman's Lock Stitch Sewing Awl

Make Your Own Repairs



This sewing awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but will be found a time saver and money saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand machine for repairing Shoes, Harness, Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Canvas of all kinds, Gloves, Mittens, Saddles. You can tie comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. The Awl is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the diamond-shaped point will go through the toughest leather, green or dry. The Awl can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds. (Cut shows half size.)

It is a necessity for the people. Can be carried in the pocket or tool chest. Nothing to lose—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool box, thrashing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one; every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical awl and sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Awl is sent complete with book of instructions. Straight and curved needle, one small wrench and screw driver combined.

This Outfit Sells at \$1.

Read This Great Combination Offer

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL makes this offer for new subscribers and renewals. The subscription price of THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL is \$1 per year. The price of the Farmers' Lock Stitch Awl is \$1. By a fortunate arrangement, we are for a limited time enabled to offer you both The Stockman-Journal for one year and the premium awl, all for \$1.35. Send us your order at once. It is a rare offer and you will not regret accepting.

The Texas Stockman - Journal is the oldest live stock publication in the Southwest and will keep you informed on current prices for range stuff and is the only paper in Texas that keeps track of land, cattle, sheep and wool deals of the Southwest; is alive and awake. You will like it better and better the more you see of it. It will be made more and more interesting, more and more attractive, and more and more valuable with each issue. Price \$1 per annum.

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TO THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL:

Herewith is \$1.35. Please send your paper, one year, and the Sewing Awl, free, to me. I am an (OLD) subscriber to your paper.

(NEW)

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D.....

JUST ABOUT HOGS

THE PIG ON THE DAIRY FARM.

There is no combination better than the hog and the cow. The man who keeps cows should keep pigs to feed the skim milk to, and the man who raises pigs needs the cows to furnish a cheap feed for the pigs. By this practice we are doing better than mere selling the milk, for we get possibly as much out of the milk, and fertility is left on the land. We note a good article in the *Maine Farmer*:

While we who are making butter on the farm sometimes envy the farmer who can sell the whole milk and apparently save a lot of trouble and work, yet it is well to know that the milk seller has troubles of his own, and his position is not always enviable. The man who makes butter has the skim milk, which may be turned into profit and pleasure. He can raise his own cattle cheaply and they are usually more satisfactory than those picked up at random. But if any man can make a profit producing pork it is the man who has skim milk to feed. There is no combination of feeds I know of that will produce pork for the market as cheaply as corn and skim milk. At the Missouri experiment station the result of a 102 days' feeding experiment showing the following cost per 100 pounds:

Corn meal and skim milk.....	\$2.17
Corn meal and alfalfa.....	2.59
Corn meal and clover.....	2.89
Corn meal and blue grass.....	3.27
Corn meal and rape.....	3.34
Corn meal and middlings.....	3.99

This shows the decided advantage and cheap production of pork by the feeding of skim milk with the corn meal. It is worth considering for those who are now raising pigs on high priced grain. The writer concludes as follows:

Start with a thrifty, well-bred pig and give it all the corn and skim milk it can digest and in an astonishingly short time it will make a hog of itself in spite of breeding, then incidentally will make you some good clear cash. In my experience I found the largest profits in selling porkers at about the 200-pound mark. The porkers need no range and are fed best with skim milk and corn with a clean bed to rest on and make pork.

ALFALFA FOR SWINE.

No community with high class swine prominent in its husbandry is poor. No community with large areas of alfalfa can afford to neglect swine husbandry, for its people possess the material for economical pork production equaled by no others. Those who know it best are persuaded that alfalfa will grow, with varying degrees of thrift, to be sure, in every one of the United States and in Canada. Hence it is not a misstatement to say, speaking generally, that the American farmer without alfalfa is so through his own fault rather than through any fault of location, latitude, longitude, altitude, precipitation or temperature. These premises being correct, it would seem almost self-evident that he who would rear swine to the best advantage should have alfalfa, and, con-

versely, the man with alfalfa fields is provided with a part of an excellent equipment for profitable swine growing. Either interest which is a stranger to the other should take early opportunity for a mutual acquaintance.

As a pasture or soiling crop for sows and young pigs, alfalfa proves a wonderfully helpful ration for milk making in the sow and for growth in the pigs. Experiments have shown that pigs make better growth when the dam is fed considerable alfalfa than those from sows fed the best of commercial rations but with no alfalfa. Of two sets of pigs, one fed clover, rape and soaked corn, and the other with access to alfalfa in lieu of clover and rape, those having alfalfa seemed to grow the more rapidly. For brood sows it is a most valuable food, either as hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. The litters of such sows are generally large and vigorous and the dams have a strong flow of nutritious milk. Alfalfa meal in slop may be used with profit where the hay is not to be obtained. It is also claimed that sows fed on alfalfa during pregnancy will not devour their young, its mineral elements seeming to satisfy the appetite of the sow, while contributing to the fetal development of the pigs.

On a farm of former Governor Hoard, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, all the brood sows have for several years been wintered on alfalfa hay of the season's third cutting, and their drink (skim milk from the dairy), without any grain until the last two weeks of gestation. Mr. Hoard says the object is to give sows a food that will keep them in a non-feverish state and furnish protein sufficient to build the bodies of the forthcoming pigs.

A Finney county, Kansas, farmer reports having pastured thirty pigs on one acre of alfalfa from May 1 to September 1, when they weighed 100 pounds each and were in fine condition for fattening. Another Kansas farmer reports keeping 100 pigs from about the middle of April to September on five acres of alfalfa pasture. A little grain during the last two months would have gained him many pounds of pork. Many alfalfa raising pig growers insist that their pigs can be maintained from May to October on alfalfa for one-half what it would cost for almost any other feed.

The Utah station found that young shoats gained one-third of a pound a day on alfalfa pasture without grain. But the station found also that the gain was not so great in older hogs. A Wisconsin dairyman reported that he kept nine sows all winter and spring on alfalfa hay and skim milk, without any grain, and raised from them seventy-five pigs, all healthy and vigorous.

The Colorado station considers that a ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa hay is the best for fattening hogs for market, but for young hogs not ready for fattening the proportions should be reversed. The station does not recommend grinding alfalfa hay for hogs, probably on the theory that the hog's time is not worth much at best, and he can do his own grinding.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

O'CONNOR BUYS 3,000 CATTLE.
VICTORIA, Texas.—T. M. O'Connor of this city has bought Mrs. Pat



A WONDERFUL BOOK

SWINE IN AMERICA

A Text-Book for the Breeder, Feeder and Student

By F. D. COBURN

Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price, net, \$2.50

The Texas Stockman-Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Lambert's cattle and leased nearly all of her lands in Refugio county. The transaction involves something over 3,000 head of cattle, exclusive of calves.

CATTLE THRIVING IN OKLAHOMA.

W. M. Watson of Lometa, Texas, brings a very encouraging report from the Osage country of Oklahoma, where he has on pasture 2,700 aged steers and 700 cows, says the *Drovers' Telegram*. Mr. Watson is one of the old time ranchmen of Texas, and is well known in the Osage country where he has operated for a good many years. Mr. Watson states that cattle are doing well. "I do not believe that there are as many cattle in the Osage reservation country as a year ago," said Mr. Watson. "Then, there seem to be more 2-year-old steers, which means fewer cattle to come up from the reservation this season. But grass is very plentiful and of good quality, and cattle ought to do well. As I scan the situation, it looks very promising now for the grass cattle market. There is little doubt but what the runs will be later than usual and there is no doubt but what the good steers that come in early will sell high. The Texas cattle, as a rule, are thinner this year than last, owing to the fact that the grass was scarce. That will mean that they will be later in fleshing up, and will not be on the market anywhere like as early as last season. So far as Texas is concerned, a large area is very dry, and quite heavy losses among cattle are certain. What is still worse, there is bound to be a short calf crop. This will not materially affect the cattle supply this season, but will have an effect upon the supply in later years. In the vicinity of Lometa, my home, the conditions are very fay-

orable. We have had good rains, and the crops are coming along fast. The early spring was dry, but that had no effect upon crops. Now the corn and cotton are doing extra well, and bid fair to make a normal crop."

FRANCE WILL INVESTIGATE.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—M. J. J. Jusserand, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from France to the United States, was in Las Vegas on Thursday, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends in the course of a trip through the Southwest. The ultimate destination of the French ambassador, who is one of the foremost members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, is San Francisco, where he goes on official business.

When asked what action, if any, the French government was liable to take in connection with the killing of Jules Lazier, a French subject, in the Big Horn country, Wyoming, April 2, by a band of masked raiders, the ambassador replied that "the French government has already demanded an investigation of the death of Lazier, who had been in the United States only ten months, and was therefore still a French subject, and will so conduct an inquiry through the French consul at Chicago."

Other than this he was not at liberty to say anything further on the subject. Five stockmen of Big Horn county, Wyoming, and two cowboys are said to be implicated in the murder of Lazier and two sheepmen, by the confession of one of the raiders now in jail at Basin, Wyo. The ambassador is making the trip to the coast in Santa Fe private car No. 3 of Vice President Nicholson of the Santa Fe system.

Interested in hogs? Note the ad for the "Book of Swine" in this issue. The book is well worth the price.

European Trip

Party now being completed for nine months' trip to

EUROPE

For travel, study of music and art. Address Tourist, this office.

SAMUEL ALLERTON 81.

CHICAGO.—Eighty-one years old, Samuel W. Allerton, veteran farmer, live stock feeder and railroad and stock yards owner, celebrated his birthday at his home in Chicago last week. Mr. Allerton recently returned from his winter home in California in good health and was in particularly keen spirits.

Born in New York state May 26, 1828, Mr. Allerton has been raising cattle since he was 18 years old, and today is "still on the job." He owns 50,000 acres of fine farming land in Illinois, Iowa and Ohio, is one of the biggest cattle feeders in the country, usually shipping his cattle direct for export, and would rather operate a farm than all the railroads in the country. Mr. Allerton, however, is heavily interested in railroads, particularly the Pennsylvania line, and is also the chief owner of the Pittsburg stock yards. He came to Chicago in 1856 and has made this city his home ever since.

Known to many of the veterans of the Chicago live stock trade and actively associated with numerous of them in his busy career, Mr. Allerton always meets a warm reception on his visit to the yards. Mr. Allerton's ripe old age is not shown in his rugged physical condition today. Careful living and outdoor exercise have held him still a man of middle age in health and action.

BUYING HORSES FOR CUBA.

Colonel Charles Hernandez, until four months ago postmaster general and superintendent of posts and telegraph in the republic of Cuba, is in Kansas City to purchase horses for the Cuban army. He says he expects to purchase about 2,500 head of fine cavalry horses.

It was Colonel Hernandez who made the trip of more than 300 miles at sea in 1898 in an open boat, fifteen feet long, with Lieutenant A. S. Rowan of the United States army. The flap of Colonel Hernandez's army tent was used as a sail. For this daring trip in carrying the famous message from General Miles to General Garcia, Lieutenant Rowan was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Spanish-American war on the recommendation of General Miles.

"The sugar and tobacco crops are the best in Cuba this year they have been for years," Colonel Hernandez said this morning at the Coates house. "The island is prosperous, peaceable and happy. The two political parties have laid aside their differences and are working in harmony for the advancement of the interests of the island. I am a member of the opposition party to that in control at this time, but we have laid aside all our animosity and are standing together.

"We have a standing army of 6,000 well trained soldiers and a rural guard of about 4,000 men. The Cubans have the most friendly feeling towards the people of the United States. The United States government has kept faithfully every promise it made the people of Cuba and we appreciate it. Our government is doing well and we are doing things right in Cuba."—Kansas City Star.

HAMS NOW DIPPED.

Swift & Co. will use Seattle as the export point to the Orient and the Hawaiian islands instead of San Francisco. John L. Yocum, Seattle manager for Swift & Co., says: "We can save ten days to two weeks in fill-

ing Oriental orders in Seattle over San Francisco. The steamship service out of Seattle to the Orient is now such that the company has decided to handle more of its export business across the Pacific through the Seattle house. By installing this machinery we can prepare our meats to withstand the Oriental climate. This is called the 'Sealtite' process, which has never before been used west of Chicago, except for a short time in San Francisco before the earthquake. Hams and bacon are first covered with cheesecloth and dipped in a solution, which hardens and forms an air-tight covering a quarter of an inch thick."

ANTHRAX IN LOUISIANA.

Anthrax among the work stock in the Louisiana rice belt is giving the farmers over there much alarm. It first appeared in the vicinity of Rice the early part of the month and has resulted in the death of several mules and other stock. There has also been several cases in Lake Charles. The appearance of the disease in the rural communities this spring has caused extreme measures to be taken in Calvasieu parish to stamp it out. Texas had several cases of the disease a few years ago, but the sanitary board suppressed it and seems to have been effectively preventing another outbreak.

LAMB CROPS WILL AVERAGE 75 PER CENT.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Reports from New Mexico ranges indicate that the lamb crop will be better than had been at first anticipated. While the losses

were heavy last month the weather this month has so far been very favorable and it is asserted on good authority that the crop will average 75 per cent. J. J. Brophy, sheep inspector for the Clayton district, reports sheep in fine condition and the range in general extra good for this early in the season.

FIRECRACKERS TO SCARE WOLVES.

MILES CITY, Mont.—Wallace Holbrook, who has been employed on J. W. Woodson's sheep ranch, about fifty miles from Miles City, is in town and has his right eye bound up as a result of an accident.

To a reporter who paused both from business and humanitarian motive to inquire into the cause of the accident Mr. Holbrook gave the information that it was the result of firing off a large firecracker.

The reporter naturally commented that that was a poor place to celebrate, with nobody around under whom to shoot off the fireworks, to say nothing of the prematureness of the discharge—July 4th being some time distant.

Mr. Holbrook explained that he was not "funning" when he was firing the explosives but that at lambing time it was quite customary among persons handling sheep to shoot off crackers at night, as the smell of the powder frightened away the coyotes and wolves.

The night happened to be windy when he was lighting his cracker and it went off, nearly putting out his eye.

PASTURE IN POTTER COUNTY.

AMARILLO, Texas.—William Harold of this city has purchased 2,000 steers at Snyder, Texas, and is shipping them here for pasturage on account of the superior development of grass in this portion of the Panhandle. It is understood that many of this class of shipments will be made in the near future.

THE FORT WORTH MARKET.

Prices Paid to Farmers.
POULTRY—Hens, per lb., 10c; broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, per lb., 17c; turkeys, per lb., 12 1/2c.
EGGS—Fresh country, per dozen, 13 1/2c.
BUTTER—First-class country, 25c; second-class country, 18c; mixed, lb., 11c.
LARD—Country, lb., 12c.
BACON—Country, lb., 11c.
PORKS—Lb., 12@15c.

STAPLE GROCERIES.

Selling Prices.
Flour—Fancy patent, \$3.75; high patent, \$3.60.
SALT—No. 1 fine Michigan, bbl., \$2.00; Texas, 1/2 lb., \$1.50.
COFFEE—Arabica, roasted, lb., 17c; Green Rio, No. 2, lb., 17c; Green Rio, No. 1, lb., 20c; M. and J., roasted, lb., 25@35c.
SUGAR—Granulated, cwt., \$5.65; yellow Y. C., \$5.30; cut loaf and powdered, cwt., \$6.75.
MOLASSES—Sorghum, gal., 40@50c; table syrup, gal., 45c; reboiled molasses, gal., 60c; Louisiana ribbon cane, gal., 60c.
HONEY—Strained, lb., 10c.

GRAIN AND HAY.

Prices Paid to Farmers.
HAY—Prairie, per ton, \$7.00@9.00; Johnson grass, per ton, \$7.00@9.00.
OATS—Texas bulk, 65c.
CORN—In ear, off wagon, 90c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, delivered in Fort Worth, carlots with billing privilege, \$1.60@1.70; Fort Worth, on wagon, \$1.45@1.60.

HIDES.

Prices Paid Shippers.
Dry flint butcher hides, 16 lbs., 18c; dry flint, fallen, 17c; light dry flint, 17c; green salts, all weights, 11c; green, all weights, 10c; horse hides, green salted, \$1.50@2.50.

WOOL.

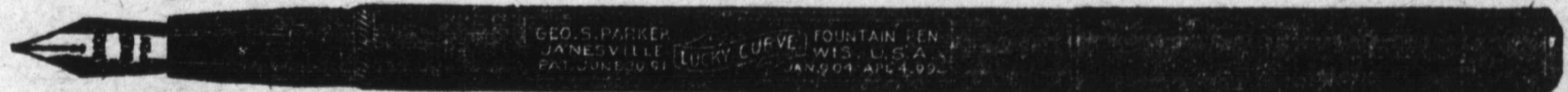
Light medium, six months, 16@18c; light medium, twelve months, 18@20c; light, fine, 17c; heavy, fine, 10@14c. Burry, from 3c to 4c less.

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.

Parker's "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen

Is the one Perfect Pen; neat, durable, steady flow of ink, yet guaranteed by its maker never to LEAK or DRIP if the directions are followed. Elegantly finished in EVERY PART.



It is on sale everywhere at ONE FIXED PRICE—\$1.50—no more, no less, and EASILY WORTH IT. A million users say so. HOW ABOUT YOU?

Never Let a Good Thing Pass

Don't forget—you get this \$1.50 Pen absolutely free by sending us \$1.00 (and 6 cents for postage and packing), for a new or old subscription. Use this blank: Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

I enclose herewith \$1.06 (6 cents being for postage and packing), for which you will please enter my name for a full year's subscription to THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, and send me absolutely without cost, the Fountain Pen that retails at \$1.50 itself. If I am not satisfied in two weeks with the pen you are to cheerfully and promptly refund me my money on receipt of the pen, cancelling the subscription.

Name

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THIS OFFER GOOD FOR RENEWALS

DAIRY


Farm dairying in the great wheat belt of Western Kansas is becoming popular as well as profitable. But a few days ago Andrew Logan passed through Kansas City with a herd of forty-one head of Holstein cows and a Holstein bull, bound for Great Bend, Kan. Near that place Mr. Logan and W. G. Merritt will place these cows and devote their time to dairying. "We have demonstrated," said Mr. Logan, "that a good grade of milch cows will pay well out in that country. We have handled some ordinary cows, and found that the farm dairying business was worth looking after. So I went to Lake Mills, Iowa, where I bought these cows. They are young and well bred, a few being pure bred, while most of them are simply high grade. One thing is certain, and that is, if the farmer is going to keep cows for their milk, and for the dairy products, the only thing to do is to get the kind that have a known record for giving milk. It is a waste of time to handle and feed cows that do not produce a large quantity of milk. Farm dairying is bound to spread throughout the West. Whenever alfalfa can be successfully raised, as it is in that part of the state where we are, farm dairying will prove very profitable.

"The tendency," says the Deseret, Utah, Farmer, "toward monopoly among public creameries is doing much to foster the co-operative and the home dairy. In some sections the only public institution of this sort is under the dominion of a monopoly which does as it will about weighing, testing, selling and paying. To such an extent has this been carried on that the smaller private creameries have been driven off the face of the earth, not being able to compete with the monopoly. While we are doing so much to destroy or neutralize trusts in other fields; why should we not do something for the creamery which is fast being blotted out by the drift toward combination?"


Old ways of handling milk and churning are being discarded. Formerly it was the custom of the farm-

er's wife to allow the cream to sour before churning it. But that will not do now, provided a good sweet class of butter is desired. "At last the secret of that nasty flavor in the butter, which makes it taste like fish, has been found out," says Colman's Rural World. "Consumers everywhere are familiar with the flavor and producers know that it lessens the price of the product and gives them a bad reputation with their customers. For several years the bureau of animal industry has been trying to locate the cause and now announces that it is a substance produced by the oxidization of one of the combinations of an acid developed in the ripening of the cream. It arises from a slow, spontaneous chemical change to which acid is necessary and it is increased by the presence of oxygen. The obvious remedy against this undesirable flavor is to use only sweet cream in making butter. The old way of allowing the cream to sour before churning, and afterward working the butter, was an ideal way to produce the flavor inasmuch as the souring developed the acid and the working cause small quantities of air to penetrate the butter, thus producing conditions favorable to oxidation."

At the Missouri experiment station at Columbia, a test has been made with the Shorthorn cow, Lula, which places her at the head of the list for milkers in that breed. The record covered a year, and ended April 11. Professor C. H. Eckles of the experiment station gives out the following facts with reference to this cow: "The total amount of milk produced during the year was 12,341 pounds, with an average test of 4.17, which equals 514.8 pounds butter fat. This is equal to 605.6 pounds of commercial butter. This record, as compared with other official or authenticated records of Shorthorn cows places the cow, Lula, almost in a class by herself. At the Chicago World's fair in 1893 the best record for thirty days by a Shorthorn was 62 pounds of butter, against 77.8 in the same length of time by Lula. At the St. Louis fair the leading Shorthorn among the twenty-nine animals of that breed competing in the 120 days' dairy cow demonstration produced 5,207 pounds of milk



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

Ladies, do not be operated on until you consult Dr. Brower. Many cases cured, without an operation.

Free Consultation, Examination and Advice. **Free** Examination. Either in Person or by Letter. \$10 X-Ray Examination.

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and 244.5 pounds butter. Lula in the same length of time produced 5,064 pounds of milk and 250.3 pounds butter, falling behind the St. Louis winner slightly in milk; on the other hand running over six pounds ahead in butter. The best previous authenticated year's record of a Shorthorn cow at the present time is 10,438 pounds of milk and 491.9 pounds butter, which is 110 pounds behind the record of Lula. The third best authenticated record is 9,896 pounds milk and 476 pounds butter."

HIGH GRADE COWS SCARCE.

Some fun has been poked at the White House cow by the witty parographers, but for all that she is a sensible innovation in the domestic management of the president's home, says the Chicago Live Stock World. When the president's family decided that a cow was wanted the order was turned over to one of the army men on duty at the White House. He did not know much about cows, but he made a tour of the dairy farms

about the capital. His search was unsuccessful. Then somebody thought of the agricultural department and application was made to its experts. A veterinarian who was traveling in Virginia tuberculin-testing dairy herds in that state, as the department does upon request of persons in both Virginia and Maryland, was commissioned to find a cow that would meet the requirements. It was stipulated that she must be a Jersey, one that would yield four gallons of milk a day, and one that had passed the tuberculin test without reaction. A long trip failed to find such an animal that could be bought for a reasonable price.

Some farmers had such animals, but even the glory of selling to the president failed to impress them to the extent of parting with the cows save at extreme prices. Finally General Corbin, hearing of the quest, came forward with one of his own cows and turned her over to the White House. The difficulty in quickly finding the high grade animal desired will serve the useful purpose of calling attention to the scarcity of four-gallon, tuberculin-tested Jerseys in the District of Columbia and in the neighboring states of Maryland and Virginia.

HORNS GETTING SCARCE.

Horned cattle and horned sheep are rapidly disappearing. Many of the cattle fed and bred in the corn belt are hornless. Breeds of this kind are growing in popularity. In the mountainous countries and on the plains wild cattle needed long horns for the protection of themselves and their young. Now, however, with the plains country thickly settled and with few wild animals the cattle do not need horns. Among the hornless breeds are the Galloway, Angus, Red Poll and Polled Shorthorn, Polled Jersey and Polled Herefords are also coming into favor. By the application of caustic potash the growth of the horn is prevented in the young calf.

An Indianapolis live stock dealer has published a book entitled "Two Years in Hell With the Beef Trust." As the author of the book is a wealthy man, the public will have some curiosity to learn the exact nature of his grouch, but he is probably mad because he did not make about a million more.



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Katy to St. Louis
Kansas City and the North



Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sbp.	H&M.
Last week	15,075	3,475	14,525	3,700	95
Preceding wk.	20,872	6,037	17,858	7,868	153
Year ago	8,962	2,383	724	9,015	19

The General Market.

With light to moderate receipts, here and elsewhere, last week, the market on hogs and most all classes of cattle has gained strength, hogs and beef steers of a desirable class having sold up to the best notch of the years. The six-day run of cattle, including calves, falls about 8,350 short of the preceding week, but is 6,300 in excess of the corresponding period a year ago, when marketings were sharply reduced on account of floods. The week's hog receipts were also short of the preceding week, but greatly in excess of the high water period at this time a year ago.

Beef Steers.

With receipts of beef steers on the local market last week showing a considerable decrease from the run of the week previous, and with Northern markets having had light to moderate runs, the trade has assumed an active tone and prices up to Friday showed an upward tendency on all decent killing sorts. On Friday the market eased off, but most decent killing sorts sold up to or a little better than a week ago. Shipping demand has been light, outside packers furnishing almost no competition and yard speculators having been unable to operate on other than a very light scale by reason of the narrow margin existing in prices between this and other markets, but the market has easily absorbed the supplies offered and has gained slightly in strength on steers selling from around \$4.75 to \$5.50, a range in prices that includes the big bulk of the steers offered. The best heavy fed cattle are selling in about the same notch as the preceding week, and common light fleshed killers are not improved in value, demand having centered largely on the in-between kinds, with fat tidy weight 950 to 1,100-pound steers having the best call and showing, as a rule, the most strength over the week previous.

No choice heavy corn-fed steers have been offered, though several loads of good strong weight corn cattle and a choice load of 960-pound corn-fed Angus reached \$6.25. Good thick-fat caked steers of 1,200 to 1,350 pounds have been well represented and have sold largely from \$5.60 to \$5.90, while the big end of the 1,050 to 1,150-pound fair to good Texas fed steers sold from \$5.00 to \$5.40, with high quality, well fattened steers of around 900 to 1,000 pounds being very popular and a good many of such reaching \$5.25 to \$5.40, while a fair to pretty good class of such weights sold from \$4.75 to \$5. Straight grass cattle have been scarce since Monday and very few good killing grassers were shown, several loads of a pretty good 885 to 1,050-pound class selling from \$4.90 to \$5.10, but the bulk being just decent to medium fleshed kinds selling from \$4.35 to \$4.65, and some inferior thin steers going for slaughter from \$3.25 to \$4.15.

Stockers and Feeders.

The supply of stocker stuff has been much smaller than the preceding week, rains over much of the dry area and the preceding week's break in values having acted as a check on shipments, while at the same time broadening the demand. The trade has

shown a stronger tone throughout and closed the week with prices around 10c to 15c higher than the preceding week on a desirable stocker steers and thin she stuff of a decent stocker class. Common stock calves and yearlings have not strengthened in values.

Butcher Stock.

The market on butcher she stuff was in good form the fore part of the week, demand having been good and the light to moderate supplies coming having sold on a gradually, though almost unquotably strengthening basis. On Friday, with a good run, the strength was all lost, and some medium killers sold a little lower than the preceding week. Cannery and stock cows have sold to a better demand than the preceding week and trade on such kinds closes around a dime higher than the week previous. Choice spayed fed heifers made a week's carload top of \$5.25, while nearly a load of heavy corn-fed cows reached \$5. Medium to good fat butcher cows are selling largely from \$3.25 to \$4, a decent to fair butcher class from \$3 to \$3.25, stock cows and meaty canners from \$2.50 to \$2.85, and thin old shells from \$1.50 to \$2.

Bulls have sold on about a steady basis throughout the week.

Calves.

The calf market weakened early in the week, but made a strong recovery after Tuesday, with sales of Friday, the high day, showing an advance of 25c to 50c on decent to best quality light vealers and strength on most other classes over the preceding week's closing. Supplies have included a good quota of good light calves that have sold with a \$5.60 top, while most of the good lights are now selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and good heavy calves of 270 to 300 pounds reached \$4. Common to fairish mixed Eastern calves and yearlings of a stocker class are going at \$2.50 to \$3.00, with thin light and inferior mixed dogies as low as \$2.00.

Hogs.

The hog market continues to hold the high level of prices that have ruled during recent weeks, making, in fact, a net advance of 10c to 15c during the four expired days of the week, and Thursday's sales being on the highest basis of the year. Friday's trade opened steady to 5c lower and closed a good dime lower, and with little change Saturday the week closed on much the same basis as the preceding Saturday. A top of \$7.30, the highest for six years, was made early Friday on one load of 279-pound Oklahomas. The bulk of the fair to good 175 to 220-pound hogs here Friday sold from \$6.75 to \$7.10, with fair to good 140 to 160-pound lights from \$2.65 to \$6.75.

Sheep.

The market on useful killing grades of sheep and lambs made about a 25c advance during the first half of the week, but eased off later to about the same level as the preceding week's closing. Sales at the week's best time included a few choice lambs at \$7.00, good to choice clipped ewes at \$5.25 and fair to good clipped wethers and mixed sheep and yearlings at \$5.00 to \$5.40.

Prices for the Week.

	Steers	Top	Bulk
Monday	4.75	5.70	4.40@5.40
Tuesday	4.75	5.25	4.90@5.50
Wednesday	4.75	5.25	4.75@5.40
Thursday	4.75	5.00	4.50@5.40
Friday	4.75	5.85	4.50@5.40
Saturday	4.75	5.50	4.50@5.40
Cows and Heifers			
Monday (spayed heifers)	4.25	5.25	2.80@3.55
Tuesday (spayed heifers)	4.25	5.25	2.80@3.55
Wednesday	4.25	5.25	2.70@3.50
Thursday	4.25	5.00	2.60@3.50

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

REMEMBER GOLIAD—For the first time in the history of Goliad county large bodies of San Antonio river valley lands are on the market. In the rain belt of coast country, no crop failures in past thirty-seven years, no land equals for trucking, dairying, hog and poultry raising and fruit, this last including oranges, grape fruit, lemons, olives, pecans, figs, plums, peaches, pears, apricots, grapes; 10,000 bales cotton planned last year. We have 20,000 acres for sale in tracts of five acres up. Write for our list. **PETTUS & ECKHARDT**, Real Estate Dealers, Goliad, Texas. References, all banks of Goliad.

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

10,000 acres, West Texas, near railroad; all smooth farming land; retail value over \$20; price \$10 an acre.

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

S. M. SMITH,
Selbold Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

MILLIONS of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; \$1.50 to \$5 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 40 years' time on balance, three per cent interest; only \$12 cash for 100 acres at \$3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for 1909 Book of Instructions New State Law and Descriptions of Lands. **J. J. SNYDER**, School Land Locator, 119 Ninth st., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National bank.

TEXAS LANDS—If you are interested or are coming to Texas, it will pay you to send 10 cents for a copy of Churchill's Texas Magazine, containing valuable information about TEXAS. If you intend to buy write telling what you want and our Information Bureau will be glad to inform you. Address, **MELVIN C. CHURCHILL CO.**, Houston, Texas.

WANT TO BUY Direct from owner, tracts of land from one acre to 50,000 in any good locality. Will also consider investments in houses, town lots or city property. Write me at once enclosing 10 cents for reply, with full description, maps and lowest prices. Address, **MELVIN C. CHURCHILL**, Houston, Texas.

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

BUY a home in Northwest Arkansas, in the Ozarks, on the Frisco, where the winters are mild and the summers cool and pleasant. Good soil, good water, no malaria. Folder free. Write **MITCHELL-TRENT CO.**, Fayetteville, Ark.

WANTED—Large tracts of farm land to divide and re-sell to Northern buyers. In answering please send full description. **C. B. Little**, Berwyn, Ill.

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

Friday (spayed heifers)	5.25	2.70@3.50
Calves		
Monday	5.25	3.10@5.00
Tuesday	5.50	3.10@4.65
Wednesday	5.90	3.50@5.10
Thursday	5.80	3.25@5.40
Friday	5.50	3.50@5.40
Saturday	5.35	3.65@5.15
Hogs		
Monday	7.10	6.65@7.00
Tuesday	7.25	6.75@6.95
Wednesday	7.22 1/2	6.70@7.05
Thursday	7.25	6.80@7.05
Friday	7.30	6.70@7.10
Saturday	7.05	6.75@7.00

Receipts by Days.

Receipts of the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sbp.	H&M.
Monday	4,696	1,075	3,683	272	63
Tuesday	1,731	750	864	1,326	11
Wednesday	2,377	413	4,013	621	1
Thursday	2,859	864	2,798	1,158	2
Friday	3,417	551	3,176	322	18
Saturday	250	425	950		

BOSTON WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass.—There is still a good demand here for spot supplies of new territory wool, on the basis of prices current during the past fortnight. Engagements of territory stock to arrive here have aggregated millions of pounds of all grades. Several dealers are unwilling to make further contracts, looking to protect customers not yet heard from. Buyers are willing to pay up to 75c for fine staple, 67c to 70c for clothing, and 72c to 73c for half blood, 67c to 68c for three-eighths and up to 60c for quarter blood. Transfers of Texas include new eight months at 23c to 24c, costing 60c to 62c clean. There is no new twelve-months on the market, but 50,000 pounds old stock sold at 62c clean, and 40,000 pounds fall at 50c.

Some idea of the extent of farming enterprises in the Argentine may be gathered from the number of live stock owned by Senor M. Cobo. On his ranch there are 12,000 pedigree Lincoln sheep, about 3,000 of which are rams, and 4,790 Shorthorn cattle, besides a number of well-bred Jerseys, and a stud of 1,150 Cleveland and Clydesdale horses.

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, Parmer county, Texas.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE

For sale or exchange for land. About 40 head, principally cows and heifers; a choice lot; splendidly bred; in good flesh. Will sell reasonably or would exchange for good land at its value. They are within three miles of Jackboro; 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**, Jackboro, 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.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOURTEEN MAGAZINES FREE—We will give absolutely FREE a three months' subscription to the following 14 leading magazines, value \$8: Smart Set, Pictorial Review, Churchill's Texas Magazine, Travel Magazine, Something New, Success, World to Day, Technical World, Women Beautiful, Home Magazine, Housekeeper, Lippincott's three weeks to Forest and Stream and three weeks to The Youth's Companion. All the above sent to your address if you will send \$2.00 at once for postage and a year's subscription to THE HOUSTON SUN, Texas' Great Family Newspaper. Address all orders to **Melvin C. Churchill**, Houston, Texas.

BIG MAIL FREE—Your name printed in our mailing directory which reaches thousands of firms who will send samples, catalogues, books, papers, magazines, etc. Send 25 cents now for one year's subscription to SOMETHING NEW that great Texas Matrimonial, Exchange, Story, Mail Order Magazine and Mailing Directory, and get your name inserted and get a BIG MAIL FREE. Address **CHURCHILL**, Houston, Texas.

POEM WANTED.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A prize winning, Fat Stock Show, Warrior Fifth Hereford bull, bred by Ikard. Sold because can no longer use him. Address **G. Wolf Holstein**, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

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

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN, Whippoorwill and Clay peas; also fertilizers; special prices on big German millet and sorghum seed. **W. F. Puls Sed Co.**, Houston, Texas.

LUMBER—Rough or dressed, straight or mixed car lots; manufactured according to the association specification. **BERTRAND & CLORE**, Spring, Texas.

TEN embossed floral cards, with your name, or greetings from your town, in gold, 10-cent Oriole Post Card Co., Newburg, W. Va.

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

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

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

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

VEHICLES

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

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

M. D. Griffith of Floresville was here on business. He has a string of steers on his Cibolo creek pastures which he described as "doing very well, thank you." since has had the late good rains. He handed out a little cake to some of them just before the grass and brush began to sprout, but had two or three showers at opportune times before the late rains, so he hasn't been grazing with the bunch that though a while back it was in the midst of a bad fix. He went back home on the afternoon train.

Major Sam Hunt of Fort Worth is back in the city after a week or ten days' stay at home and in Oklahoma. "Everything is favorable to beginning of shipments to market from the Oklahoma pastures between June 10 and 20," said he yesterday, "and I anticipate a very respectable sized movement by July 1. The first stuff to go, of course, will be the wintered stuff, but I have some through steers that I believe will be ready for market by June 20. This is about the situation now, but a dry spell from now on or too much rain might upset present plans some. I do not feel satisfied in predicting prices for no man can foretell the demand, but of course all the shippers hope they have a hope that prices will be remunerative."

Schreiner & Halff had 294 grass steers on the St. Louis market last week which averaged 992 pounds and sold at \$5.40 per hundred, or an equivalent of \$5 per hundred on the Fort Worth market. They might have made a better showing but for the heavy run there, the total receipts being 5,500 head. These steers were

A REBELLION. Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but some time it will surely rebel and demand the proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been reared sick.

Then is the time to feed Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady in Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted and relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"My doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts, which were predigested, and although I felt certain I could not keep the food on my stomach I made the trial and it was a most complete success.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got so fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect."

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

loaded at Pearsall last Friday at 1 o'clock p. m. and went via the International & Great Northern and Iron Mountain route with one feed at Texarkana. They reached the stock yards at 6:28 Monday morning.

A. F. Schultze is back from a trip down the Sap and reports prospects greatly improved and the cattlemen correspondingly well pleased. He also took a run from Alice down as far as Realitos and says that section of the "Tex-Mex." had good rains also.

Ike West is in from his Uvalde county ranch and he confirms all the reports of good rains which came in from there last week. He is inclined to complain, however, because he had only three big rains and that while his water gaps had to be replaced, there was not a mile of fence washed away on his whole ranch. Some one suggested that he would perhaps have to put his water gaps back in place again before the first of June, and his only comment was that he hoped to the Lord he would. If no more rain comes this week he will try to pull through anyway until the first, as his tanks are all full to running over and five inches of water in the soil. He is in a position now to graze some more steers if anybody wants to sell a bunch worth the money.

Asher Richardson, the railroad president and cowman from Dimmit county, was up for a day or two. Besides arranging with Atlantic steamship lines for diverting practically all the travel from the Old World by way of Asherton this summer, after the completion of the railroad, he is scattering a little sunshine among the local cattlemen who are interested in live stock down that way by telling them of the good rains that have recently visited that section.

J. G. Childers of Temple spent the day and left at night for his ranch in La Salle county. There has been "oodles" of rain down in that section and he says that his holdings are in the favored section. He is just going down to herd the cattle back while the boys put in the water gaps and get a count on the number of steers that he will be able to cash in at about \$5 per hundred in three or four weeks.

Captain W. H. Wentworth of Monterey, Mexico, we are pleased to state, is fast recovering from a difficult surgical operation performed by Dr. Herff at the Santa Rosa hospital. Mr. Wentworth will soon return to his large mining interests in Mexico.

Colonel Heezkiah Williams of Austin was in the city Wednesday. He has just returned from his ranch out in El Paso county, where he said it was still dry as the rain did not get that far west. He says that it will be necessary for him to feed some of his cows out there, perhaps, until it does rain and grass gets a start. He stopped over here to see if he could find a purchaser for several hundred head of steers he has on hand up in Hays county, but at last accounts he had not stumbled onto anyone who had talked business to his satisfaction. He went home at night.

There is a syndicate of three members, organized for the special purpose of assisting Ike T. Pryor to spend

MONEY LOANED

ON REAL ESTATE

LONG TIME,

EASY PAYMENTS

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Jackson Loan & Trust Co.

Fort Worth, Texas. Jackson, Mississippi.

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."

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.

some of the million dollars for which he sold his Uvalde ranch. Before he started to Washington John W. Warren proposed to have one and one-half inches of rain visit some South Texas ranch of Mr. Pryor's selection, with the understanding that he was to have a \$5 hat if he made good. Of course the Pryor ranch was selected for the operations of Warren, the rain wizard. Straightway J. J. Coffman walked up and volunteered the information that he would like to assist Mr. Warren at the same figure, and Colonel Pryor gave his assent, with the distinct understanding that each of them gave him a \$5 lid if on his

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

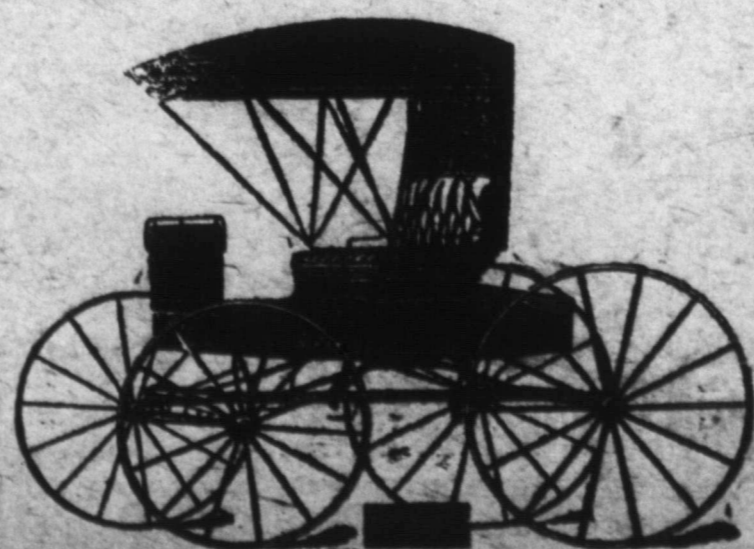
Buy the Hereford Stock

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

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

return the dry weather was still on. The rain makers secured the documentary evidence that just five inches of rain had already fallen out there since the proprietor left. They went out to a near-by store and took along with them a newspaper man who was wearing a derby of the vintage of 1907 and bought three hats of the total value of \$15, advising the merchant to charge them to Ike T. Pryor, and that if he didn't pay the bill they wouldn't.—San Antonio Express.

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



Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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