

STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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Are Scrubs Better Than Pure

In a recent issue The Stockman-Journal promised its readers something from the controversy over scrubs and pure breeds and their respective merits as feeders, now involving Professor W. C. Welborn, vice director of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical colleges. The following from the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter gives the paper's side of the argument. The Stockman-Journal readers are welcome to dish in if they have anything of interest to contribute on the subject.

Setting himself against the progressive tendency of the day, Professor W. C. Welborn, who occupies the position of vice director of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, is making himself somewhat noticed as an agricultural obstructionist. He contends that deep plowing in breaking up land for corn and cotton is wrong, and that scrub stock will feed out to as good advantage as high grade stock. The experience of the most successful farmers in the South has led them to practice deep plowing generally, although on some kinds of soil that is not considered advisable; and the feeder who would put his time and feed in preparing scrub cattle and hogs for market would probably find his labor wasted when he went to balance his accounts.

Professor Welborn claims the distinction of having discovered the "scientific truth" that scrub stock will gain as much in proportion to food consumed as well-bred animals. We do not believe that this is a new thing; at least we have read of it long before we took note of Professor Welborn's identifying himself with it. But that counts for nothing. It is not the number of pounds that the scrub or the grade puts on, but the profit to the feeder when the flesh is sold, that counts with him. If Professor Welborn can show him that there is more profit in raising and fattening scrubs for market, that will mark the end of fine stock raising; for the practical stockman looks to the end of his operations with an eye to the money it leaves in his hands, and if Professor Welborn can show him that at the end of a year with scrubs he will have a bigger profit than with well-bred stock, the scrubs will find favor in his eyes.

This paper has printed the report of tests carried on at the Texas experiment station with well-bred pigs and scrubs, the former weighing at the end of the feeding terms 1,470 pounds and

selling on the Fort Worth market at \$6.65, and the latter 1,070 and selling at \$6. Of this test and the conclusions, Professor Welborn says, as we find him quoted in an exchange:

"In regard to the statement of Professor John C. Burns on the recent hog feeding experiment, will say that I was the writer who first stated the scientific truth that well-bred animals do not gain any more weight in proportion to feed eaten than common, unimproved animals. This experiment indicates exactly such a state of facts. Counting the Fort Worth live weights

of the Poland Chinas and razorbacks, the latter instead of gaining one-fourth per cent less economically, actually gained 1.89 per cent more economically. The college live weights must have been an error made on the scales, for fat hogs do not lose three-fifths per cent weight in shipping as the Poland Chinas appear to have done. At any rate the Poland Chinas would lose almost all their advantage in dressing per cent, if college final weights be taken. So in reality the razorbacks were slightly more economical in gains, just as might be expected from

their smaller animals as the result of litigation.

"The Poland cent better, expected from their breeding formation. It is estimated that Professor Burn of Arizona over the Chinas from a Santa Fe rail- road has already put against Arizona together. Of them did. A price of 8,000 will have been near of Tucson. The prices curing all the this season were \$15 neglect had two and three- ering the dressing being of the \$22 razorbacks shot is the only feeding 15.5 cents per hundred and Bakersfield foot than their out of Tucson since competitors. They added under rush per hundred, pounds salesman on the market told me he could have sold them with in 25 cents per hundred of the Poland Chinas. I believe no buyer or seller on the Fort Worth market will say, after seeing the dressing percentages, that he ought to have been able to do this.

"To show that stock salesmen and buyers both miss the mark, two other lots of Poland Chinas in the same general test outsold the razorbacks 19 cents and 25 cents per hundred, but the latter outdressed the former fully as much as the large Poland Chinas outdressed the razorbacks. This discrimination in price is something to be reckoned with, but it is manifestly our duty as investigators to bring farmers, stock salesmen and packers, so far as we can, to a joint understanding of the actual relative value of different kinds of stock commonly dealt in. So I say this line of work is just begun."

A man in Professor Welborn's place should have but one thought in mind—to investigate, to experiment, to find the truth, and to declare it. Instead we find him adopting a theory and bending facts to sustain it. He juggles with figures to make a showing in his favor, and asserts that the scrubs in the feeding test put on flesh more economically than the high grade hogs. But that is obscuring the main point, which is this: Are scrubs more profitable feeders than high grade animals? Here are the plain facts:

Two lots of pigs were selected, six in each lot. Lot 1 was of the razor-

The Elusive Heel Fly

During the past several months readers of The Stockman-Journal have been more or less entertained by the discussion of the heel-fly and its habits. Since the last installment of the discussion appeared The Stockman-Journal has acquired no additional information on the subject except a statement from J. F. Treadwell of San Angelo, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who has promised to send in a consignment of flies as soon as he can catch them. He also makes the additionally interesting statement that in skinning beeves on which were "wolves," he noticed that the course of the larvae or grubs was always from below upward under the skin. He scouts the idea that the heel fly eggs hatch in the mouths of cattle and work their way back through the neck, and believes that if the eggs of the fly are taken from the heel by the cows, they are deposited on some other place on the hide by the cow in licking herself and that the grubs hatch and burrow under the skin wherever they happen to light.

President Callan of the Cattle Raisers' Association, who was up to the rate hearing, says that he still has his \$1,000 forfeit posted for anyone who can hatch other than a heel-fly from a "wolf" or "warble," and thus far he has had no takers.

A Letter From Canada.

The following interesting letter on the subject of heel-flies was received from Canada:

I see a good deal about the heel fly in your good paper, and as I know something about them I thought I would write, as I have been reading the Journal for thirty years. And as I

was raised in Collin county and was in Fort Worth when old Birdville was the county seat of Tarrant county. I have plowed with steers when I was a boy and seen many a heel fly. I always thought that the fly had a very sharp stinger, as an old poor steer or a cow would jump and run and kick all they were able. I am sure the fly deposits its eggs in the heel and it soon becomes a crawling worm and then crawls up between the hide and flesh to where it stops at the top of the back. Then they stay there until next heel fly time. By that time they are a rough brown looking worm which bursts like a locust and the heel fly comes out. Your old reader,

L. H. PRUITT.

Medicine Hat, Canada.

From Mr. Holstein.

The following letter has also been received from G. Wolf Holstein of Hamby, Texas, who has been a valued contributor to the heel fly discussion: Editor Stockman-Journal:

If you will bear with me once more I promise it shall be the last time I will seek to inflict myself upon your readers.

In my last letter I am made to say "The genus oestrus—gad flies—contains numerous species, hypoderma ovis, the one under discussion, which deposits its eggs in the nasal passages of the sheep, etc."

What I meant to say was "The genus oestrus—gad flies—contains numerous species, hypoderma, the one under discussion; ovis, which deposits its eggs in the nasal passages of the sheep, etc."

Again you change the name of the horse bot fly, gastrophilus equi, into gastro philus equi.

G. WOLF HOLSTEIN.

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

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

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

pound, a total of TEXAS, \$36.37. Average, per head, \$6.00.

That is the story in plain figures that any man can understand. There is yet more in favor of the well-bred hogs, as against the scrubs. Time is a factor in making up the amount in feeding operations. Well-bred stock require less time for maturing because they put on flesh more rapidly than the scrub. These six scrubs gained less than a pound per day, and the grades gained 1.5 pounds. The farmer feeding a large number for market, and hiring a man to care for them, would save the wages of his hired man two months every year by feeding quick maturing hogs and having them out of the way, marketed, and the money in his pocket, while the scrubs were still putting on flesh at the rate of less than a pound a day. And the charges for selling his light scrub hogs, per head, would be as much as for his heavier and higher priced grades.

Texas cannot put up with teaching that points backward. The scrub has had his day. Let him go, and forget him. It is hard enough to get Texas farmers interested in hog raising, even with teaching that points the way to profit.

* * * As we close this writing, our eye falls upon a paper lying on the desk, and we find staring us in the face in big type an article by a noted feeder, which is so timely and fitting that it deserves a place in this discussion. He is writing of cattle feeding, but what he says of steers is just as true as of the hog, and here it is: "The first point that suggests itself to the average man wherein the graded steer is superior to the scrub is that he will make more pounds of gain in weight on a given amount of feed. To the surprise of most people, this is not so. We know this statement always raises a vigorous dissent whenever made, almost anywhere in the South, but it is, all the same, a fact which has been pretty well established. Years ago when Sanborn of Missouri announced the results of feeding experiments in which the Ozark mountain scrub made as many pounds of gain in proportion to feed consumed as did well-bred Shorthorn steers, as great a protest arose as is still made against it in the South; but subsequent tests at the experiment stations of Ontario, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri and elsewhere have shown that Holsteins, Jerseys and other scrubs in beef production, will gain as many pounds in weight on a given quantity of feed as will beef-bred animals. If the well-bred beer steer gains in weight more rapidly than the scrub, which he will, it is because he eats more. The difference in this respect, however, is not great.

"We must therefore look further for the cause of the first-class beef steer's superiority over the scrub. Early maturity is an important point of superiority in a good beef animal, for it usually means cheaper cost of production. It has been found that it costs from 15 to 25 per cent less to produce beef in a steer that is finished at from fifteen to eighteen months than on one that is fed until three years old. Henry in his 'Feeds and Feeding' states that it costs about double the second year, and about three times as much the third year to produce a pound of beef as it does the first year of an animal's life. The gain per day is much more rapid and requires less feed per pound. One reason for this is that it requires nearly twice as much to keep a 1,000-pound

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steer alive without gain or loss as it does to maintain a 500-pound steer.

"These are facts, which apply to all animals, but which we have either not learned or have chosen to ignore. It is not unusual for us to keep hogs until they weigh 400 or 500 pounds, and the man who raised one of these large hogs is frequently found boasting of it, when it is rather to his discredit. It costs twice as much to put the last 200 pounds on that 500-pound hog as it would to have made 200 pounds of better pork in a younger and smaller animal.

"The chief point of superiority of the first-class beef animal over the scrub still remains to be state, and it is typical of the superiority for the definite of work. The first-class beef animal is superior to the scrub because, while he does not make any more pounds of gain on a certain given amount of feed, the gain he makes is worth more per pound."

OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE LAW

The state board of agriculture of Oklahoma has issued its new regulations, which, among other things, are intended to keep tuberculous cattle out of the state. The substance of these regulations is set forth in the following report from Guthrie:

Stock intended for dairy or breeding purposes, accompanied by a health certificate issued by a state or federal veterinarian in the state or origin, will be permitted to enter. The certificate must show the cattle to have undergone the tuberculosis test and to be free from other infectious and contagious disease. The regulations will not apply to cattle designated to slaughter pens in the state where regular inspection is maintained, or to cattle brought here for feeding or grazing purposes when the final destination is out of Oklahoma.

Cattle affected with the mange or itch cannot be brought into Oklahoma under the new order when from the

Panhandle of Texas north of the thirty-fifth parallel (Canyon City and Clarendon); from New Mexico, Colorado or that part of Kansas west of the ninety-ninth meridian, or from Cimarron, Texas, or Beaver county in Western Oklahoma.

The state quarantine line of last year, as well as the federal line, an officially adopted by the board, add to which are special lines to assist in cleaning counties and districts of the fever tick under the Ross act of the last legislature. Supplemental regulations are made permitting shipment of cattle to points north of the federal quarantine line after one day and three days' delay for inspection from the following sections: All of Greer county, that part of Jackson county west of the Orient railroad; Caddo county, north of the Mangun branch of the Rock Island; Cleveland county, north of the township line between townships 7 and 8; Nobx county, north of the Santa Fe railroad, and from three townships of Payne county, and from any part of Kay county east of the Arkansas river, or the Kaw Indian reservation. No cattle may be shipped into the following district during the cleaning work; north part of Kiowa county east part of Jackson county; south parts of Caddo and Cleveland counties, two municipal townships in northwestern part of Pottawatomie county and five townships in central and western Payne county.

The regulations are now effective

NEW STOCK PENS AT EMPORIA, KAN.

On account of a change in the location of the Santa Fe stock yard at Emporia, Kan., new stock pens and 2,000 feet of track will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$48,000.

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

Tick Free and Happy

An Oklahoma cattleman, this year for the first time, succeeded in getting his cattle into the native division of the yards at Kansas City and the incident prompts the Drovers' Telegram to burst into the following panegyric on the subject of tick eradication:

A shipper from Caddo county, Oklahoma, got in on the native side this year, for the first time in three years. While high prices have been paid this year for finished cattle in the Southern division, there is a natural inclination to look upon the native side with envy. The fact that stockmen who have been shipping to the quarantine division, and now can enter the native pens, are so delighted both with their privilege and the results of the sales there, rather suggests some other advantages than the mere absence of ticks, which in itself might be enough to inspire a purpose to get away from the Southern classification as soon as possible.

Caddo county is one of the districts in the provisional quarantine territory which has displayed an example worthy of emulation. The state sanitary board of Oklahoma, and the federal authorities, have been eager to do all they could for the whole state, but in a few places they have met with pronounced encouragement, and substantial support. In such instances the work of eradicating ticks has proceeded rapidly and effectively. The hindrance of stockmen who do not appreciate the benefits of a tick-free country has been overcome by the determined and sensible arguments of those stockmen who are in deadly earnest. An interesting feature of the presentation of the subject to the hesitant ones is that the real reasons for eliminating ticks was not the most useful in persuasion.

The fact that the state and federal authorities would show favors to tick-free districts that infected districts did not enjoy, prevailed, when the stockmen could not see that the tick was a present disadvantage, and a menace to the agricultural and live stock development of the state. In many states the argument has often been that officials must wait until the public is ready for the law; and this attitude may be proper when a proposed procedure has not been tested. But officials and private citizens are now so certain of the evil habits and hazards of Texas cattle fever ticks that there need be no hesitation now. The experience of Oklahoma, and some other states and parts of states is sufficient evidence that the eradication of ticks will be universally appreciated after it is effected.

But the chance to get on the native side at the Kansas City market is not the only immediate advantage that the tick-free districts of Oklahoma see. They can get in well-bred bulls, now, and breed up their cattle. Heretofore no particular effort has been made to improve the quality of stock, because the fine herd headers from the Northern farms could not, they believed, posture of imported bulls to vagabond ticks.

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safely be taken across the quarantine line.

Even the farmer who was careful of his own pastures and pens, and kept his own cattle tick free, could not feel justified in running the risk of ex-

The shipper who was in this week has been using for a year a bull taken down from north of the line, and he has successfully evaded the ticks. Other cattle raisers have seen what can be done, and they will also try to put better blood into their cattle. The fine prices on the quarantine side of the Kansas City market this year are sufficient evidence that good stock is raised and fed south of the line, but the real and pronounced improvement is not likely to be seen until a general movement of bulls and cows of pedigreed or high class breeding takes place.

The risk still exists, of course, even in the districts already cleaned; but the careful stockman, the stockman who knows he is careful, and recognizes all the dangers, even the most trivial, is not afraid to add fine stock to his herds. The experience of stockmen south of the provisional quarantine line, who will see their neighbors north of the line breeding up, and getting the best prices, is likely to result very soon in a marked stimulation for the anti-tick campaign. And the confidence of the stockmen who have worked with and been helped by the government inspector, and enjoyed the benefits of the careful control of the situation by the state sanitary commission, will inevitably spread.

A large part of the provisional quarantined area in Oklahoma will doubtless be effectually cleaned this year, for the campaign meets encouragement and active support in arithmetical progression. Soon the stockmen south of the line will be hungry for the freedom they will begin to envy, and they will beg for help. The number, and the proportion of stockmen who don't care whether they have ticks or not will dwindle, and the tick line will move almost as rapidly Southward as though itself an epidemic. The Texas cattle fever tick will be driven from pillar to post, from Oklahoma and Arkansas, and the Southeastern states, from Texas, plumb into the Gulf of Mexico, where the Texas fever germ will disappear from its system, and if it survives the enforced bath it will be classed among the harmless insects that are deplorable merely because they harr.

FAST FREIGHT LAW UPHELD.

The Nebraska railroads must run live stock trains a good deal faster than they do in Texas. The final judgment of the supreme court of that state is to uphold the state law putting a minimum limit of eighteen miles an hour on such trains going to market. We quote from the Omaha Journal-Stockman and decision of the court on the appeal of the railroads: The Nebraska supreme court holds constitutional the law of 1905 requiring railroads to carry live stock at not less than eighteen miles an hour on main lines and twelve miles an hour on branch lines between the initial point of receiving to the point of feeding or destination.

A judgment of \$1,640 in favor of Wilbur L. Friend against the Burlington railroad for delay in live stock shipment is affirmed by the court, providing the plaintiff files a remittitur of

\$240 in thirty days, each to pay his own costs.

The shipments in question were from August, September and October, 1905. The delays complained of were from one to fifty-one hours. The penalty provided in the law is \$10 per hour per car for each hour consumed beyond the time limit, even if no damages are caused by the delay.

The judgment for \$240 ordered remitted was for delay in shipping one car from Burwell to South Omaha, the delay being caused by stopping and feeding at Lincoln. If the shipment had continued without delay the stock would have arrived at South Omaha Sunday. Deducing the delay at Lincoln, there was delay of only one hour on the shipment. The court gives the railroad company the benefit of the statute relating to the running of trains on Sunday. The defendant, having been given the benefit for this defense, it is unnecessary to determine whether the statute precluded any other defense.

The legislature may provide in general law that a shipper of live stock may recover liquidated damages from a public carrier. The constitution does not prohibit the legislature from increasing the common law liabilities of common carriers, and courts will not declare the statutes void on complaint of a carrier because in some hypothetical case the law if applied might work a hardship.

The statute does not interfere with or regulate interstate commerce. Where a delay occasioned by unloading stock to feed, water and rest, and to have continued the shipment probably would have compelled the carrier to operate its trains on Sunday and have resulted in the delivery of live stock on the Sabbath, a judgment based on said count will be reversed.

The court holds the statute does not contravene the constitution of the state and that it is not repugnant to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The statute is complete in itself and although it may conflict somewhat with other sections of the statutes will not for that reason be held void, as the carrier act must yield to the latter.

RANCH SALE REPORTED.

COTULLA, Texas.—M. T. Davis, Sr., has resigned as inspector at this point for the Cattle Raisers' association and J. W. English of this place has been appointed to fill the place made vacant by his resignation.

It is reported that Naylor & Jones have sold a half interest in their ranch of 135,000 acres in La Salle and McMullen counties to Fowler & Fowler of San Antonio and that the ranch will be cut up and sold to settlers.

MENARD COUNTY RANCH SALE

BRADY, Texas.—J. E. White of this place bought the White & Littlefield ranch in Menard county, containing 33,000 acres, the deal being closed Tuesday. The terms are private, but it is understood that the consideration was about \$150,000. The ranch belonged to J. W. White of Mason and G. W. Littlefield of Austin, and is said to be a very valuable property.

SELLS RANCH FOR \$45,000.

PIERRE, S. D.—Another of the old time cattle raisers west of the Missouri has given way to settlement and closed out all his interests in that line, in the sale of the interests of T. Paradis. Mr. Paradis has been a resident of Dakota since the earliest days of

settlement in the southeast corner of the territory, and when settlers in that portion began to crowd he came to Fort Pierre, and later went out on to Cheyenne river. The interests were taken by Paul Flemming of Huron, who takes the ranch and live stock holdings at a price of \$45,000.

PACKERS PAY ARKANSAS PENALTY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Attorney General Norwood and attorneys for the Hammond Packing company and other big concerns have compromised for \$25,000 the suits brought by the state against those companies under the anti-trust law, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. The \$25,000 was paid in cash to the state treasury today. The state agreed to \$25,000 rather than fight the companies through extended litigation.

Attorney General Norwood stated that as far as he knows the \$25,000 settlement is the largest cash settlement ever received by any state from packing companies as the result of litigation.

ARIZONA CATTLE MOVEMENT HEAVY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Before the last of the month it is estimated that fully 20,000 head of cattle will have been moved out of Arizona over the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. The former road has already carried out a total of 15,000 head from New Mexico and Arizona together. Of the total about 8,000 will have been shipped out of Tucson. The prices paid in Arizona this season were \$15, \$18 and \$22 for one, two and three-year-olds, the bulk being of the \$22 class. As Colton is the only feeding point between Tucson and Bakersfield all stock trains out of Tucson since May 1 have been handled under rush orders.

TEXAS CATTLE ON INDIAN RESERVES.

PIERRE, S. D.—Last week 16,000 head of young cattle were unloaded at Le Beau and taken to pastures on the Cheyenne River Indian reservation. Most of the shipments were of Texas cattle, which are being brought to the Northern ranges to finish for the market, and they were branded and dipped at Le Beau before being crossed to the west side of the river. For the spring, over 25,000 head of cattle have been unloaded and crossed at Le Beau.

NO FOURTH OF JULY HOLIDAY.

Announcement is made that, as the Fourth of July falls on Sunday this year, it will not affect business at the stock yards. Neither Saturday, July 3, or Monday, July 5, will be observed, and shippers can send their stock to market on those days without finding the market closed.

NORTHWEST RANGE LATE.

Late advices from the northwestern range show that the season is still backward in Montana, but that Wyoming grass cattle are doing well, early shipments from that range being scheduled for next month. South Dakota cattle are coming along rapidly, grass having had a wonderful growth during the past ten days, but the heavy movement from that quarter will not set in until September.

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Sheep and Goat Notes

BRADY WOOL RECEIPTS.

BRADY, Texas.—Wool receipts to date are about 400,000 pounds, with several clips to hear from.

BIG GAIN IN LAMBS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The Roy Live Stock company, in Mora county, reports a gain of 90 per cent in lambs; Matias Casados of the same section 90 per cent, and Ignacio Maestas 95 per cent.

90,000-POUND WOOL CLIP.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Policarpio Armijo of Bernalillo county has returned from his ranches on the Rio Puerco. He reports 50 per cent of lambs saved and has from this spring's clip 90,000 pounds of wool, which will be taken to Albuquerque to be disposed of.

OREGON SHEEPMEN HOLDING BACK.

C. H. Brown of Huntington, Ore., told the Omaha Journal-Stockman last week that Oregon sheepmen do not intend to market very many range muttons this summer. "The price of wool is too high and the future of the wool market looks too bright," he said.

SHEEP SUPPLY SMALLER.

The Drovers' Journal is authority for the statement that there are 7,880,876 fewer sheep in the United States than in 1903, 2,186,731 fewer beef-producing cattle than in 1906, and 1,937,000 fewer hogs than in 1907. The present condition of the meat industry indicates a decreased supply of meat animals.

SCOURING WOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE.

The Albuquerque, N. M., wool scouring mills are now in the middle of the rush season and the big plant is running night and day with the prospect that the double shift will be continued for some time to come.

President James Wilkinson says they will have 5,000,000 pounds or more this season.

WOOL MARKET SLACKENS.

A slacker tone is reported in the Boston wool market, with Texas fine twelve months' quoted at 70@72c and six to eight months' at 63@65c. The Western clip has been pretty generally cleaned up. A disposition is apparent in many sections to hold sheep back from market on account of the high wool prices and wait for a second clip. This may have its effect on the price of mutton.

SHEEP RUSTLERS BUSY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 14.—Sheep rustlers are getting in their work to an alarming extent in New Mexico. The reports sent in from the various sheep raising districts are to be relied upon. Several thousand head, all told, are said to be missing from the flocks of the raisers in the Capitan mountains.

In Lincoln county Corn Brothers recently lost 1,500 head, recovering only a few of them, and various other raisers in that section are reported to have been sufferers. The Luna sheep ranches have in turn been visited by the rustlers and the flock at Chaperito has been known to have been tampered with. One man in the eastern part of Lincoln county tracked

his woolly herd into the mountains, finding where several dozen had been slaughtered on the way. In spite of this fact the authorities are after the rustlers, but no arrests have as yet been made.

SHEEP WAR ENDED.

What looks like an end to the warfare of the cattlemen against the sheepmen of Wyoming seems to have been reached by the settlement agreed upon between them, says the Denver Republican.

By this agreement the cattlemen pledge themselves to refrain from future raids upon sheep camps and the wholesale destruction of property which attends such raids. Certain valuable range heretofore in dispute had been left to the sheepmen. All of which shows that the sheepmen have gained a great victory, which in all probability will leave them in the future in peace.

The cattlemen have done well to enter into the agreement, for the development of any industry legitimate in itself, cannot be prevented by lawlessness. Insofar as conditions favor the sheep business rather than cattle growing, the former will prevail, however great the opposition may be. Common sense suggests that the cattlemen should recognize this and adapt themselves to the new conditions with as good a grace as possible.

SHEEPMEN'S PARENTS HONORED.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Mrs. L. Bacharach, the mother of Ike and Simon Bacharach of this city, died in Germany last month two days before she and her aged husband, who survives her, would have celebrated their golden wedding. A solid gold medal has already been received from Emperor III of German and king of Prussia, accompanied with his autograph, in recognition of the anniversary. Simon Bacharach is the well known sheep grower of Chaperito, near Las Vegas.

A GOOD FLOCK.

There is no better way to get a first-class flock than by always keeping the best ewe lambs and breeding to a ram of quality. In the course of a few years the best sheep in the flock will be of very noticeable quality, while the best have been sold off each year. Many a man has taken even the scrub varieties of sheep and by using a pure-bred ram and keeping the best from his progeny has in a few years built up a flock of virtually pure-bred sheep. It is only in the sections of country where little attention is paid to sheep breeding that men would think of letting go of the best ewes for any reasonable price. In localities where the breeding of sheep has been successfully followed from generation to generation the best are always kept and are regarded as not being for sale. Under such conditions the buyer feels satisfied to take what he can get, knowing that it must from the very circumstances of the case be of high quality.

PUEBLO MOVEMENT HEAVY.

The live stock business handled by the Santa Fe in and out of Pueblo during the last thirty days exceeded that of any similar period for the past five years.

Grazing Decision Important

It is well known to the world at large that the wool industry is the leading industry of New Mexico, and one upon which a very large portion of its people—probably a majority of them—depend for a livelihood. But it is not so generally known that the withdrawal of such a large per cent of its best range area, under the numerous government reservations, has worked very serious injury to the leading interests of that territory—though their own people know it only too well. And they know, too, that whatever injures the territory necessarily injures all other industries, because, as Shylock puts it, "You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house."

Hence every citizen of New Mexico, no matter what line of industry he may be engaged in, has reason to rejoice in the fact that this embargo upon the interests of New Mexico is about to be lifted. In the case of the government against Pierre Brumand and P. J. Carajous, for grazing sheep in a forest reserve without permission, Federal Judge Wellborn of California held that they committed no violation of any law found in the statute books; and the indictments brought against the two defendants were therefore nullified by the court. This finding affects all stockmen who graze their herds on forest reservations without the government's permission, since this is not a criminal offense.

Judge Wellborn holds in effect that a portion of an act of congress delegating certain powers to the department of the interior, is void.

Though the control and supervision of forest reserves was later transferred from the secretary of the interior to the secretary of agriculture, the same ruling holds good. In 1906 the secretary of agriculture promulgated the following regulation: "All persons must secure permits before grazing stock in forest reserves, except where a few head are in actual use by prospectors, campers and travelers. Milch or work animals not exceeding six head owned by a bona fide settler residing in or near a forest reserve require no permit. The defendants admitted that they had grazed their sheep in the Sierra forest reserve, but claimed that the act of congress, so far as it relates to any penalty for a violation of the rules and regulations thereafter to be made by the department, is void. The ground for this allegation was "that the act does not define the acts to be punished and because it attempts a delegation of legislative power to an administrative official."

It is stated that the United States supreme court has often declared that there can be no crime against the United States except where a forbidden act is defined and penalized by statute. It is held to be sound doctrine that the legislative authority must first make an act a crime, by affixing the punishment and declaring the court that shall have jurisdiction of the offense.

"There can be no pretense that congress has defined as a crime the act for which the defendants are here indicted," states the court. The statute itself does not forbid or make any reference whatever to sheep grazing, nor in the remotest degree suggest that congress even had it in mind.

According to the government's own theory, it did not become a crime until nine years after the passage of the statute, which the government's attorneys claimed made it criminal, and then only because of the promulgation of an administrative rule which it contravenes. The mere statement of the theory apparently condemns it.

"I have no hesitancy in holding that the statute, insofar as it affixes a punishment to the infraction of executive rules and regulations to be thereafter promulgated, is incomplete and wholly inadequate to form the basis of a criminal prosecution.

It is stated that there is no controversy over the validity of any part of the act of congress in question, except the provision indicated. Reference is made to an authority which sets forth that executive rules are not laws and that nothing but a law can define or create a crime. Judge Wellborn adds that the rule confining the making of laws to congress is elementary. "The statute does not define the grazing of stock without permission to be a crime," says the court, but declares that whatever the secretary of the interior (or agriculture) may thereafter prohibit shall be a misdemeanor.

Thus it will be seen that the very essence of the alleged crime, namely, what act constitutes it, is not fixed by congress, but is confided to the discretion of an administrative officer.

"It is held to be fundamental law that the citizen has the right to rely upon the statutes of the United States for the ascertainment of acts which constitute the offense. A citizen desiring to obey the law would search in vain to find that grazing sheep upon a forest reserve without the permission of the secretary of agriculture is a criminal offense."

In the judgment of the court, the act does not prohibit grazing of sheep in forest reservations, and there is no statute which prohibits it. It is held to be a fatal defect of the act, to delegate unlimited powers to the secretary of the interior or to any government officials.

The act states that the secretary shall make provision for the protection of the reserves and allows him to make rules to prevent depredations and losses, but apparently is defective in neglecting to supply a clause setting forth punishment for the violation of the regulations.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS HARD.

In an effort to stamp out tuberculosis at the state hospital at Independence, Iowa, cows will not be kept there for some time. Chairman John Cownie has decided to plow up every foot of the land where the cattle have been running, and expose it to the sun for the rest of the summer before an attempt is made to keep cattle at the hospital. An attempt will be made to get a healthy milk supply near Independence, and if this is not possible condensed milk will be used. Mr. Cownie returned from the slaughter of fifty remaining cattle of the Independence herd today, bringing with him samples from four of the animals slaughtered, showing the different growth of the disease. The examination of meats, at Cedar Rapids, was rigid, three of the state veterinarians being present, as well as the inspector of the government.

SAN ANTONIO PICKINGS

(From the San Antonio Express.)
 Felix M. Shaw has gone to Uvalde, where he will be a guest of W. G. Johnson for several weeks. Mr. Johnson spent several days here last week and Felix, who has had a longing for some time to go out and look over his mother's possessions in Uvalde and Dimmit counties, accepted his invitation to go out and look around for a few weeks, and they took their departure Saturday afternoon. Felix has been a hardy son of the plains ever since he was born, about five years ago, but he has had to live in town all the time, but he has probably broke more stock horses and stubbed his toe oftener than any other boy in Texas. He bought him a broad-brimmed straw hat, a nickel's worth of stick candy and expects to come back with a good tan on him and a correct tally of the cattle and the exact number of acres of land owned by his mother, with a firm determination to trade her out of it all by year after next.

Forest Clark of Alice spent the day here on his way home from Fort Worth. He did not have anything on the market for he was too wise for that after watching the trend of events for the past week. "The range country west and southwest of Fort Worth is still dry," said he, "and as a result there is nothing doing in the stocker trade. The best steers have been corned liberally this week and the story of the trade in the unfinished stuff is a very, very sad one, the details of which I prefer not to discuss." Then he took out his handkerchief, wiped away the tears and sweat coursing down his cheek and went back to see how the domino game was progressing. He denies the report that he is thinking about buying him a palatial residence in San Antonio and moving up. "That was a

WONT MIX.

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The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you will feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.

"I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin.

"My home cares were very heavy, for beside a large family of my own I have also to look out for an aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down.

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on Grape-Nuts food and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing.

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was again myself. Since then I have gained twelve pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts."

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wicked story," said he, "concocted by John Kokernot and Bud Moore. The fact that Alice has gone for local option doesn't make it necessary for me to move, although I'll acknowledge that San Antonio is the finest place in Texas—except Alice."

Dave McCormick, who for the past two years or more has been manager of the Riverside Cattle company's ranch just across the Rio Grande below El Paso, is back in the city, having completed his contract with the company. As he knows more about the cattle business than a good long line of them who might be named, it is quite probable that he will be breaking into another corral before a great while. Mr. McCormick has a new theory as to the cause of "lumpy jaw" in cattle, and gives it as his opinion, based on his observation while of the Chihuahua ranch, that the cattle get broken pieces of bone between their jaw teth, which results in an abscess forming. "The cattle on this particular ranch," said he yesterday, are great bone eaters, and it is probably a habit acquired before the stockmen began supplying them with salt. There has been plenty of salt before them of late years, but they still cling to the bones." Stockmen generally realize that bone eating is not a profitable diversion for cattle, and in the event of losses by drouth or other causes, burn the bones as a rule. Mr. McCormick's theory may induce some of the careless ones to exercise the same precautions.

Frank Rhea, who has spent the greater part of the past week looking after shipments between here and Fort Worth, is back from the latter place. He has been trying to assist the feeders get their cattle into market before they got bumped too hard, but he admits that he had a hard time holding the buying interests in line until his friends cashed in at the top figures.

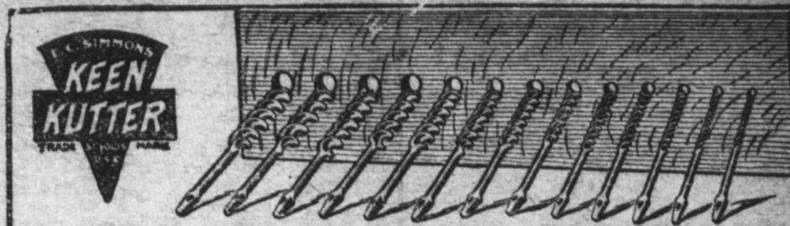
The feed lots at Taylor are now clear of cattle and the Express' information from there is to the effect that the stockmen and feeders are now planning for their usual outing and are casting about for the most desirable point at which to spend the summer along with their money. San Antonio has always been a cattleman's paradise, and if the Taylor contingent will come down she will make a special effort to please, specially since she knows they have money in every pocket.

George Houston reports a rather heavy mortality among the deer on his ranch this season. "The disease is not black tongue," said he yesterday. "Twelve head have so far been found dead and I am inclined to believe that they are eating some plant which proves poisonous when they drink water, as the dead ones here have been found near the drinking places. It is not a trouble which affects cattle, as they are healthy and in good fix, while the deer are poor."

AD SAN TONE UICKINGS

Gus Arnim of Sabinal is in on business and he is not at all averse to having questions propounded to him about range conditions out that way. It is "no trouble to answer questions" as long as the rains continue.

Billy Blocker reached the city haying taken a week or two off from



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Colonel Walter R. Kohr, President.

the Piedras Blanca ranch in Coahuila to visit the home folks. He says that good rains fell on the ranch just before he left there and that this was the only thing needed to insure a prosperous year for the cattle industry.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

An English farmer was haled into court and fined a penny, by the Norwich county court in England last week upon conviction on the charge of permitting his cattle to stray on the highway. In imposing the severe sentence the court admitted it did not know it was illegal to allow cattle to feed on the roadside and he did not suppose the farmer knew. To be consistent the court should have imposed a fine on itself, or at least paid the farmer's. It is too much to expect the judge to resign.

There is no need for comment on how a similar incident would have turned out in the average American court.

KANSAS SCABIES QUARANTINE.

J. H. Mercer, Kansas' state live stock commissioner, says he expects, within a year or eighteen months, to remove the quarantine from all of the western counties where he is now guarding against scabies. He has already removed the quarantine from Sheridan, Thomas and Trego counties, and has recommended to the government inspector at Kansas City that the government make the same removal. There are now about thirty counties in western Kansas under quarantine. The department is hedging in the infected district and by taking off a county here and there expects to wipe out the whole district within a year and a half at the outside.

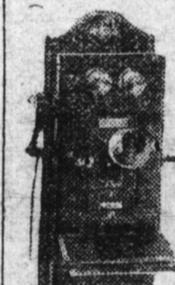
"It is a bad thing for the stockmen in that district," says Mr. Mercer. "They can't move their cattle without an inspection or without sending them to market as 'exposed cattle.' When sent to market as 'exposed' cattle they bring a low price on the market. It is not always possible to send an inspector when cattle are to be moved and frequently good cattle are sold on

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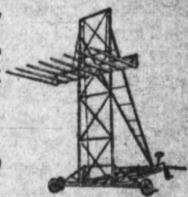
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the markets for a low price because of it. Mr. Mercer says he does not believe it will be long before there will be no infected district in the entire state of Kansas. That is what his department is striving for.

ALLEGED RUSTLER GIVES BOND.

A Saratoga, Wyo, ranchman reports that Frank Warnock is at liberty in Saratoga under a \$500 bond pending the calling in the district court of a charge of cattle stealing, to which he is the defendant.

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

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

Published every Wednesday at Eighth and Throckmorton Sts., Fort Worth.

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GRASS MOVEMENT OVER.

The movement of Texas grassers to market is practically over for the present and the bulk of cattle receipts now coming to Fort Worth are going out of the state is composed of combination cake and grass or straight fed stuff.

Five thousand head of cattle from the Texas feed lots were dumped into Chicago last week and helped their share towards creating a lower price level. Steers from the neighboring feed lots of Parker, Montague, Wise and other counties have been coming into Fort Worth and getting fairly satisfactory prices. The movement of a few grassers from Oklahoma and Kansas to Northern markets is reported, but the stuff was said to be very "green," and not in much demand.

Meantime scattered rains continue in the state and the range looks 100 per cent better than it did a few weeks ago. I. H. Burney, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, returned Friday from El Paso and reported good rains as far west as Sierra Blanca and rain standing in pools in the road at Midland, Big Springs and Colorado City. The same rain is reported to have extended as far west as El Paso, giving the county of that name its first rain since last summer. Texas cattlemen have come through the spring in fair shape, as a rule, but many saw an uncomfortable shrinking of profits as a result of having to move to Northern pastures sooner than they had anticipated.

The average cowman is an uncomplaining citizen and there was no general complaint about conditions even at their worst period, when cattle were dying steadily and profits were disappearing into hides. But now that the rains have come in the west the cowman breathes easier and has resumed a more cheerful demeanor than he had during April and the early part of May.

EXPENSES SHOULD BE PAID.

There is a bad system in effect among the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas whereby all members of the executive committee pay their own expenses when attending the general meetings of the association. The members, perhaps, do not object to paying their own expenses, but will perhaps realize when the subject is mentioned that the practice will bar many of the members who are small cattlemen so far as their holdings are concerned, but who are giants in intellect from serving on the executive committee, as it will cost them the price of about

eight 3-year-old steers at a low estimate to attend the four meetings. If it is necessary the membership of the committee might be reduced, but the expenses should be borne by the association. This is just a thought that came to The Stockman-Journal as the members who have in the past served so efficiently and footed their own bills will in time want the new members who are coming in at a very satisfactory rate to submit to the harness. Most of the old guard has been riding lines for the last quarter of a century, and when they get ready to quit it will be useless to ask them to serve longer.

This system would not be in vogue now had any member of the executive committee felt called upon to introduce a resolution to this effect, but they are not built that way and the suggestion should come from the membership as a spontaneous endorsement of placing all members on an equal footing.

HOG SUPPLY SMALLER.

Is the supply of hogs in the country actually smaller or are breeders merely holding back waiting \$9 figures? The answer seems to be that the hogs are not in the country.

Receipts of live stock at the six principal western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City during the first five months of 1909 show a heavy decrease only in hogs. Cattle receipts aggregate 3,151,285, or 77,212 less than in 1908. The hog run totaled 8,475,048, or 1,192,683 less than last year, and the sheep run 3,254,465; a decrease of only 7,386 head. All markets showed decrease in hogs. May receipts at the same points showed an increase of 69,647 cattle over the same period of last year, but decreases of 247,767 hogs and 125,640 sheep. The May supply of cattle was much heavier than last year at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, owing to liquidation by feeders west of the Missouri river.

A meat inspector at the National Stock yards has, according to a dispatch from Washington, resigned from the service and written Secretary Wilson to the effect that all the government officials at that market have been bought up by the packers and that the packers are getting today 70 to 80 per cent of what ought to be condemned and destroyed. That inspector, it is stated, has had seventeen months' experience as an inspector and whether he knows much or is guessing at some of it. Secretary Wilson has acted unwisely for once at least in giving out the contents of his letter before he makes an investigation of his charges. Talk is cheap and it might be noted that men who are prepared to pay a judgment for damages are more careful about their utterances than the man who wants a little notoriety in the newspapers. It is to be hoped that St. Louis will make the inspector substantiate his charge or a knowledge that he lied.

Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, made some startling statements in an address before the international dairy congress held recently in Budapest. Mr. Straus has been fighting tuberculosis for eighteen years and does not pose as an alarmist, yet he realizes the grave situation which confronts both the dairy interests and the human race in the insufficient attention given this most im-

portant subject. He attributes the increased spread of the disease to the white peril of tuberculosis milk and says: "Tubercular cows bear healthy calves and straightway infect them with disease through the milk that they give to their young, and when the calves are weaned these diseased cows supply the germs of the white plague to the human beings who use their milk." This he, apparently with much justification, claims is inviting the termination of the dairy industry and of the human race, for he says the disease is still increasing rapidly. The application of the tuberculin test for detecting the diseased animals and the Bang method of segregating the diseased cows and using only those that are healthy or only slightly diseased to bear calves will save the dairy herds. And the pasteurization of all milk that does not come from tuberculin-tested cows will save the babies. These suggestions are well worth preserving.

Readers of the Texas Stockman-Journal will please not send in any inquiries in regard to the market for next week, for they will not be answered. This is about the season of the year for the annual jolt for shippers, and it appears to be showing up as called for, about half way down the program. The Eastern trade is not opening up as actively as the prosperity makers predicted two months ago, and Chicago has set the pace by trimming prices down about \$1 per hundred during the last thirty days. The only fat grass cattle that will be marketed during the next thirty days will come from Oklahoma, but shippers should not get the impression that anything short of well finished stuff will be profitable to them. The Fort Worth market is still strong on calves and hogs, but it is going to take a long string of argument to convince the packer that the shipper will not be grateful for any kind of an old price on half-finished cattle.

The accommodation business among Montana shippers who for several years have been gathering the cattle of other stockmen found on their range and shipping them to market for the owner's account seems to have gone to seed and the North Montana Round-Up association has asked the board of live stock commissioners to put a stop to it. The original agreement between the cattle raisers was that they would pay a commission to the cattlemen making the shipments, but the greed for gold, so the round-up association say has resulted in too many young and immature steers being sent to market in order to collect the commission. Montana is an open range country and the question now is whether the owner of a young steer that has wandered forty or fifty miles from his range will ever get it back there except at heavy expenses to the owner. The cattleman most always has something to keep him jumping sideways it seems.

The Kansas City and St. Joseph papers have a busy time sympathizing with shippers who sell their stuff in St. Joseph when they should have gone to Kansas City, and vice versa. It is tough on a shipper to use his name as one of the unfortunates who hit a bad market. As The Stockman-Journal has intimated on several occasions aforesaid the man who wants to get all his cattle are worth at any and all times, and thereby save

himself the humiliation of having the papers come out and tell how much he lost by not shipping to the other place will do well to see that his cattle are billed to Fort Worth. If he should happen to get in on a bad day here there is no market paper in these parts that glories in human misery—but he will not happen to get in on a bad day if he comes to Fort Worth. True, some days are higher than others, but all are pleasant.

A fight between a bull and a lion is scheduled to be pulled off in Havana if the promoters can secure the consent of the Band of Mercy. A bull fight took place in Madrid lately to raise funds with which to prosecute the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is time now for the pacificators to announce that they will have universal peace, even if they are compelled to fight for it.

SOME ROUND-UP TALK.

Somewhat to the surprise of the "talent" and contrary to general expectations, the hog market has acquired a boom streak which threatens to make new history in porkdom, remarks the Chicago Live Stock World. Just what is back of this inflation is hard to figure out, only it is apparent that somebody is boosting the provision trade and lard is trying to climb to the top of the hill. Under the circumstances packers seem to be eager to get hogs that can be manufactured into a good-sized chunk of lard, and this is causing the big hogs to advance faster than the light weights.

* * *

The Roysse City News moved around into the shade again and said: The East may tell of their sandy soil and the fabulous wealth obtained by truck farming, also of their virgin forests of long leaf yellow pine; South Texas may should her praises for her semi-tropical climate and her oil geysers; the West Texas "Gushers" may open up and tell of the untold advantages of the West, and the untold fortunes awaiting the taking; but in the slang of the street urchin, when they beat North Texas for a sure crop, "they are goin' some."

* * *

"As to the amount of pasturage or the number of hogs alfalfa will carry per acre without injury to the crop, the estimates given farmers vary considerably, depending on the kind of soil, the fertility of the land, and the size of the hogs pastured," said Mr. Coburn, who loves to discuss hogs generally and hogs in Kansas particularly. "The following, however, is a safe estimate as given by conservative men who have had much experience. River valley and creek bottom land well set in alfalfa will carry from fifteen to twenty head per acre of fifty to 125-pound hogs. Upland of fair average fertility will support from eight to ten head of the same kind of hogs. There are fields that have supported twenty-five head per acre through the season for a number of years and are still in good condition, and there are other fields that will not furnish pasture for more than five head per acre; but these are extremes. When a field is only used for pasture it is better to divide it into several lots and move the hogs from one to the other as occasion requires.

HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL

I have had a rather hard time deciding on the winners of the contest on this page, which closed last week. So many practical letters have been received that I have not limited the successful winners to the original announcements that two prizes, \$1.00 and 50 cents, would be awarded to the two best letters received:

- Mrs. H. R. Mulligan, Llano, Tex. \$1.00
- Mattie Sellers, Floresville. 50
- Westminster local. 50

I have decided that Mrs. H. D. Mulligan, Llano, Texas, is entitled to the first prize of \$1.00, and I shall send 50 cents each to the following ladies who have all sent in very good letters. I also consider the following contributors worthy of something more than special mention, and the editor of the paper has allowed me to extend their subscriptions to the following for three months: Mrs. Maggie Blacklock, Fairy, Texas; Aletha Witt, Rule, Texas; Mrs. Grace Rhodes, Junction City, Ark.

I have quite a number of contributions that came in after the close of the last contest and I shall enter them in the next contests, which I am commencing at once. All letters that have not appeared will be considered by the writers as entered in these contests.

The Coming Contests.

I am going to make a little change

in the plan this time. We are going to have this time weekly contests. I am going to give for the two best letters each week one prize each of 50 cents every week for the first and to the second best an extension of three months on the subscription of the contributor. If the contributor is not a regular subscriber her name will be entered on our subscription books for three months.

So don't forget, my friends, I shall award two prizes each week to the two best letters received. If you want to write something besides recipes or household hints, anything that is of interest to women on the farm will do just as well. If you want to write about your children, your work, how you help on the farm, how you make a little money on the side, any of these things will make good subjects. Just write me a good old-fashioned letter and it will have just as good a chance to win as any other.

Quite a good many of my correspondents forget to sign their names. Last week I printed a good letter from one of my friends who said her husband was a member of Westminster local. I want to add her name to the prize winners, and ask that she send me her name. Her letter was printed last week.

AUNT RACHEL.



Spring Dresses.

Style and durability blossom into beauty and economy in Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids—the cotton dress goods with perfectly fast colors. These calicoes have been the standard of the United States for over 65 years. Some with a new silk finish.

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

Dear Aunt Rachel:

As my other recipes escaped the waste basket will try to write again. Hillsboro, Texas.

Recipe for light corn bread: Make mush at night, soak one yeast cake. Make the mush real stiff. When the mush is cool mix the yeast cake in with the mush; let this stand over night. In the morning add two tablespoonfuls of butter, a little salt, a tablespoonful of sugar; make stiff with flour; let rise twice before baking. When it rises the second time make out in rolls, grease the rolls; let them rise and bake in a moderate oven.

Preserved Plums.

Wipe each plum carefully and pick them with a fork. Weigh them and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar in a preserving kettle and add a teacupful of water to each pound of it. When cooked down to a thick syrup lay in the plums and boil gently until tender; take out the fruit carefully, so as not to break it; lay them out to cool while you boil the syrup thick; place plums in jars; fill to overflowing with the syrup and seal while hot.

Grape Jam.

Pulp and seed Concord grapes; add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of grapes; put pulp and juice in kettle and bring slowly to a boil; then cook, stirring often, for three-quarters of an hour; then add the sugar and cook for fifteen minutes more; turn into glasses and seal.

Sweet Pickled Peaches.

Peel white firm peaches; weigh them and allow a half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; put sugar and peaches in a preserving kettle and bring slowly to a boil; allow a pint of vinegar to six pounds of fruit and put into vinegar a bag containing a tablespoonful each of cinamon and cloves, and mace; pour the vinegar over the peaches and syrup and cook for five minutes; remove the peaches; put them out to cool while you boil the syrup until thick; place peaches in jar and fill with the boiling syrup; seal at once.

Make bloomers of black sateen for your little daughter to play in. They save so much washing and look much more neat than white skirts unless the skirts are laundered or changed every day.



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HOTEL DEL PRADO

EDWARD R. BRADLEY,
Proprietor

H. H. McLEAN,
Manager

CHICAGO, ILL.



Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Last week	9,900	7,825	11,900	6,300
Preceding wk.	14,538	3,887	13,732	3,093
Year ago	23,317	5,496	12,351	8,061

The General Market.

Light receipts of cattle on the local market last week, following the preceding week's slump in prices, proved beneficial to values, although the market has retained a sluggish tone on beef steers and demand has been pretty well met. Calf receipts were the largest of the year and the market declined sharply, though closing on a considerably better basis than Tuesday, the low day of the week. The hog market again came strongly into the limelight by the scoring of the highest prices ever paid at this point, a \$7.75 top being scored on Friday on mixed Panhandlers of around 220 pounds, and \$7.90 being quotable at the close for choice heavies. Sheep and lambs closed slow and lower.

Beef Steers.

By virtue of comparatively light receipts on the local market and moderate to light supplies at Northern points, the market on beef steers showed some improvement over the preceding week's mean closing, most grades showing an advance of 10c to 15c over Friday, the low day of the previous week. The advance was not easily scored, however, and the general tone of the trade was not good, nor such as to warrant liberal marketings, Eastern dressed beef markets not having fully recovered from their recent congested condition. The best of the cake-fed cattle offered have sold at \$5.30 to \$5.40, 1,400-pound Hood county caked beeves, fat but plain, selling Thursday at the latter price and several shipments of strictly good to choice bred 1,050 to 1,150-pound caked cattle reaching \$5.30 to \$5.35. A very good class of 1,000 to 1,100-pound fed steers have sold from \$4.75 to \$5.15, and good killers of such weights from \$4.60 to \$4.80. Bulk of the medium 900 to 1,050-pound fed steers go from \$4.00 to

\$4.40, decent to medium kinds of like weight from \$3.50 to \$4.15, and common and inferior light, thin steers for slaughter from \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders.

The trade in stock and feeding cattle circles has been on a stronger price basis on the desirable stock steers with some spots in the market showing a 10c to 15c advance. The strength was made possible only by reason of light supplies, the demand being comparatively limited by reason of the continued need of rain in many sections. The trade has been practically confined to 3-year-old and under stock, good yearlings and twos being in the best request. Low grade sorts continue hard to sell at previous week's prices and practically no call has developed for feeder kinds though the season is about at hand when cake feeders should begin to take active interest in such grades, and possibly prevent killers from hammering the light and medium fleshed sorts down to a much lower level, an advantage that doubtless would be seized upon should receipts of such sorts expand materially. Stock cows and heifers sold in a slightly better notch than the preceding week.

Butcher Stock.

The cow market has had a better tone than the previous week and a light week's supply sold on a gradually strengthening price basis, good butcher grades closing the week 10c to 20c higher than at the preceding week's wind-up. Canner and stock cows show some strength, but the medium grades are a little higher. Few good fat cows are coming and only odd head have sold above \$3.75, though \$4.25 to \$4.50 has been paid for a few odd head of a choice beefy type. Good butcher grades in carload lots have sold from around \$3.35 to \$3.60, fair to medium killers from \$2.70 to \$3.20, canners and stock cows largely from \$2.00 to \$2.40, and the old hat rack kinds down around \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fat bulls have been very scarce and have sold readily at steady prices. Common thin and half-fat kinds have been dull and slow to lower.

Calves.

Following a bad break in Eastern veal markets late the preceding week, the calf trade opened Monday slow to lower on a liberal supply and showed a further loss on another liberal supply the following day. Tuesday's sales of the better grades of vealers ruled 60c to 75c, mostly 75c lower than the close of the preceding week, while the medium kinds were largely 75c to \$1.00 lower. On Wednesday the market recovered nearly 25 of the loss, and some advance since leaves prices mostly 50c under the preceding week. Good to choice light vealers are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50, as compared with \$5.50 to \$6.00 the preceding week. Heavy calves (260 to 300 pounds) show hardly so much loss, though few are saleable above \$3.75 and stock calves and yearlings are holding the preceding week's prices.

Hogs.

A sharp advance of 30c to 35c tacked on hog values during the first three days of last week, and taking into consideration the lofty altitude of the market at the preceding week's closing, is going some and seems to spell further advances for the near future, although pork at present prices will necessarily be tabooed from many a poor man's table and consumptive

demand may be checked sufficiently to prevent the market soaring much higher. However, a big Eastern demand at Chicago is providing an outlet for many hogs grown in the West, and packers are being forced to pay the prices current for such hogs as they must have to supply their fresh meat trade. A big demand for lard is also a factor. On Wednesday, hogs reached as high as \$8.10 in Chicago. On the same day \$7.65 was paid for mixed Oklahomas of around 200 pounds, and strictly choice heavies at \$7.85 to \$7.90 would have been better value although nothing came in to test the market on such kinds. Thursday's trade was firm on desirable hogs with the advance noted above, but ordinary and medium light mixed closed a good nickel lower. Friday's market averaged a nickel higher on all grades and a top of \$7.75, the highest price in this market's history, was recorded on one load of good 222-pound mixed Panhandle hogs. Closing prices were around 35c to 40c higher than last Saturday.

Sheep.

The sheep market opened the week with a strong tone, but on Wednesday the trade slowed down and the close is dull and mostly 25c lower than the preceding week. Sales early in the week included good 88 to 90-pound clipped fed wethers at \$5.25 to \$5.30, fair killing clipped yearlings at \$5.25, and a few good to choice clipped lambs at \$6.00 to \$6.50. Good to prime lambs closed at \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. H&M.
Monday	1,640	1,890	3,370	107
Tuesday	1,904	2,026	1,045	2,745
Wednesday	2,308	1,720	2,520	921
Thursday	1,998	1,268	2,336	729
Friday	1,447	867	1,973	388
Saturday	575	50	650	512

Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.15	\$3.65@4.85
Tuesday	5.35	4.25@5.05
Wednesday	4.90	4.10@4.50
Thursday	5.40	4.00@4.65
Friday	5.15	3.75@4.75
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.40	2.40@2.75
Tuesday	3.50	2.40@3.15
Wednesday	3.35	2.50@3.10
Thursday	3.60	2.60@3.30
Friday	3.35	2.60@3.20
Calves—		
Monday	5.75	3.50@5.35
Tuesday	5.40	3.60@5.15
Wednesday	5.45	3.50@5.40
Thursday	5.50	3.50@5.25
Friday	5.40	3.40@5.25
Hogs—		
Monday	7.45	7.10@7.37½
Tuesday	7.50	7.20@7.40
Wednesday	7.65	7.35@7.55
Thursday	7.60	7.20@7.50
Friday	7.75	7.40@7.50
Saturday	7.90	7.50@7.60

ARIZONA IS TAMER NOW.

J. H. Thompson of Globe, Ariz., and sheriff of Gila county, is here on a visit to his daughters, who are attending school here. Sheriff Thompson is a native Texan, but wandered away from home about twenty-six years ago, when he left Bell county for Albuquerque, N. M., to take charge of a bunch of sheep which some big company was taking to Arizona and is now serving his ninth term as sheriff. He is also interested largely in the copper mining industry in Arizona, and he gets more real pleasure in chasing down a horse or cattle thief than in any of his other avenues of employment.

"There have been more changes in Texas than in Arizona since I left here," said the sheriff on being interviewed, "but Arizona is by no means what it used to be. A good many years ago horse stealing was an organized industry which extended from the old Indian territory through New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and on up into Oregon, and we had plenty of work to do in protecting the Arizona stockmen's interests. It is no longer exciting, for the gangs have all been

Cures Woman's Weaknesses.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues "in Helonias we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) condition of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and a systemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions * * * and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal:

"Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

broken up. It was my sad experience to capture two Texas boys for horse stealing as my first official act when I was elected sheriff for the first time. They needed arresting all right, but they had a little fun at my expense by remarking as I put the handcuffs on them that they were converts to the theory that 'it takes a thief to catch a thief,' but they had no proof that I had not walked uprightly previous to my departure from Texas."

Mr. Thompson will go to Austin to secure a requisition for a man now in jail in Western Texas, who had a yearning for horseflesh other than his own.—San Antonio Express.

MULES FASHIONABLE IN CALIFORNIA.

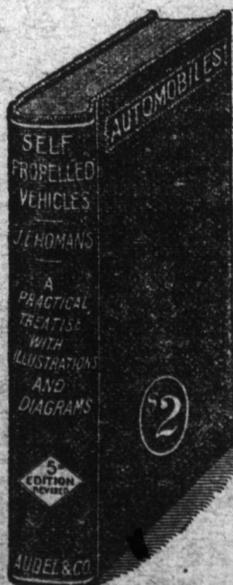
W. H. Goodwin of Los Angeles, Cal., says that just now there is a veritable craze among the users of equine power in the Angel city for mules. Each firm likes to have a team of big Missouri hybrids.

It's getting to be the fashion. They are considered advertisements for one's business, just as fine horses are in other places. The city government is using mules for use on a big water project, and orange growers in the vicinity of Los Angeles are using fine big mules for hauling purposes. Load after load of this class of mules have been shipped into Los Angeles in the past few months.

WORNALL ON UNIVERSITY BOARD.

Texas friends of T. J. Wornall will recognize the fitting compliment which has been paid him in selecting him as a member of the board of curators for Missouri state university. He is the first farmer or stockman ever on the board since the university began seventy years ago and is eminently qualified for the place.

How to Run an Auto



"Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles" gives full details on successful care, handling and how to locate trouble. Beginning at the first principles necessary to be known and then forward to the principles used in every part of a Motor Car.

It is a thorough course in the Science of Automobiles, highly approved by manufacturers, owners, operators and repairmen. Contains over 400 illustrations and diagrams, making every detail clear, written in plain language. Handsomely bound.

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Kindly mail me copy of Homans' Automobiles and, if found satisfactory, I will immediately remit you \$2.00, or return the book to you.

Name

Address

JUST ABOUT HOGS

HE FEEDS ALFALFA STRAIGHT.

J. C. Wilkins, a well known stockman of Butler county, Kan., says that alfalfa is becoming one of the most important crops in his section, according to the St. Louis Reporter.

"Alfalfa is being ground and worked into such a variety of feeds that its merits are being recognized by farmers in every section of the United States and a great acreage is being put in every year," said Mr. Wilkins, while here with a consignment of cattle. "We feed it straight in my country without having it ground or prepared in any way by mixing it with other grain, and I have never seen anything to compare with it as a rough feed. I lived originally in the blue grass and clover hay district of Kentucky, but neither blue grass nor clover can equal alfalfa as a feed for cattle. Several mills are located in Wichita where alfalfa is ground and prepared and an enterprise is on foot to establish a mill in my neighborhood. A great deal of the ground alfalfa is shipped to the Eastern markets. A great many cattle were fed in my locality during the winter, but most of the fat stock has been moved to the market. Plenty of hogs are still left in the country and many pigs were farrowed there this spring, but land has become too high to raise cattle any more."

NOT THE RAZORBACK VARIETY.

At a recent hog sale in Butler, Mo., seventeen boars averaged \$31.47 and seventy-six sows \$65.20. One sow brought \$275. These hogs, however, were not the kind that find their way into the Fort Worth yards from East Texas, but big boned Poland Chinas. The sale was the annual Harshaw event and was well attended.

TO GET RID OF VERMIN.

My hogs got lousy last year before I knew it. I could not afford to build a new dipping tank, so I put into three quarts of hot soapsuds one-half point of kerosene oil, boiled and stirred vigorously for ten minutes. When the emulsion had cooled sufficiently I poured it through a sprinkling can along the backs and over the heads of the pigs. The ticks and lice quickly disappeared, but I repeated the dose twice more during the summer.—J. G. Barnes, Indiana.

NO HOG TUBERCULOSIS IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON.—Tuberculosis is causing much damage to hogs and packers, say officials of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, as the result of reports gathered from the various meat packing centers of the country. A year ago there were more than 6,000,000 hogs in this country, valued at more than \$33,000,000. Federal inspection of the animals shows that 2 per cent of the hogs slaughtered are affected with tuberculosis, while reports from Europe show a wider infection, running as high as 5.50 to 7.05 per cent.

It has been found that hogs contract the disease principally through feeding. Samples of skimmed milk from a leading dairy were injected into guinea pigs and in one case virulent tuberculosis bacilli were discovered. Hogs from Arkansas, Okla-

homa and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the fact that they are fed from birth to maturity on alfalfa, oats, corn and peanuts.

HOG RAISING IN TEXAS.

"The people must wake up to the fact that we are raising and fattening hogs in Texas." This remark was made to the Drovers' Telegram by Thomas Waters of Higgins, Texas, after he had sold two carloads of his own raising and feeding. Mr. Waters is the owner of a stock farm of 2,500 acres. He farms over 200 acres and finds hog raising profitable.

"All this talk about hog cholera is news to us," he says. "The hogs that I sold were raised on my farm and fattened there. I fattened them on maize, a grain which resembles kaffir corn. This grain is drilled in rows and cultivated the same as corn. It makes an excellent feed, and will fatten stock almost as well as corn. Some grind it and feed it that way, and it is claimed that better results are obtained when it is ground. Others feed it head, stalk and all. But thrashing and grinding it is perhaps the most satisfactory way of feeding it. We do not have to depend upon this grain, by any means. We raise corn and kaffir corn. Kaffir corn is one of the sure crops. If anything grows and makes a crop kaffir corn does. Raising hogs has been on the increase very fast. Twelve years ago, when I landed in that country, hogs were hard to find. Hardly enough were raised for home used. And I believe that I shipped out about the first carload to leave the country but two years ago. Now shipments from the country are made daily. We think hog raising more profitable than raising cattle. They run into money very fast at the price they bring now. Recently we have had good rains, and crops look promising. The dry spell did not affect us to any great extent. Cattle have been doing pretty well all along and now we have plenty of grass, and there will be all kinds of forage.

A. AND M. SENDS MIXED LOT.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college had a mixed lot of hogs on Tuesday's market that averaged 281 pounds and brought \$7.50 per hundred. This price was near the top for the week, but the hogs were by no means a top bunch ranging downward from extremely heavy sows. The hogs were fat, but uneven in breeding and size.

TOP HOGS HIT \$7.65.

Top hogs hit the \$7.65 mark at the Fort Worth yards Wednesday morning. Two loads shipped by R. T. Davis of Clinton, Okla., and H. H. Myers of Lookebo, Okla., got the coveted figure which was the highest price since March, 1903. The Davis hogs averaged 194 and the Myers shipment 203. It is a trifling discouraging thing that Texas does not get the full benefit of the market for hogs that has been build up at Fort Worth. Invariably the top prices go to Oklahoma, where they are salted away by the thrifty breeders in bank stock, automobiles and other luxuries known only to the agriculturist who has formed a lasting acquaintanceship with his royal highness, the American hog.



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.

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 266454, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year. DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS MEAT INSPECTION.

Some stir has been roused by the recent resignation of Inspector Harms of the government meat inspection forces at St. Louis. Harms resigned his job and wrote a letter to Secretary Wilson saying that there was graft in the service at St. Louis and that a large amount of live stock was being killed by the packers which should have been condemned.

Dr. J. B. Clancy, in charge of the meat inspection staff, has written a general denial, but the end is not yet. On the face of it it would seem that Mr. Harms was hunting a sensation. It would be poor business for any packer to kill, as a general practice, beeves which rigid inspection would condemn. It is hard enough business selling meat anyway, let alone running the risk of trying to dispose of questionable stuff.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

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

HOW TO FEED A HOG.

Professor William Dietrich, the swine specialist of the University of Illinois, says that "nobody yet knows how to feed a hog." This is a broad assertion, but as the professor includes himself in the list it is time that those who have regarded themselves as in the expert class should set themselves to the task of increasing the profits in hog raising to the full limit. This is the one fact that Professor Dietrich desired to impress when he made the utterance above. And yet the fact remains that scores of Texas farms and hundreds in Oklahoma are making more money out of hogs every year than the cow business ever yielded. Of course \$7.65 helps some, but as a matter of fact there is money in raising hogs to sell at even \$4.

History of the Cattle Tick

An intimate knowledge of the life history of the cattle tick is necessary to those who have the pest to contend with in order that they may wage their battle more intelligently and at the same time secure better and greater results. A knowledge of the manner in which the tick propagates cannot fail to be of value in the war of extermination now being carried on against it in the South.

Only a part of the development of the tick takes place on the host (animal), while the remainder occurs in the pasture. The female tick, which is attached to the skin of the host, increases enormously in size as a result of drawing liberal quantities of blood, and when fully engorged drops to the ground, where she at once begins to search for a suitable hiding place that will serve as a protection from the sun and enemies. The female ticks may be devoured by birds, destroyed by ants, or may perish as the result of unfavorable conditions, such as, for example, low temperature, lack of moisture, etc., so that many may be destroyed without having laid any eggs.

Egg laying begins during the spring, summer and fall months in two to twenty days, and during the winter months in thirteen to ninety-eight days. The eggs are small, elliptical-shaped bodies, of a light amber color that later changes to dark brown, one-fiftieth of an inch long, coated with a sticky secretion that causes them to adhere in clusters and keeps them from drying out. During egg-laying the tick gradually shrinks to about one-third or one-fourth her former size. The egg laying period continues from four days in the summer to 151 days beginning in the fall, and during this period from several hundred to 5,000 eggs may be deposited. The mother tick then dies within a few days.

In from nineteen days (in summer) to 188 days (in fall or winter) after the eggs have been deposited, they begin to hatch. From each one issues a small, oval, six-legged seed tick, at first amber colored, later on changing to a rich brown. After crawling slowly about the shell it usually remains quiescent for several days, then it displays great activity, especially if the weather is warm, and ascends the nearest bit to vegetation, such as grass, herbs or shrubs.

Since each female lays her eggs at one spot, thousands of newly hatched ticks or larvae will appear at the same place, and later will ascend nearby grass stems and collect on the blades. This accounts for the brown masses of larvae observed clinging to vegetation in pastures or on fence posts. This upward instinct of the ticks increases their chances of reaching a host, for when the vegetation is disturbed they become very active, extending their long legs violently upward in an attempt to seize hold of a host.

During its life in the pasture the seed tick takes no food and hence does not increase in size, and unless it reaches a host it dies of starvation. This fact is significant and is taken advantage of in the work of exterminating the ticks. Their endurance, however, is very great, and under certain conditions they have been found to live without nourishment nearly eight months during the colder part of the year.

The length of the period from the

time females drop until all the seed ticks hatching from the eggs laid by them are dead, or, in other words, the time required for pastures to become free of ticks after all cattle, horses and mules have been excluded, varies with the season of the year, being shortest during the warm part of the year and longest during the cold part of the year. For example, all the seed ticks resulting from females dropped June 15 will be dead by November 1, a period of four and one-half months; but some of those resulting from females dropped September 1 may survive until the following July, a period of ten months.

Another phase of development begins when the tick reaches a favorable host, such as a cow. It usually attaches itself to the skin of the escautcheon, the inside of the thighs and flanks, or to the dewlap. It at once begins to draw blood and increase in size. In a few days it changes from brown to white. In from five to twelve days it sheds its skin, the new form having eight instead of six legs and being known as a nymph. In another five to eleven days after the first molt the nymph sheds its skin and becomes sexually mature, and it is at this stage that males and females are conspicuous for the first time. The male emerges as a brown oval tick about one-tenth of an inch in length. Having reached the full measure of his growth he displays greater activity in moving about on the host. The female is slightly larger but shows much less activity, seldom moving far from her point of attachment previous to molting. After mating she increases rapidly in size, and in twenty-one days (in hot weather) to sixty-six days (in cold weather) after attaching as a seed tick she becomes fully engorged and drops to the ground to repeat the cycle of development.

Publications containing full information about ticks and giving directions for getting rid of them may be obtained free on application to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SAN ANGELO SALES.

Clark & Cawley bought the X Q Z cattle, between 600 and 700 head, steers, cows and calves, from Russell & Rainey; consideration said to be \$12,000. The steers, as soon as delivered, were sold—one, two and three-year-olds—to Murph March at \$21 per head. Unless the cows and calves are sold promptly they will be placed on the ranch of Clark & Cawley, where the range is good since the recent rains.

Nearly a million pounds of wool was in the warehouse of the Wool Growers' Central Storage company when they began business a few days

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.

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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.

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Seibold Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Owner offers best stock farm in Texas; desirable location; over \$30,000 improvements; an ideal country place; only 25-minute automobile ride from two good towns. It will please if something good is desired; good reason for selling; will take other land if suited. Ask for booklet giving full description. H. C. ODLE, Meridian, Texas.

FOR SALE—420 acres, 15 miles from Del Rio, 100 acres irrigated running stream through, permanent water; 1,000 bearing pecan; good house, near school, three miles from railroad, \$7,500. one-third down, balance long time, or \$7,200 cash will buy. THOMAS REALTY CO., Del Rio, 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.

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

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

LUMBER.

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

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

ago. Prices are higher this year than for years.

Lee Brothers sold John B. Chambers 300 head of cows and calves at \$25 round, all high grade stuff. Chambers is the owner of the Buena Ventura ranch near Van Court, and he is stocking up with fine cattle.

Lee Brothers recently sold some registered Herefords, bulls, at Del Rio, and have been selling a few head occasionally, but they still have a large number of the best that is raised in Concholand, which they expect to put on sale when conditions permit.—San Angelo Standard.

GIVE THE CALF A CHANCE.

"Billy" Bolton of the Oklahoma Live Stock Inspector and News, utters a great truth that is applicable to every state in the West and Southwest on the calf question. He says: "Every calf born in Oklahoma for the next ten years has a right to be better than the mother before it. The man who cannot improve his stock is a poor farmer, and the man who will not improve deserves to lose his farm. More and better live stock is the true solution of the farm proposition. Give the calf a chance.

LIVE STOCK

HORSES.

WE keep two of the finest imported stallions in the South. We guarantee all colts dark colors from any mare. Service fee \$25. It will pay you to ship your mares 100 miles. We keep finest stallions and jacks that money can buy. H. T. CONSTANT HORSE AND MULE ASSOCIATION, Wills Point, Texas.

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 Bxall, 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 carload lots. Address F. C. Herbert, Farwell, Parmer county, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

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

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

HOGS.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

BUST THE EGG TRUST—Start an egg business yourself. Buy eggs when cheap; sell them when dear; big money can be made; our preserving process keeps eggs strictly fresh; particulars for 2-cent stamp. Write now. Egg-Preservo Co., Medford, Oregon.

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.

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.

PICTURES of 42 beautiful girls, a picture of 397 bibles and 12 Flower Language post cards, all for 10 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, size 6x8 inches, 66 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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

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

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

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

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It describes, pictures and prices upwards of two hundred modern styles of the highest grade Runabouts, Speeders, Buckboards, Top Buggies, Bantams, Flansons, Bureys, Spring, Farm and Mail Wagons, Road Carts and Harness at actual factory prices. We will DELIVER and save you the dealer's profit. Don't delay. Write today. SAVE while you pay.

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Dept. B-1 South Fourth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Paffrath Urges Tank Irrigation

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, who has just returned from a visit to the Panhandle, said, when seen Saturday:

"Yes, I have been over a great deal of the Panhandle and plains country of Texas. I was a number of days at Amarillo, the beautiful queen city of the new Southwest. Wonderful developments are going on there, as was published in the Daily Panhandle of the 10th instant, showing that \$660,000 worth of buildings were now under construction in the city of Amarillo and that \$288,000 worth are contemplated to be contracted for in the very near future, making a grand total of \$928,000. This does not include the numberless residences that are under construction in the city of Amarillo that will cost from \$1,000 to \$60,000 each. No man can believe the wonderful development that is taking place in the beautiful city of Amarillo, the Amarillo country and the plains country, including Plainview and Lubbock, the Amarillo of the South Plains. The people of Lubbock like the people of Amarillo are awake and doers of things, who believe in doing things and doing them now, with a pay-car move on them. On this they are a unit, standing as one man.

"From Lubbock I went to Tahoka, Lomeas and Big Springs. Of course it has been very dry in that country and the wheat and oat crops are going to be very short. Some wheat and oats will be made by those who thoroughly prepared their land before sowing it in grain. It simply shows that the conservation of the moisture and scientific farming will produce a crop in that county any year. All you have to do is to go into the country where the Campbell system has been demonstrated. For instance, at Hereford and Plainview, Texas. Near Hereford here before Mr. Campbell operated a farm. He is now operating one near Plainview and the best crops in the plains country of small grain and Indian corn are to be found growing on the farm that Mr. Campbell is cultivating, and immediately around it, which shows beyond a reasonable doubt what can be done by the proper conservation of the moisture and the soil and of scientific tillage of the land, which, on the one hand, prevents the poisonous chemical fermentation from doing any injury to the growing crops or to the soil. More and valuable information could be had on this point from the Utah Agricultural and Mechanical college and the Utah agricultural department, for they

have made the greatest successes in the United States in scientific farming. There should be scientific demonstration farms in every county in Western Texas, and, better still, in every community of Western Texas, or of the whole state of Texas for that matter. No better investment can ever be made on the part of the present generation for the benefit of the present generation and for the benefit of the generations that are to follow.

"Yes, I believe in practical, scientific, diversified farming, stock raising and dairying. There should be experiment stations and demonstration farms and feeding stations and dairying demonstration farms established all over Texas by the national government, the state government and the county governments, the boards of trade and the railroads, also established by the Farmers' unions and farmers' congresses and every organization in existence, or that can be created, including all the aforesaid forces and all commercial agencies and financial agencies and educational institutions, including all kinds of school teachers' organizations should be used to carry to the masses of the people a practical education so as to increase the earning capacity of each individual engaged in the tilling of the soil and to the growing of stock and to increase the earning capacity of every acre of land by teaching our people how to conserve the moisture and the soil, how best to select the seed, how best to prepare the ground, the best time to plant their crops and the best way to cultivate the crops, the best way to harvest the crops and the best way to market the crops. The same should be said as to the best way to breed stock and the best way to prepare them for the market and to market them in each respective locality and to direct the people to engage in the things that are best adapted to the soil and climate in which they live that are the most profitable. Too much cannot be said along these lines and time and money cannot be spent in any way that will bear better fruit because in this way only can we elevate our entire citizenship. In this way only can you employ your children's time giving them a practical education in a number of profitable industries that will make them good and useful citizens and will make it pleasant for the people of this generation to spend their declining years among them. By increasing the earning capacity of our people on the farms, as aforesaid, only can you make it possible for them to provide for themselves with the comforts of life in their homes that they are entitled to, and in this way only can you give general employment in all the industries in our land, because by increasing the consuming power of the aforesaid producers you enable the aforesaid producers to purchase the articles that are manufactured throughout civilization, which gives employment to all people engaged in all other industries, including financial institutions and public carrier and to the capital invested therein, which in turn enables the consumers, as aforesaid, to buy at a reasonable price the things produced by all the industries in our land, which is the only way that it is possible for true prosperity.

"I would advise, since it is a well known fact that the cowmen watered

from 200 to 500 head of cattle from each windmill on the plains, that every farmer in the plains country provide himself with one of those large windmills and build him some surface tanks and store the water and irrigate ten acres of land by flooding it over night. The water so accumulated every twenty-four hours would water two acres each night, which would make it possible to irrigate ten acres every five days and would mature the alfalfa near enough even so that it could all be cut at one cutting. I would advise that about two acres be put in in orchard, about one acre in garden truck and about seven acres in alfalfa. This alfalfa would supply plenty of pasturage and hay any year to supply the dairying cows and hogs, poultry and sheep, the horses and other cattle that rightfully belong to every respective farmer, and they can also raise plenty of milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, peas, etc., in the plains country every year, and the skim milk could be fed to all the aforesaid stock very advantageously, as has been demonstrated by the Agricultural and Mechanical colleges throughout the United States, and the butter fat, of course, could be sold to the creameries of the country. There is no better dairying country, hog and poultry and sheep country than the plains country and the Amarillo country of Texas.

"It will be shown this year, notwithstanding the bad drouth that has prevailed, that the Amarillo and plains country will produce fine crops in Indian corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum and millet. You will find that the people are hard at work throughout that country and in good spirits and high hopes which will be realized. You will find that the country is wonderful and is developing like magic. I suppose the increase of land in cultivation over last year throughout the plains country is from 33 to 200 per cent.

"I am glad to see that the press of the country is doing a wonderful service to enthuse our people into a full realization of the importance of practical education all along the line and a true realization of the importance

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Inventors and manufacturers of all kinds of artificial limbs, trusses, braces, crutches and exclusive agents for the

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of scientific practical diversified farming, stock raising, fruit growing and the conserving of our soil and moisture and the prevention of diseases of man and beast and plant life, the value of said prevention in dollars and cents is beyond the understanding of even our greatest minds.

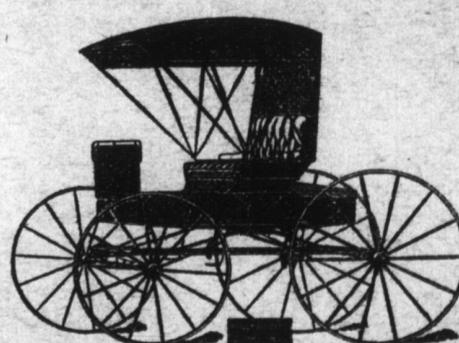
"I am also glad to see numberless organizations working under various names to bring about the above results and to turn our great appropriation for the building of navies and enlarging armies, which means the destruction of all that is good into the channels as aforesaid and demand of every individual citizen and of every nation to use their influence for constructive statesmanship as against destructive demagogy, or wars, into force for general peace reaching from every community rising to high heaven demand international peace to free the human mind from prejudice which is nothing more nor less than mental slavery and spiritual darkness, the mental and spiritual relief from the aforesaid curse and darkness known as war will at once place man into his true relation with one another, face to face with his Creator, Almighty God, which is a simple way of bringing about in the light of eternal day the universal law of the common brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of Almighty God."

JUST ONE WORD that word is **Tutt's,** it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**

Are you constipated?
 Troubled with indigestion?
 Sick headache?
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ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

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ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

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"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

How About a Balance Ration?

The Stockman-Journal isn't going to cease its inquiries about balanced rations, whether it is better to give a steer the food that is scientifically correct for him or to let his appetite decide, until it gets some expressions from practical Texas feeders. What has been your own experience? Have steers gained best when they were offered a variety of feeds and given a chance to eat what they liked best, or when the feed was measured out on the theory that so many pounds each of this and that would produce so many more pounds of beef?

Here is a scientific view of the "balanced ration" by A. K. Short of the Arkansas experiment station:

In feeding live stock we have one of three objects in view: 1. Maintaining the animal at rest—that is, feed only for the production of heat and energy, to keep up the temperature of the body and carry on the vital processes. 2. The production of work—that is, to replace the muscle of the body as worn out. 3. For the production of food—meat and milk.

For our knowledge of the requirements of the animal system we are indebted to the research work of the chemist and animal pathologist. Those investigators have shown that there is a constant breaking down and elimination of the waste products of the body, and if there is not sufficient nutriment supplied for the animal to perform the work required, it is forced to use its flesh, becomes poor and finally dies.

By careful study of the breaking down of the animal system under different forms of labor, and the composition and digestibility of the different feed stuffs, it has been demonstrated that an exact ration can be compounded for each requirement of the animal system. Whether at rest, light or heavy work, for beef, pork, wool or milk production, we can balance our ration to meet the demand.

A slight insight as to what constitutes the animal body, and feeds, will better fit us to understand the requirements of the system and the best

DOCTOR KNEW.

Had Tried It Himself.

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain and pleasant way out of the coffee habit and all of the ails following and he prescribes it for his patients as did a physician of Prospertown, N. J.

One of his patients says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings.

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful builder and delicious food drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up coffee, but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular, and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

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.

way to meet these requirements.

The body is composed of four main classes of substances, water, mineral matter, fat and nitrogenous matter (protein). The proportion in which they occur depend upon age, condition and treatment of the animal.

Feeds are composed of five main substances, water, mineral matter, fat, nitrogenous matter (protein) and carbohydrates (starches and sugar).

No matter how dry a feed stuff seems if it contains some water. Even in our driest hays, such as clover, red top, etc., it ranges from 8 to 15 per cent. While in our green crops, used for soiling, it often ranges from 80 to 90 per cent. Among our concentrates corn contains about 10 per cent, oats 11 and wheat bran about 11 per cent of water.

The water content of a feed stuff does not add any nutriment, but may, as in the case of green grass or silage, make the feed more palatable.

The ash is the residue left after all the combustible part is burned away. It enters largely into the production of bone. Nearly all feed stuff contains enough ash for the requirements of the animal system, but where corn is fed exclusively it is very desirable and often necessary to supply ash. This is generally supplied by keeping hardwood ashes and salt where the animal can have access to it at all times.

Fat (commonly called ether extract, because it is extracted from the feed by means of ether) is either stored in the animal as animal fat, or consumed to keep up the bodily heat and energy.

Carbohydrates are those substances containing carbon in connection with hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water. Starches and fats are our most familiar example. They are either converted into animal fat and stored in the body or used for heat and energy. Because of the fact that the carbohydrates are easily converted into fat, and the greater part of our feeds contain a very high per cent of starch, they are our chief source of animal fat.

Protein is a group of elements containing nitrogen. They are called "flesh formers" because they are the elements that make lean meat or muscle. They also enter largely into the composition of milk, blood, hair and horns.

Protein plays a very prominent part in the animal system, because no other nutrient can replace it in the production of lean meat and milk. It is also consumed in the body for the production of heat and energy.

For the production of heat and energy that is to keep up the body temperature and carry on the vital processes, carbohydrates and protein are of about equal value, while fat is valued at about 2.4 times that of either of the other nutrients. This is due to the relatively higher per cent of carbon it contains.

It is the object of the skillful feeder to supply the nutrients in the proportion needed for the work required of the animal system; this is called a balanced ration. It is by studying the composition of feed stuffs and their digestibility that enables us to compound a ration for a certain purpose. The balanced ration is a ration so compounded that the animal can perform a maximum amount of work with a minimum waste of nutrients. A ration is expressed in terms of a ratio termed nutritive ratio, because it is

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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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Dr. A. A. BROWER,

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

the ratio existing between the nutritive that forms muscle and the nutritive that form heat energy and animal fat.

It is very desirable to know the nutritive ratio of our ration, for if we are furnishing too much of one nutrient it is a tax on the animal system and the extra amount of that nutrient is wasted, and if we are not furnishing enough of the nutriment required we fail to get the results sought.

The nutritive ratio of a ration is obtained in the following manner, the fat that the ration contains is multiplied by 2.4 because it is worth 2.4 times that of protein and carbohydrates for the production of heat and energy in the animal body—in other words it is reduced to terms of protein and carbohydrates. This product is added to the carbohydrates and the sum divided by the protein.

For example we will take a ration for a dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds:

	D. M.	Pro.	Carb.	Fat.
Pea vine hay 20 lbs.	17.80	2.100	7.70	.220
Oat straw, 5 lbs.	4.40	.060	1.90	.040
Wheat bran, 2.5 lbs.	2.20	.300	.93	.067
Wheat shorts, 2.5 lbs.	2.20	.310	1.32	.085
Oats, 5 lbs.	4.40	.460	2.36	.210
Cotton, sm. 1.5 lbs.	1.37	.558	.25	.183

Total in ration 32.52 3.788 14.46 .805

As will be seen from table of standards this is a ration for cow giving about twenty-seven pounds of milk per day. The first column (dry matter) is only to give us an index of how much bulk a cow should eat to give the best results, the next column is the digestible protein, the next digestible carbohydrates, and last the fat. The sum of all the digestible nutrients in this ration is protein, 3,788 pounds, carbohydrates, 14.46, and fat, .805. The fat, .805 times 2.4 gives us 2,012.5, this added to the carbohydrates gives 14.46, equal to 16.4725, sum of the heat energy and fat forming elements this divided by 3,788 (the muscle forming element) gives us 4.6. Then the nutritive ratio of ration computed is 14.6.

KANSAS PASTURES POPULAR.

J. H. Mercer, Kansas state live stock sanitary commissioner, whose home is in Chase county, Kansas, says that Kansas is rapidly becoming the pasture land for the cattle of Colorado,

Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. When it comes to the fattening process there is nothing like grass that grows on the flint hills running north and south through Kansas. Between 600,000 and a million cattle are shipped into Kansas every summer for the purpose of pasturing and in the fall are sent to Kansas City and other live stock markets.

Mr. Mercer says that in his county alone there are 60,000 cattle shipped in almost every year. There are ten good grazing counties in the state, and besides these there are dozens of counties where stockmen ship in small herds of cattle for the summer seasons. The total number shipped in each year is not far from a million scrawny cattle are shipped in from the dry sections of Texas, Colorado and New Mexico early in the spring. They are thin and usually in a weakened condition. In order to get in they must be free from disease. After about a month of good Kansas grass they begin to pick up and by fall they are ready for topping the market. The number of cattle being shipped into Kansas this year is heavier than usual. They are also thinner than usual. Those from Colorado are in bad shape because of the severe winter, and those from Texas and New Mexico are thin because of the extremely dry weather in those sections. There was little feed for them during the winter. Down in Texas and New Mexico cattle can be wintered in good shape out of doors. There is usually feed for them during the winter, while in Kansas there would be none.

Cattle can be raised up to the period when the fattening should begin much cheaper in the southern territory than in Kansas, but they cannot be made prime cattle down South.

The season on Kansas grass gives them the finishing touches. The fact that there is so much money in pasturing foreign cattle has had a tendency to decrease the breeding of cattle in the grazing sections of Kansas. The price paid this year, \$4.50 a head, is higher than usual. Mr. Mercer says Kansas farmers and stock raisers are devoting their attention to a better class of stock than that shipped in or that formerly raised in Kansas. They are raising blooded stock.