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Anthrax Spreads Into South Texas Infected Area Quarantined

A few days ago the dispatches from Louisiana told of the appearance of anthrax or charbon in that state, and the prompt action of the Texas state sanitary board in declaring a quarantine against Louisiana live stock. In spot of this precaution the disease has crossed over into Texas and is reported to be working considerable havoc among live stock.

Anthrax or charbon is more common in the old world than it is in America, and in spite of the fact that it frequently appears in the South many people are unable to recognize it owing to the fact that its symptoms are similar to those of several other diseases.

Once contracted there is practically no cure for the horse or cow affected. The greatest danger comes after the animal has died, as unless great care is used the infectious germs will remain in the ground for years.

Because of the long life of its germs anthrax often appears suddenly in a neighborhood years after its former visit was forgotten and a whole neighborhood is infected before precautionary steps can be taken. The sudden appearance of the plague and its virulence, not only among cattle, but even among human beings, have made it a source of mystery and dread to raisers of live stock in warm climates.

The American Encyclopedia of Agriculture says, describing the disease: "Anthrax is an infectious disease occurring sporadically and in epizootics in herbivora and the omnivora and communicable to nearly all warm-blooded animals and to man. It is characterized by the presence of large numbers of bacterium anthracis, an enlarged spleen, blood extravasations and local gangrene. The continent of Europe, perhaps, has suffered most from its ravages. In the United States it has been reported from at least fifteen states and territories. The bacterium of anthrax itself is not especially hardy organism, but its spores are among the most resistant of bacterial life to chemical and thermal agents. They resist drying for months and years, and boiling for a half hour does not always destroy them. For this reason it is very difficult to eliminate the virus from infected pasture lands, especially if they are wet and marshy. As the spores may remain in the soil for many years the disease may not appear until long after the introduction of the virus. Anthrax has been known to break out among cattle grazing in a field in which the

carcasses of affected animals were buried in several years before. The period of incubation is very short. In inoculated animals it ranges from one to five days.

Nearly all species of animals suffer from anthrax. The herbivora and rodents are most susceptible. Horses and mules are frequently attacked. The channels of infection are through the digestive tracts, wounds in the skin and by the lungs. In cattle the infection seems to be largely through the alimentary canal; in horses and sheep by skin or digestive tracts; in men through wounds of the skin and the respiratory tract. Although these are the usual methods there are many exceptions.

Anthrax has been classified according to its course as peracute, acute and subacute. The peracute or apoplectic anthrax gives rise to symptoms of cerebral apoplexy. The animal becomes suddenly ill, staggers about for a brief period and falls. There may be a bloody discharge from the mouth, nostril and anus. Death usually ensues in from a few minutes to an hour. In the acute

form the disease runs a somewhat slower course lasting usually not to exceed twenty-four hours. The temperature rises rapidly from 100 to 108 degrees Fahrenheit. With this there are signs either of congestion of the brain or of the lungs. If the brain is affected the animal becomes restless, excited, stamps the ground, rears in the air, bellows, runs to and fro and finally goes into convulsions, followed by stupor and death. The subacute form is known as anthrax fever or intermittent anthrax. This lasts from one to several days, the average being about forty-eight hours. Anthrax resulting from infection of the skin and mucous membranes usually gives rise to local lesions which are spoken of as carbuncles. The nature and extent of the tissue changes depend upon the course of the disease. It is important not to confuse anthrax with a number of non-specific disorders and accidental causes of death. The suddenness of the attack and, in very virulent cases, the short duration of the disease may tend to the mistaking of it for poisoning, cerebral apoplexy, pulmonary congestion,

death from lightning or acute gastro intestinal inflammations. The affection known as corn stalk disease is not infrequently taken for anthrax and vice versa.

Pasteur's method of protective inoculation consists in inoculating the animal with a small quantity of culture which has been grown at a high temperature for several days. This deprives the bacteria of their virulence. To strengthen the resistance the animals are again inoculated with a stronger virus. After the two inoculations they are said to be protected against the most virulent anthrax virus; but the immunity is of short duration. The injection of anthrax anti-toxin or serum, together with a small quantity of virulent anthrax bacteria has proved to be very satisfactory. It has the advantage of being administered at one time. This method of protection against anthrax was proposed by Soerhheim in 1899. It is known as the simultaneous method.

To prevent the spread of anthrax the well animals should be removed from the barns or yards containing the sick ones and from pasture lands on which the sick become infected. All infected stables and yards should be thoroughly disinfected. By careful isolation and safe disposition of the dead animals the spread of the disease can be checked. Animals as a rule do not spread the virus when the first symptom (rise of temperature) appears. The disposition of animal dead of anthrax is a matter of much importance. They should be buried if possible. If not, they should be buried deeply and covered with quick lime before the dirt is replaced. The ground over them should be fenced to prevent other animals grazing over it and the surface should be burned annually for some years to destroy the spores should they be brought to the surface.

Recipe for Arsenic Dip

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Will you please publish the inclosed tick recipe for the benefit of the country, as your paper is read mostly by men that handle stock.

As you will see from the letter from Mr. Belcher as the postoffice mark on the envelope is too dim to tell where it is from. Very respectfully,
JOHN M. POUNCEY.
Wrightsboro, Texas.

John M. Pouncey, Wrightsboro:

Dear Sir—In answer to your letter would say that I have never used the arsenic dip in the way that you speak of (with a brush). It might kill and it might not. I have seen lice killed on horses with it, put on with a mop. If you wish to try it here is the way to mix it. We have to use pans to cook it in like the people use for making molasses. Take forty gallons of water, put in twenty-four pounds of sal soda and bring to a boil; then take nine pounds of commercial arsenic and put in with the water and soda and boil slowly for fifty minutes, stirring

thoroughly all the time; then take up in a barrel and let stand until it is nearly luke warm; then take a gallon of pine tar, make a few nail holes in the can and let it run into the barrel slowly stirring the mixture all the time. When this is done add 460 gallons of water and you will have 500 gallons of dip ready for use. If you have a few neighbors that will go in with you I would advise you to put in a vat and dip, but if you wish to try putting it on with a brush I would put in ten pounds of arsenic instead of nine. It will not kill the ticks at once but some of them will live several days, but in the end we find it does better work than oil. Wishing you success, I remain, Respectfully,
JAMES BELCHER.

P. S.—Please have this recipe printed in your paper. It may help somebody and keep me from answering so many inquiries about the dip and the way to mix it. In making up the dip to put it on with a brush you will not need so much so you can reduce the quantity of each to suit your needs.

TAKES STEPS TO STOP SPREAD

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 5.—R. H. Harris, chairman of the Texas live stock sanitary commissions, says that there is little danger of anthrax infecting these regions.

He also stated that he has called a meeting of the commission to be held in Fort Worth July 5, for the consideration of preventive measures against the spread of the disease in Southeast Texas, where it is now endangering the cattle.

"Charbon (anthrax) is something

like black-leg," said Mr. Harris, "and here need be no fear of it in this part of the country, either for stock or human beings. It is dangerous only in marshy countries and never has been known to infect these high altitudes.

"I have instructed Mr. Garrett to quarantine some sections in that part of Texas which is now affected so that we will not have other states quarantining against us, as we have had to do against Louisiana.

"The only preventive against charbon that I have heard of is vaccination. A serum has been found for this disease and that is the only thing that saves the cattle on land that has once been infected. On such lands, they tell me, the cattle may go over the ground twenty years after an epidemic of charbon and get it again, so you see its danger.

"As I said, though, there need be no fear of it around here and cattle from West Texas cannot be quarantined against under any conditions. I have never heard of its getting into the stock in this part of the country.

"The fly which is said to convey the disease, lives only in the low country."

BALDRIDGE BUYS THREE-CIRCLE.

Through the agency of P. W. Hunt, land and live stock broker of Fort Worth, a ranch deal has just been consummated, by terms of which E. E. Baldrige of Arlington Heights purchased from L. W. Chase & Son of Cleburne, the well known "Three-Circle" ranch on the banks of the Paluxy river near Bluffdale, Erath county.

This ranch was originally owned and improved by an Eastern company, whose cattle brand was three circles, from which the ranch acquired its name. It contains about 8,000 acres, is splendidly watered and has valuable and complete improvements. Otho Houston of this city purchased the property some years ago and later on sold it to some parties from whom Messrs. Chase & Son acquired it. It is an excellent grass ranch, with some very fertile valley land in cultivation, and is well adapted for steer and sheep feeding because of its proximity to market, being only a mile from shipping point and sixty-five miles from the Fort Worth stock yards. The new owner will use it for this purpose. The price was \$50,000.

BIG PURCHASE OF STEERS

Lee Bivins of Amarillo has been in Cochran county where he has received from John W. Puckett a herd of 5,000 2-year-old steers. The transfer represents the sum aggregating \$100,000. The cattle will be driven to Amarillo and placed on Mr. Bivins' ranch near that city. This is one of the largest cattle deals reported during the present summer.

URGES TICK ERADICATION

Guthrie, Okla.—G. T. Bryan, superintendent of livestock inspection of the state board of agricultural, is sending out to the county commissioners of the counties north of the state quarantine line and south of the federal line, where the tick eradication work has not yet been taken up under the terms of the Ross law, passed by the last legislature, calling their attention to that bill and the advantages to be derived from it. The counties affected are Creek, Tulsa, Osage, Washington, Nowata, Delaware and Greer. Work has already

Loco and Its Treatment

A bulletin from the bureau of animal industry reports the result of its loco investigations as follows:

The so-called loco disease of horses, sheep and cattle has been for many years a source of serious loss to stockmen in the West, who have generally attributed it to certain weeds eaten by the stock. Investigations by the United States department of agriculture have not only confirmed the supposition as to the poisonous effect of these plants, but have resulted in the discovery and identification of barium as a definite poisonous element in them.

Feeding experiments establishing the fact that the plants are responsible for the disease were carried on under field and corral conditions by Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, while the discovery of barium was made in the laboratory by Dr. A. C. Crawford.

The loco weeds are a class of leguminous plants of which the principal ones are the purple loco weed (*astragalus mollissimus*) and the rattle weed (*aragallus lamberti*). One or both of these prevail to a greater or less extent over an area including all or parts of Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

The characteristic symptoms of the disease are a slow, staggering gait, rough coat, staring, vacant look and emaciation. The affected animals have hallucinations, cannot be led or backed, show more or less lack of muscular co-ordination, gradually lose in flesh and die. The affection comes on in a slow and cumulative manner, and there is no possibility of animals becoming immune by continually eating the plants.

The proverb, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies to this disorder. Although good results can often be obtained by the treatment of locoed animals, the most effective way of dealing with the trouble is to keep animals from eating the loco plants. Wherever practicable the weeds should be exterminated from the range or pasture, and the best way of doing this is simply to cut them out. This method, however,

been commenced under the Ross law in Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Jackson and Tillman counties.

DEHORNING 1,200 STERS

Mr. Ora Haley, cattleman of Laramie, Wyoming, is now dehorning 1,200 head of steers and spraying the same number of heifers at his ranch. He does this only when the cattle are on good grass and gaining in flesh and uses a horn paint to prevent any trouble from flies.

A PIONEER OF THE WEST.

A. M. DeVitt of Fort Worth is here looking after his cattle interests in Hockley county, says the Lubbock Avalanche. Mr. DeVitt is one of the earliest and best known men in the West, having engaged in the sheep business in the '80s. Passed through the conflicts of the early and more strenuous range conflict, and witnessed the industrial evolutions of the country. Mr. DeVitt is not only one of the country's earliest, but one of its most successful citizens.

while often practicable on land under private control, cannot very well be applied to the public range. In many cases much can be accomplished by keeping animals away from the loco-covered ranges during the time when feed is short, as they are much more likely to contract the habit at such a time. It may sometimes be profitable to feed them for a short time, in order that the loco-eating habit may not be formed.

After animals have become affected the first essential in their treatment is to place them where they cannot eat the loco weeds. They should be given plenty of nutritious feed, and so far as practicable feed with laxative properties, such as green alfalfa. Some may recover under this treatment without recourse to medicine. With most animals, however, recovery is hastened by medicinal treatment.

As a result of its experiments the department of agriculture suggests the following treatment: For cattle: strychnine in doses of three-twentieths to four-twentieths of a grain daily, administered hypodermically. For horses, Fowler's solution of arsenic in half-ounce doses daily in the drinking water or in the grain. This treatment should be continued for at least a month. To correct the constipation which is almost universal in locoed animals, magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) may be administered as a drench in two-ounce doses. Epsom salts may also serve to some extent as an antidote to the poison produced by the weeds.

Beneficial results have also been obtained by giving horses daily a drench containing two ounces of Epsom salts with ten drops of diluted sulphuric acid, and by giving cattle tri-weekly three or four ounces of Epsom salts with a proportional increase in the quantity of diluted sulphuric acid.

As the foregoing treatments are in the experimental stage, the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., would be glad to receive reports of results from their use.

The Stockman-Journal would be glad to have a letter from any of its readers who has a theory as to loco, the cause of its disease and its prevention.

BAILEY SELLS RANCH.

GAINESVILLE, Texas.—J. F. Morris, agent here for Senator Joseph W. Bailey, has sold to Harry Allen of Richmond, Ky., the senators' fine horse ranch adjoining the Cook county fair grounds, consisting of 370 acres. The place is highly improved and one of the most beautiful in North Texas. The consideration is \$22,000. Mr. Allen is to take immediate possession of the property.

SOUTHERN GRASSERS READY.

That the cattle movement to market will begin from South Texas in a very few days is announced in the weekly range reports to the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The reports for this week show further that grass is now beginning to grow.

The reports for the week are as follows:

Ashland, Kan.—Grass is good and stock is doing well, but the crops need rain.—Joe Steinbach, inspector.

Refugio, Bay City and Vanderbilt—Sixty-six cars shipped; range and cattle in fine shape and cattle will soon

start to market.—D. S. Fox, inspector. Beeville—Sixteen cars shipped.—John E. Rigby, inspector.

Victoria—Thirty-three cars shipped; range never better; weather first class.—Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Alice—Twelve cars shipped; everything in good shape.—James Gibson, inspector.

Midland—Forty-four cars shipped; grass has begun to grow, but more moisture is needed to bring it around.—Andrew Allen, inspector.

Amarillo—Twenty-eight carloads shipped; heavy rain and people in fine spirits.—H. G. Hadler, inspector.

REARRANGING BRAND SYSTEM.

Wyoming is rearranging its brand system to conform to that of Colorado, and it seems strange that the work was not done thirty or more years ago when the thing was hot, says Denver Field and Farm. The old law provided that all brands of live stock of any kind whatever should be registered in the counties where the stock was run. The new law provides that all brands shall be registered with the state live stock commission.

All old brands, unless duplicated, are allowed to stand, but the clerk of each county must certify to the state live stock commission such brands as are now legal and the secretary furnishes a certified copy of those brands.

Under the old law it often occurred that two or more men had the same brand, and this created no end of trouble as to ownership, besides opening the way for fraud on the part of the boys with the handy irons.

PANHANDLE CATTLE IN GOOD SHAPE.

The American Live Stock and Loan company received two trainloads of very choice cattle from Childress and the Panhandle, Texas, says the Denver Record-Stockman. The bunch consisted of the well known "J. Y." yearlings and a string of 2-year-olds of the four six brand. They were an extremely fine bunch of cattle and elicited much favorable comment from all who saw them. Mr. De Ricques states that they are as good and he thinks possibly the best large string of Southern cattle he ever handled. There were forty-seven loads of the entire shipment and they are going to William Marr, manager of the Big Horn Land and Cattle company of North Park, the Driskells at Moorecroft, Wyo., and H. A. Harlow of Montana. The gentlemen for whom the cattle were purchased were delighted with their appearance, as well they might be.

SOME RAIN THIS.

The Hale County Herald reports that L. M. Faulkner, who has a ranch near Kress, reports that he lost a number of cattle the first of the week from the heavy rain and hail. The animals became bunched and the storm drove them into a lake where they were drowned.

ANOTHER FEEDING PEN.

Another feeding pen on a large scale is in prospect on the North side as a result of the purchase of 230 acres about a mile northeast of the Fort Worth packing houses by Milton Epstein of this city. He purchased the property from W. W. Vaughan of Monolova, N. M., for \$28,750, and it is stated that he will probably convert it into feeding pens in the near future. This deal was made through the firm of Heaton, Bury & Co.

Market Report for June

The first half of the year 1908 closed with an increase in the total receipts of live stock on the Fort Worth market of 218,302 head over the corresponding period last year. This is a gain of 26 per cent and a record not approached by any other market in the country.

All classes of live stock have contributed to the increase, the six-months' gain over the like period last year being 18,352 cattle, 18,270 calves, 250,859 hogs, 29,484 sheep and 1,336 horses and mules. The big increase in hog receipts comes where most needed and is attributable to the enlarged territory contiguous to Fort Worth and the high attitude of the market on hogs and feed stuff having caused the shipment of large numbers of pigs and half-fat stock, much of which under more normal conditions would not as yet have been tabulated in stock yard receipts. Despite this fact, however, predictions are freely made that the ration of increase in hog receipts will be maintained throughout the current year.

The increase at Fort Worth looks good by the side of losses at other markets. The five other principal Western markets show an aggregate decrease for the first six months of the year of about 105,000 cattle, 1,250,000 hogs and 30,000 sheep.

June brought only a fair supply of cattle to the local market, dry weather over the greater portion of the state preventing the rounding into good market condition of good cattle on grass and keeping down supplies. The decrease of grown cattle from June last year amounts to 22,262 head. Calf receipts increased moderately over any preceding June supply, and hogs increased 8,398 over the corresponding month last year.

Sheep receipts showed a gain of 6,426 over June last year, but a decrease from June runs of 1907 or 1906.

Receipts of the various classes for the month just closed totaled 57,668 cattle, 26,372 calves, 51,721 hogs, 20,403 sheep and 749 horses and mules.

The month's trade feature was the scoring of the highest prices ever paid on this market for hogs, tops reaching \$7.75 on four days and closing at that figure, with strictly choice heavy packers quotable up to \$7.85. Lard hogs were scarce and will be all summer owing to the high price of corn. This scarcity and depleted stocks of lard will doubtless hold them at a premium all summer contrary to the custom of the summer market. Cattle values fluctuated widely with all classes closing at a decline from the month's opening basis. Mutton also broke sharply in value, though closing above the low point.

Course of the Market.

Cattle—As the situation now stands and as indications for the near future seem to favor, cattle feeders who got their fed beeves in on the spring and early summer market were the birds that got the work this season. The April and May markets proved much higher than did the June trade, with May the highest month on the good kinds. The June market opened under the heavy handicap of overburdened Eastern beef markets and an almost demoralized trade in the East on the dressed product. The sharp slump that occurred in prices on the hoof had its inception during the closing days of May and downward breaks continued almost without interruption during the first two weeks of June, at

the end of which period declines of 50 to 65 cents on the best fat cattle of all weights and a loss of 75 cents to \$1 on the medium and canner kinds were shown, or declines of around 35 to 50 cents and 65 to 75 cents, respectively, as compared with the month's opening.

The bad break was followed by contracted marketings and the two succeeding weeks saw 25 cents to 40 cents of the loss regained. Further slight declines, however, were shown during the last three days and the closing market was quoted around 15 to 25 cents lower on best thick-fat heavy beeves, 35 to 50 cents lower on fair to good 1,000 to 1,200-pound steers and about 25 to 35 cents on the common to decent light killers. Good thick-fat caked cattle, many of which were coming near the close of May and selling around \$5.50 and \$5.85, with a few choice loads at \$6, became very scarce towards the close of June, and although one choice load from Hood county, weighing above 1,400 pounds and as toppy as any here this season, sold at \$6 late in June, very few coming were good enough to make above \$5.25, although the good, fat 1,200 to 1,400-pound steers were hardly more than 15 to 25 cents under the May high time.

Stock and feeding cattle values were on the down grade together with all classes of beef and butcher stock during the first half of the month, 2-year-old steers and up selling in many cases 50 to 75 cents under the May high time and declines of nearly a dollar being shown in a few low spots as compared with the high time in the month previous, although this loss was not at all general.

Later in the month showers in sections where greatly needed put a season in the ground that insured better pasturage, and this with the improvement in the market for beef grades and stronger competition from killers strengthened the market, about 25 cents of the month's early decline being recorded by the close. A desirable class of fleshy feeders of around 900 pounds sold at the close at \$3.90, while \$3.65 to \$3.85 bought good 2 and 3-year old stockers, and good steer yearlings sold up around \$3 to \$3.25, a common sort down to \$2.50 to \$2.75, and common to fair 600 to 800-pound stockers from \$3 to \$3.50. Stock cows and heifers closed active and about as high as at the month's opening.

Butcher cows and heifers slumped to about a 50-cent lower level by the middle of the month, as compared with the close of May. Thereafter the market reacted gradually. Medium to best butcher cows regained a good share of the loss by the end of the fourth week. The last few days of the month saw some of the advance ceded back to buyers, and prices at the close showed a net loss of a good quarter on medium to best fat kinds.

Canner and stock cows sold with less sharp fluctuations and at the close were hardly more than weak to 10 cents under the opening of the month. Fat beefy cows were selling at the close from \$4 to \$4.50, good fat butcher cows in carload lots from \$3.50 to \$3.90, medium to pretty good killers from \$3 to \$3.35, cutter sorts from \$2.60 to \$2.90, stock cows mostly from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and canners largely from \$2 to \$2.40, with hard shells from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bulls declined a big half dollar, showing a rapid break during the first half of the month and the

market failing to recover materially from the loss.

The calf market took a course contrary to the cattle trade, advancing during the first two weeks of the month, but breaking badly during the third week. Prices thereafter fluctuated up and down, with the close around 25 cents lower on most grades than at the month's opening. Best light vealers sold the closing day from \$5.00 to \$5.40, and fair to best heavies around \$3.25 to \$4.

Hogs—The hog market closed the month of May with the bulk of the 160 to 190-pound light and light mixed hogs selling from \$6.65 to \$6.90, and with the best butcher to toppy heavy weights quotable from \$7.15 to \$7.30. By the close of June these prices had been advanced 50 to 60 cents, the light mixed showing rather the most gain.

The close was practically at the month's high point or the high level in the history of this market, with tops selling at \$7.75, and the bulk from \$7.35 to \$7.60. Pigs advanced around 25 cents, closing at around \$5.50. With prices at this level and five big Western markets showing a shortage of the first six months this year of 1,250 head, scarcity cannot be questioned, and there is everything to indicate a continued high market all summer.

Sheep—Live mutton and lamb values closed the month of June around 50 cents to \$1 lower than at the close of May, sheep suffering most, and showing a \$1 to \$1.25 break at the low time. A good heavy class of clipped fed wethers sold late in the month at \$4.60, while choice heavy native wethers were quotable around \$4.75 to \$5, as against \$5.50 to \$5.75 at the close of the month previous. Fair clipped wethers closed at \$4.25 to \$4.50, a right good set of native ewes selling at \$4.25, and \$5.50 to \$6.25 were current prices on good to choice fat lambs. There was a good demand late in the month for stock sheep and lambs of desirable quality, but hardly any outlet for the thin aged stuff.

ALFALFA CROP ON PECOS.

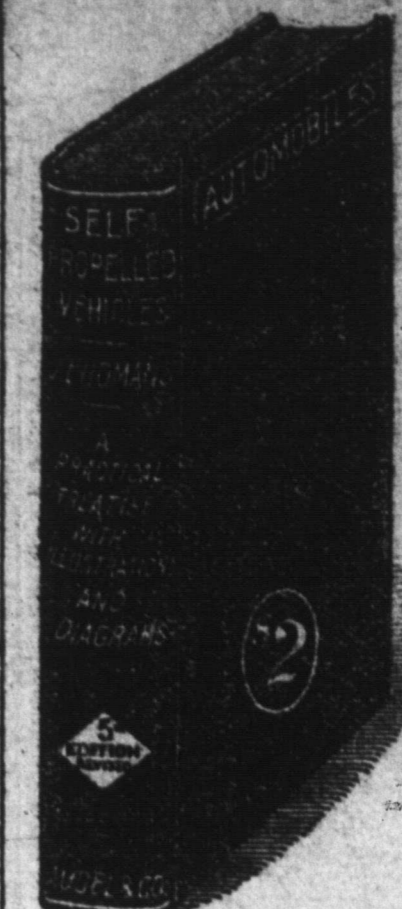
A dispatch from Barstow says that the first cutting on alfalfa this year yielded fifty-three cars, against twenty-six cars last year. Many growers have already made the second cutting. C. E. Nichols has cut thirty tons from twenty acres and sold it, f. o. b. Barstow, for \$14 a ton.

TARIFF AND THE PRICE OF CLOTHES.

Some of the daily newspapers are reporting an advance in the price of men's clothing as a result of the tariff on wool. The story goes that ready-made clothing formerly selling at \$20 a suit will hereafter be \$25, and so on. Of course the tariff is a convenient shelf on which to lay the burden of the reported advance and those who have been advocating the duty on wools will be more or less charged with the responsibility.

Evidently it has not occurred to the erudite price specialists to look into the price wool is now bringing and see if some connection did not exist between the actual market for raw material and that for finished goods. Wool has sold this spring higher than in many years and the market has been going upwards for many weeks. Texas wools are quoted in Boston (scoured) at from 65 cents to 70 cents a pound. Wool selling for around 18

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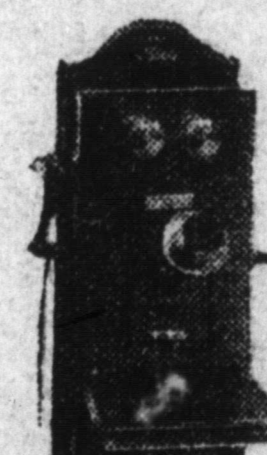
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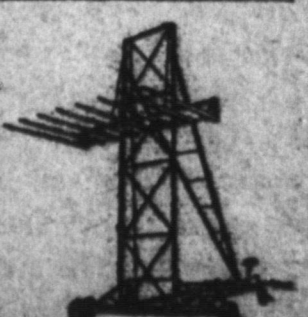
cents in Texas last year brought from 22 cents to 26 cents this year. This big increase in values, due to several things, one a shortage of sheep in New Zealand, and another sharp competition between Boston and Chicago buyers, has more to do with the advance in the price of clothes than any tariff schedule. But doubtless the tariff must take the blame.

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JUST ABOUT HOGS

CECIL LYON STARTS HOG RANCH.

QUANAHA, Texas—Cecil Lyon of Sherman has turned his attention to hog raising and has started out on a big scale. He has 2,300 acres in alfalfa on his Hardeman county ranch, and as a beginning he has purchased 250 brood sows and turned them into this great pasture. He expects to increase the number of brood sows to 1,000 in a short time.

The yield of alfalfa is not affected by the pasturing of hogs upon it, so, as far as the green stuff the hogs eat is concerned, it does not cost him a cent.

When the hogs have reached the finishing stage Colonel Lyon will be able to provide for that period from a field of 500 acres in Kaffir corn.

Colonel Lyon has found that in Hardeman, as well as in other counties of this section of the state, hogs and alfalfa and Kaffir corn form a triumvirate that will make the farmers who take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the climate and soil wealthy and independent.

He will cross the Durocs with Berkshires, believing this combination will be admirable from the standpoint of the raiser and shipper, as producing a hog that has the proper weight and proper fat acquiring possibilities, and for packers as producing a porker with the best quality of meat.

HE IS RAISING HOGS.

B. C. Rhome, Jr., the newly elected general manager of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, is not only a successful Hereford breeder, but he

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases. If we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver purgative, heart tonic and regulator and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unqualified testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle wrapper.

has also had considerable valuable experience with hogs.

"Heretofore I have raised only Berkshires," said Mr. Rhome to The Stockman-Journal, "but this year I have bought a Poland China boar to cross and see what the result will be. I like the Berkshire because I think his hams are better than the Poland China, which runs more to lard, and I also believe the Berkshire will rustle better out on grass than any other breed. Because of this characteristic he is especially desirable in Texas."

Mr. Rhome raises hogs as a by-product, letting them run after the steers in his feed lots, and finds the practice profitable.

PEANUTS FOR HOGS.

A good deal has appeared of late in Texas papers about peanuts as a feed for hogs, some of the more extravagant writers going so far as to assert that hogs can be finished profitably by being turned into a peanut patch in the fall and letting them root their living out of the ground with no other attention than a supply of water.

Texas hog raisers who have had practical experience will not be misled by the conclusions of such lead pencil experts, but beginners or inexperienced hog raisers may be fooled into making a serious mistake.

As a soft feed for hogs—peanuts are excellent, probably better even than alfalfa, as the peanut hay is almost as good as the alfalfa, while the goobers themselves are an added element of food.

But peanuts fed alone will produce soft, oily pork, which will not kill out well nor will it be satisfactory as bacon or ham. A consignment of Agricultural and Mechanical college hogs sent to the Fort Worth market this year included a number which were fed almost entirely on peanuts, and these killed out the poorest of the entire lot. So far the packers have shown no discrimination against the straight peanut fed hogs, but sooner or later they will just as they now will give much less for straight mast fed East Texas hogs than they will for any other kind.

On the other hand the cheapness of peanuts and the ease with which they may be raised and harvested makes them a too important and valuable hog feed to overlook. In connection with Indian maize or even kaffir corn they are excellent, and when the ration is still better balanced with tankage the hogs will grow at an encouraging rate.

When some one talks of peanuts as the ideal hog feed, remember that there is no one ideal feed for hogs. Even in the corn belt, hogs must have an abundance of green stuff, preferably clover or rape to put on frame with before they are ready for finishing. As a frame builder peanuts, where they will grow, are excellent but do not overrate them.

LITTLE WOOL LEFT AT SAN ANGELO.

A report from San Angelo says: James McGuirk, representing Goodhue, Studley & Emory, has bought of George Richardson 150,000 pounds of twelve months' clip, prices ranging from 18 to 25 1/4 cents. This about cleans up Mr. Richardson's holdings in the warehouses in San Angelo. He received top prices for nearly all the



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.

clips he handled, the highest figures being 26 1/2 cents. His total sales for the season approximated 775,000 pounds.

Shipments of a million and a half pounds of wool were made from Angelo recently, the route being to Galveston and then by ship from that great port to Boston, over the Mallory line of steamers.

HORSE THIEVES IN COLFAX COUNTY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 5.—Colfax county seems to be the working center of what is undoubtedly an organized band of horse thieves.

Within the past six months thieves have stolen no less than seventy-five horses in and around Cimarron and at one haul took a whole herd of fine mares from the M. M. Chase ranch about two months ago. Since that time thefts have been reported here and there, and in the last two weeks not less than ten good animals have been stolen.

Frederick Whitney of Cimarron announces today that two of his best saddle horses have been taken from his ranch on the Caliente not far from Dawson. Mr. Whitney has offered a standing reward of \$200 for return of the horses and conviction of the thieves.

In view of the fact that the stealing of horses has become such a great menace to horse owners, the ranchmen of the near vicinity of Cimarron held a meeting today for the purpose of organizing and protecting themselves from further thefts. Nearly every ranch in the community attended the meeting and it was determined that a permanent organization should be formed for mutual protection and to hunt down and prosecute horse and cattle thieves. The organization was effected, and a standing reward for

the capture and conviction of horse and cattle thieves taking animals belonging to the organization will be offered. When caught the members will club together and defray the expenses of conviction.

WHERE HE PREFERRED TO GO.

Johnny had been a very bad boy during the day, and when his father came home it was decided that he should talk to him instead of the usual whipping. So the father took Johnny on his knee and spoke to him thus:

"Johnny, do you know what happens to good boys?"

"Yes, sir; they go to heaven."

"Well, Johnny, wouldn't you like to be a good boy and go to heaven?"

Johnny thought a moment and then said:

"No, father; I'd rather go with you." That broke up the conversation.

STILL DRY AROUND CARLSBAD.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—From Carlsbad the weather is said to continue dry throughout that section of the Pecos valley, and many stockmen are reported as continuing to lose stuff in consequence.

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.

3-STROKE SELF-FEED HAY PRESS.

All Steel and Iron.
Two Men can run it.
Three tons in one hour.
Easy draft. Smooth Sides.
Shipped on trial.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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1547 W. 12th Street KANSAS CITY, MO.
Ask for Catalogue 47

How Ticks Spread Fever

(This is the second of a series of articles prepared by the bureau of animal industry on the fever tick, its damage, and how it may be eradicated.)

The microscopic parasite which causes the disease known as Texas fever or tick fever of cattle is found in the blood of affected animals and is transferred from one to another by means of the fever tick. A remarkable feature of this transaction is that the disease-producing parasites are transmitted through the eggs of the tick that draws the blood, and not directly by the old tick, as an engorged tick after dropping from the host (cow) dies without ever attaching itself to another animal. But its offspring, produced by the eggs laid after it drops off and before it dies, carry the infection and inoculate the first cow they get on.

The length of time elapsing between the exposure of susceptible cattle to infection by ticks and the appearance of Texas fever among them is dependent upon the climate and the development of the ticks. Thus, if Northern cattle are placed on pastures, highways, or in pens, cars, etc., in summer immediately after the premises have been infested with ticks from southern cattle, Texas fever may occur in from thirty to sixty days, as the female ticks which drop from the Southern cattle must lay eggs and these must hatch before the Northern animal becomes infested with ticks and thereby inoculated with the disease. After the seed ticks become attached to the animal the disease will appear in about ten days in summer or a somewhat longer period in winter. In fact, the disease may occur

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point.

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," says a physician of Cincinnati.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended, and still recommend, Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients has been wonderful.

"As a brain and nerve food, in fact, as a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone."

Look in packages for a copy of 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.

before the ticks are large enough to be seen without a very careful search.

Ticks Not Always Seen.

One objection that has been advanced against the fact that the cattle tick is a carrier of Texas fever is that cattle are sometimes found to be suffering with the disease without showing the presence of ticks on their bodies. This condition in the case of Southern cattle may be explained by the fact that the animal already had its blood infected with the parasites, and under normal conditions was resistant to Texas fever. However, as a result of lowered vitality caused by some other disease, or by exposure, privation, injury, rough handling, etc., this resistance has been reduced and finally overcome, and the parasites at last succeed in producing the disease. On the other hand, when this disease is observed in Northern animals, the young seed ticks may be so small and so few in number as to be unobserved.

Under certain conditions, as when living on horses, mules, etc., the ticks lose their infectiousness, and when Southern cattle not previously infested with any but these non-infectious ticks come in contact with infectious ticks they are just as susceptible as cattle raised on tick-free pastures.

Why Quarantine Is Necessary.

Many cattle appear perfectly healthy and yet are infested with ticks and have the fever parasite in their blood. Sometimes the owners cannot understand why such animals should be regarded as dangerous to others, and consider it unjust that they should be subjected to quarantine restrictions. The fact is such cattle have usually contracted the disease in a mild form at an early age and have become immune to further attacks, although still carrying the parasites in their blood. They are dangerous because the fever parasites in their blood may be transmitted at any time to susceptible cattle by ticks.

While the disease may be produced artificially by inoculating a susceptible animal with the blood of an infected one, it is spread naturally only by the ticks. By exterminating the ticks, therefore, the disease can be stamped out, and the quarantine can then be removed.

The discovery of the part played by the tick in the spread of Texas fever was made by the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture in 1891, and the same principle has since been found to apply to the transmission of malaria and yellow fever from man to man by mosquitoes, and to the spread of certain other diseases.

Publications containing full information about the 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.

ARIZONA CATTLE MOVING.

KANSAS CITY—The first trainload of cattle to arrive at this market this season from Arizona reached the yards here June 21. The shipment consisted of twenty-eight carloads, and all but forty head steers. F. L. Pitman had eight carloads and the Chiricahua Cattle company having twenty carloads. They were all shipped from Tucson and traveled about 1,300 miles in making the trip, which covered five days.

They had to unload and feed three times.

"We came through in very fair shape," said Mr. Pitman. But of course it is a very long trip, and naturally is hard on cattle. So far as cattle are concerned down in that territory, they are in very good condition. There was a great deal of snow, and later rains, and all that moisture with the irrigation that is carried on there, makes a good deal of feed. There are very few sheep in that country. But so far as cattle go, there seems to be about the usual number. We have back about 1,000 steers."

OMAHA FEEDER MOVEMENT.

The Omaha Journal-Stockman reports that 109 loads, 3,620 head, of stocker and feeder cattle sent to the country last week, as against 105 loads, 3,225 head, the week previous, and 119 loads, 3,851 head, the corresponding week a year ago. The destination of the stuff was as follows:

| States. | Cars. | Head. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Nebraska | 42 | 1,173 |
| Iowa | 30 | 977 |
| Illinois | 12 | 329 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 23 |
| South Dakota | 24 | 1,118 |

Total 109 3,620
Feeder Sheep Shipments.

There were 3,414 head of feeder sheep and lambs shipped out last week as against 351 head the week previous and 4,089 head the same week last year. Of these, 437 went to Nebraska, 1,250 to Iowa, and the balance, 1,727 head, to Illinois.

ANOTHER RANCH FOR HEARST

Four hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in the state of Campeche will be converted into an immense stock ranch by William Randolph Hearst at a cost said to be in the millions, a Mexico City dispatch to the New York World says.

The ranch will be stocked with imported Holstein, Durham and other high grade market and milch cattle of the same stock that Hearst has on his 1,500,000 acres in the state of Chihuahua.

F. W. Smith, Mr. Hearst's representative in Chihuahua, and H. M. Lerch of Baltimore, Md., who has charge of the Hearst cattle industry, have gone to locate sites for the improvements, which will include dwellings, warehouses, a narrow gauge railroad to the coast and making navigable two rivers.

The land belongs to Mr. Hearst and his mother. It was granted to his father, United States Senator Hearst, who leased it to chicory growers, but instead of bringing revenue it has been a source of expense.

HE HAS SHOWN THE SKEPTICS.

Something like ten or a dozen years ago Joseph F. Green came to Texas from Illinois as manager of the Taft and Sinton properties, which properties were at that time entirely used, as were adjoining holdings, for grazing purposes, says the San Antonio Stockman and Farmer. Here and there on these large ranches Mr. Green broke up a few acres which he planted to feed crops, in the meantime he proceeded to sink a large number of wells and built many tanks. He likewise established choice herds of fine cattle and fed them largely from products grown on these ranches. Before Mr. Green had been here many months he announced that he believed that the large properties he was sent

there to manage would soon be put in cultivation and the crops grown would equal, acre for acre, those produced in any other section of the state. Mr. Green, by many old timers, was called a "tenderfoot," and the remark was general that "he would know better after he had lived in Texas several years."

Well, Mr. Green has lived in Texas long enough to prove to the doubting ones of ten years ago that he was right, and that the people of this section of the state did not know how valuable and productive this land was. In a very few years Mr. Green has made of thousands of acres of the Taft ranch a veritable garden spot, where every product of the state is grown with profit. What Mr. Green has done thousands of others are now doing in Southwest and Western Texas, but to Mr. Green belongs the credit of being among the first to demonstrate the value of lands for agricultural purposes, which were not so long ago classed as strictly grazing land.

It was Mr. Green who, a few days ago, shipped a carload of hogs to the Fort Worth market, realizing \$7.75 the highest price paid here this year.

SHEEP PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

Since the recent rains, the sheep business is looking up, and despite the fact that the market is a little off, lots of trading is going on in this section of the state, reports the San Angelo Standard.

The reason for this might easily be surmised. In the spring when the drouth was at its worst, most of the cattle in the Concho country were shipped to Oklahoma, and since the heavy rains the ranchmen want something to eat the grass that has shot forth, and they know of no better investment than buying sheep. Consequently many stock raisers who have heretofore given their entire time to cattle are turning their attention to a more profitable industry. The high price of wool also gave an impetus to selling of sheep on the range.

The latest deals that have been made were reported today. Howard and Jesse Cargile, who have large holdings in this section, bought from Ed Davis of Sterling City 1,700 head of ewes and lambs; and from E. M. Noelke of Irion county, 1,000 head of mixed sheep, paying \$3 round for each bunch.

The Cargile Brothers are among the stockmen who see big money in wool growing, and they are starting in on an extensive scale.

NEW MEXICO SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Large shipments of stock continue from the lower country, trainload after trainload passing through here for Eastern points almost daily. Z. W. De Camp, the well known cattle buyer of Lamar, Colo., passed through here today on his way home from Prescott, Ariz., in which locality he made some big purchases of hoofs and horns for delivery next month.

B. W. Snyder of Clayton, Union county, has sold his steers at \$32 per head and his wool clip brought 22 cents per pound.

DROPSY cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in eight to twenty days; thirty to sixty days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing failer. Dr. H. E. Green's Sons, Box M. Atlanta, Ga.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Founded 1881.

A. W. GRANT, Publisher.

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

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Subscription Price:

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

HEAVY CALF MARKETING.

The first half of the year brought to this market 76,582 calves, says the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

Last year's receipts for the same time were 58,312, and the first six months of 1907 gave us 68,892. The supply on the market for 1909 is a record breaker, and puts Fort Worth next to Chicago as a calf market.

The heavy run of calves was unlooked for this year, as the best authorities in the trade hold to the belief that the number of breeding cattle in the state is now materially less than it had been, and it was regarded as a certainty that this shortage would make itself visible in the calf supply. The drouth has sent a great many to slaughter that would have been held if ranges had been in better condition.

Total receipts of calves for the year 1908 were 229,591, showing a heavy falling off from 1907, when the supply on this market reached 314,442 head. The decline in numbers was regarded as natural, and the best informed traders counted on this decline keeping up, but the figures have turned their expectations to naught.

Though the figures for the first half of the year are the heaviest for the same months since this market was established, it is not thought that this increase will be kept up through the second half of the year, as it would call for about 250,000 calves in the coming six months.

A CHANCE FOR CONGRESS.

Congress will be asked while looking around for revenue producers to take the 10 cents per pound tax off oleomargarine that is colored and the one-fourth cent per pound that is uncolored and fix a flat tax of 2 cents per pound on all oleomargarine. The farmers and beef producers are not responsible for the move for they have not considered it advisable to make any request for a change since the decisive vote in 1902 when congress practically killed the oleomargarine industry with a piece of legislation that may be placed alongside the two-headed boy and the absolutely satisfied engineer of a trust in the museum of freaks.

Secretary of the Treasury McVeigh has been posting himself up some since his induction into office and he has, by referring to the figures before and after this piece of work, found that the revenue has fallen off about \$1,000,000 per annum on the oleomargarine tariff simply because a tax of 10 cents a pound has been prohibitive and he will ask congress to make the change suggested above solely as a matter of business. The butter trust will no doubt make it

warm for the secretary when he submits his plea and it might be well for the live stock organizations of the country to drop him a line and congratulate him on his discovery that strangling a man to death is a poor plan to encourage his thrift.

The Stockman-Journal does not desire to be too inquisitive and has not as yet asked Secretary Crowley to furnish a statement as to how the members of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas are responding to the call made at the March meeting asking them to pay into the treasury of the association \$1 per car out of the \$6.50 per car saved them in freight which they now enjoy as a result of the vigorous fight it made in their behalf. This amount is not to be considered as a payment for favors but is to be used as a fund to prevent the re-establishment of the old rate. The only sure way to still make \$5.50 per car clear is to send \$1 per car for all the cattle shipped to the association with which to fight the efforts of the railroads now being made to collect this excessive rate. The probabilities are that Secretary Crowley has not been overwhelmed with dollar bills for the good of the cause, for when he knows anything real good he generally tells it. The Stockman-Journal would be glad to hear from the inspectors in their individual capacity and have them state the number of members who have responded to the request to have their commission house remit a dollar per car for all the cattle they have sold for them.

Shippers should be careful in making shipments of live stock not to value them too high or allow an agent of a railroad to wheedle them into doing so. A provision in the interstate tariff on our live stock rates places the following valuations: Each horse, pony, gelding, mare, stallion, mule or jack at \$100; ox, bull or steer at \$50; cow at \$30; calf at \$10; hog at \$10, and sheep or goat at \$3. When the shipper places the valuation higher than this the railroad is permitted to charge in addition of 25 per cent to the rate for each 100 per cent or fraction thereof of the additional declared valuation per head. It is also the safest plan to have the above valuations placed in the contract as in some instances railroads have charged the additional 25 per cent when no value has been named. Every member of the association should read the resolutions on this subject adopted at the last meeting and which may be found on pages 82 and 83 of the minutes of the thirty-third annual meeting.

Stockmen should figure their loss in driving cattle to the railroad, says the San Saba Star, and dig up when the subscription for railroad bonus is circulated. The shrink and expense amounts to considerable on every car driven from this place and the railroad rates will only be a few cents, if any more than the present rate from any shipping point. This is all true enough, but as a rule stockmen are the first to subscribe when any public proposition, such as a railroad, is broached. And The Stockman-Journal doesn't believe the San Saba stockmen are exceptions to the rule.

Texas steers fed "cake on grass" will be allowed to compete with steers from the blue grass regions at the Chicago International show next winter according to a decision of the board

of directors made last week and made public through a letter from B. H. Heide, general superintendent, to B. C. Rhome, Jr., of this city, the newly elected manager of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show of this city. This means that Texas will have some more scalps dangling from her belt after the next big event in Chicago for blue grass nor the hay ricks of the Northwest are not in it with cake and Texas grass.

Senator Stone of Missouri did not vote for the tariff on hides last week, but he did get up and offer an amendment including free shoes along with free hides. The St. Louis Live Stock exchange should wait on the senator in a body if it ever becomes necessary and show him how and why free hides will damage the stockmen and the farmers. The senator got about 500 letters from the manufacturers asking for free hides and possibly fifty from farmers asking protection. This is one mistake the farmer has always made. They presume that their United States senators will do nothing detrimental to their interests simply because they voted for him.

A Missouri grand jury finds that the Live Stock exchange of Kansas City arrogated to itself the functions of a trust when its members refused to do business with the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company, organized by stockmen, which resulted finally in the company abandoning efforts to do business there. The company has just secured a judgment aggregating \$57,000 against thirteen members of the exchange. If the "Co-Operative" has the proof that there is really a trust doing business at the Kansas City yards perhaps the state authorities may want to take a look at it. Perhaps the trouble was caused by the exchange only having thirteen members.

Just as we begin to fear that the demand for beef has "petered" out something occurs to remind us that there is still a demand for really good stuff. Ferd Slocum of Cresson had eighteen steers on the market here Friday and which had been fed cake on the grass that sold at the high price of the year, with the exception of a few loads of corn feds earlier in the season. They averaged 1,457 pounds and brought 6 cents per pound or \$87.42 per head. Mr. Slocum's war cry in condensed form is "Down with the scrub."

It costs the state of Illinois the sum of \$4,000,000 annually payable in pork because she did not take the necessary precautions to keep cholera from spreading among her hogs. The bureau of animal industry has discovered an immunizing serum, the making of which will be furnished by the department on receipt of request. The Illinois farmers' institute has asked the legislature to authorize the state board of live stock commissioners to prepare and furnish the serum free to the farmers of the state who raise hogs.

The interstate commerce commission has taken the position that if a railroad owes a shipper for overcharge or other claims that the shipper is entitled to interest on the money when he gets his judgment. This may facilitate the work of settling claims as a claim stuck away in the pigeon hole will be drawing interest while it

is in repose. Live stock shippers should make a note of this.

SAN SABA STOCK NOTES.

A. B. Estep sold to J. C. Street of Goldthwaite one car of at cows last week. Baylor says he is satisfied with a legitimate profit, and is willing for the other fellow to make a little.

P. C. Sloan marketed one car of cows at Fort Worth, weighing about 800 pounds, at \$3.05 last week. He also bought his sister's and mother's 2-year-old steers at \$20 per head. There were several hundred head in the deal.

Another good rain will make the grass as fine as could be wished. It is all grass this year though late, but cattle will be fatter than usual, is the general opinion of stockmen.

S. W. Walker, J. P. Kelly and Guy M. Brown took a little trip down in the forks of the creek last week and bought ten cars of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, moving them here Monday, June 21, with the stock in good shape. —San Saba Star.

THROUGH STOCK ON ORIENT.

Effective June 30, 1909, through rates on all kinds of live stock have been put in force from Texas & Pacific stations in Texas via Sweetwater and the Orient railroad, and from Fort Worth & Denver railroad stations, via Chillicothe and Orient, to Kansas City.

This will be of advantage to Texas & Pacific shippers, as it will mean a saving of nearly 150 miles in distance over the route through Fort Worth and other terminal points. Such shipments will not have to go below the quarantine line to reach this market, as they now do when routed via Fort Worth.

The saving in distance from Fort Worth & Denver points will not be quite as much as from Texas & Pacific stations, but the route via Chillicothe will put practically all of the Denver road stations less than 600 miles from Kansas City.

NEW WOLF BOUNTY RULING.

At a recent term of the Crockett county commissioners' court an order was made relative to the wolf scalp bounty as follows:

"Whereas, Much dissatisfaction has arisen as to the manner of paying bounty on coyotes and gray wolves, it is ordered by the court that hereafter all shall be considered as belonging to the same class and instead of 50 cents for coyotes and \$3 for grays as heretofore, each shall be allowed \$1.50 per scalp; provided that the scalp affidavit must show the identical ranch on which the wolf from which the scalp was taken was killed and the affiant and no other person killed same, and in addition thereto such affidavit shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by the owner of the ranch or foreman to the effect that the affiant has killed on his ranch a certain number of wolves, giving the number, and no sums shall be allowed or paid by this court in excess of the number stated in the ranchman's certificate, and this requirement shall also apply to lobos, panther and cats, requiring, however, as heretofore in case of lobo scalp and foot be not detached and the county judge is instructed to prepare affidavits under this order and have same printed for use of the clerk. And also prepare and have printed certificates for the ranchmen."

HOME CIRCLE



CONDUCTED BY AUNT RACHEL

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.
The Past has canceled and buried deep
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.
Concern yourself with but Today.
Grasp it, and teach it to obey
Your will and plan. Since time began
Today has been the friend of man.

SHE BELONGS TO THE UNION.

Dear Aunt Rachel:
I will write you a short letter to let your readers know how the union is progressing in this section. I live on the farm and my husband and myself belong to the union. We have a good strong union, not so strong in numbers, but strong in genuine enthusiasm.

We are now making arrangements to attend the Wilson county union, which meets at Marcellena, Texas, July 3.

The corn crop has been cut short in this section, but cotton and peanuts look well.

I will close by sending a recipe for making cucumber pickles:

Place nice smooth cucumbers in a jar and cover with strong salt water. Let set twenty-four hours, then take off the salt and wash cucumbers with fresh water. Then take enough vinegar to cover cucumbers and let boil. Add enough spice and pepper to suit taste and pour over pickles while warm.
IDA BAKER.
Wallace Branch union No. 4009.

The Uses of Salt.

If salt is sprinkled over the coals it will make the flame in better condition for broiling.

In the bath room or on the toilet table salt is invaluable. There is no better gargle for throat and nose than weak salt water, and it has been known to cure cases of chronic catarrh.

Weak salt water is also a good eye wash. It can be used either hot or cold. Bathe freely or wash out the eyes with an eye cup.

Pure, strong salt, thoroughly moistened, makes an excellent tooth wash, removes tartar and is good for the gums.

If one is fatigued there is nothing more restful than a rub with hot or cold salt water. For this, sea salt is preferable. It can be bought by the pound and should be dissolved a short time before the bath is ready.

Medicinally, the value of salt is only coming to be understood. A half teaspoonful of salt in a cup of hot water, taken night and morning, is excellent for the digestion.

FOR GENERAL USE.

For Tender Feet.

If the feet are tender and sore, put powdered borax in the foot bath, a teaspoonful to a quart of warm water.

Ammonia as Ink Remover.

Ammonia will remove stubborn ink stains without injury to the linen. On my white linen lunch cloth was an ink stain of six weeks' duration. I feared to use acid for fear of injuring the linen. I finally thought of trying ammonia, and soaked the stained spot twelve hours in it, and had the satisfaction of seeing only a faint gray stain which a good boiling entirely removed.

For Buttons.

Try sewing buttons on the inside,

instead of outside of the cuffs of your common shirtwaist sleeves. When buttoned they have the appearance of link fastenings.

To Prevent Mold.

It is not uncommon to find bread that is comparatively fresh spotted with mold. This happens frequently in the summer time. Every careful housewife thoroughly cleans and dries her bread can and just as carefully makes sure that each baking of bread is thoroughly cool before it is placed in this clean can. Yet even with this care many find that there is waste because of mold. This may be prevented by taking the cover from the can and airing it each day. When this is done the position of the loaves should be changed. But better than this is the placing of half a dozen nail holes in the top of the can. This insures a constant supply of fresh air.

To Remove Stain from Unvarnished Wood.

Nothing will do it more quickly than to rub the discoloration with one-half of a lemon and salt mixed well together.

Lemon and salt will also remove ink stains if put on soon enough. This refers chiefly to white materials, as acid is apt to remove colors.

A Vaseline Stain.

It is not generally known that vaseline will stain if left in a material for any length of time. First soak the garment in clear warm water for a short time, then in strong ammonia water. Take out and wash in soap suds and the stain will entirely disappear. This, of course, would be the method of treatment for white goods only.

A Sewing Hint.

In sewing up seams in very fine material or tucking, difficulty is often experienced in having the seam perfectly smooth without any puckering. If a strip of paper, not too stiff or brittle, be put under the material as it is placed under the foot of the machine and stitched, you will find that a perfectly smooth seam is the result. The paper is readily removed without injury to the very sheerest material that is made. This is especially good to use when working on chiffon.

To Kill Insects.

Paint floors of clothes presses each spring to prevent moths. Wash woodwork with strong salt water with alum added to kill insects. If any splashes on the polished wood, remove at once with a damp cloth and dry at once. This is an excellent remedy for old wooden bedsteads.

Use a Rocker at the Sewing Machine.

At this time of year when we are spending long hours at the machine, trying to finish our summer sewing, it is well to know that if you will sit in an armless rocker while using the machine you will be able to sew for hours at a time without the aches which generally accompany such machine work. The rocker gives to and relieves the body of the motion while running. Of course it is necessary to put a cushion on the chair so you will be dignified, but even with head sewing



A Great Achievement

We've succeeded in making the finest and fastest shade of brown ever produced in cotton dress goods—Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown calicoes. They are absolutely fast-color, and grow brighter with washing. Stylish, serviceable, economical. 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.

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

Three generations of Simpsons have made



many back aches will be avoided by using a low chair.

To Rid House of Flies.

The odor of mignonette is so distasteful to flies that they will not come where it is. If pots of it are stood about the house it is an easy matter to be entirely rid of these pests.

FOR A PRETTY DRESS.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

A friend has sent me a new style pattern to make a dress by, some beautiful pearl buttons, and a yard and a half of Swiss embroidery. What sort of material can I purchase to go well with these trimmings. I want it real pretty.
MARY D.

I wish you had told me something of the style of the pattern, and I could have better advised you. I know of nothing that will combine better with your trimmings than one of the Simpson-Eddystone prints, which you can get at any good dry goods store.

These cotton dress goods are soft,

CHILD'S ROMPERS.



Garments like these are much better than dresses for children to play in. The waist, sleeves and front of the bloomers are cut in two pieces and sewed together at the center front, and the back of the bloomers are seamed to the front as shown in the back view. The binding across the back is extended to form a belt, which is buttoned in front. This pattern can be made up in chambray, gingham, or any of the heavier wash materials.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 2 requires three yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern 471 is 10 cents.

Send orders, giving number and size, to Pattern Department, this paper.

fine and in beautiful designs, are washable and do not fade.

Make the waist with a Dutch neck using the embroidery for the yoke. Put neat cuffs on the sleeves with what is left. Use the buttons on the skirt in a row down left side of the front width.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

Chocolate Cake.

Dear Aunt Rachel:

One cup of butter, two of sugar, a scant cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one cup corn starch whites of seven eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder in the flour; bake in round cake tins.

Filling—One-half pound of brown sugar, scant quarter pound of chocolate, one-half cup of milk, butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; mix thoroughly and cook a syrup until stiff enough to spread. This is excellent.

To Pickle Beets.

Take clean washed beets, put them in a kettle and boil until tender; take them up in a pan, pour cold water over them and peel and slice them in fruit jars; put in one large or two small red peppers and a teaspoonful of cloves; put some vinegar on the stove and let it get to boiling, then pour over the beets, filling the jar well up over the beets to keep from mildewing, and seal as any other fruit. These will keep for years.

To Pickle Cucumbers.

Pick and wash your cucumbers and place in a stone jar; make a strong brine by adding one cup of salt to a gallon of water and let come to a boil; then pour over cucumbers and let remain over night; the next morning take the cucumbers out, wipe dry and pack in fruit jars, adding one or two red peppers, one tablespoonful of cloves and a piece of alum the size of a pea to each jar; cover with boiling vinegar and seal.

MRS. MAMIE STEPHENSON.
Grays, Ark.

A HAPPY HOME

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

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.
Pure blood means health.
Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

Sheep and Goat Notes

SHEEP SHIPMENTS MIXED.

"Many shippers of sheep to the Fort Worth market haven't found out that a load of sheep, to bring the best price, must be evenly balanced as to quality," said a leading buyer on the Fort Worth yards the other day.

"Shippers are sending in loads containing old rams, wethers and lambs and expect us to buy them at the same prices we would pay for an even lot. The kind of sheep Fort Worth packers want is even in size and as fat as possible. It is almost wasting freight to send in poor, lean and irregular stuff and hope to dispose of it profitably. Sheep shippers should learn to cut and cull."

OKLAHOMA LOOKS GOOD TO THEM.

The San Angelo Standard reports that P. R. Clark and Tol Cawley have returned from Oklahoma, where they had been for ten days looking after their 3,400 head of cattle, shipped to the Chickasaw nation in the spring. They say they found everything beyond their expectations and never saw a prettier country in their lives. Saturday they bought two cars of steers at \$40 around and shipped them to the Kansas City market; and they also shipped 340 calves to Kansas City.

"The cattle we shipped up there in the spring are rolling fat now, and we expect to begin shipping them to market by the trainload about the 10th of July and continue until September. Huey Brothers, who have the Llano county school land north of here, are in the territory preparing to ship their stuff to market; and Jim Barron is there to dispose of fat stock. They're all fat, too, and will bring fancy prices unless the bottom falls out of the market.

"That whole country is in fine shape. Grass was never better, and pastures look like young wheat fields. They had a three days' rain while Tol and I were up there last week, and this assures thirty-five to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, and an immense cotton crop. Corn is now in silk and tassel, and some of it in roasting ears, and some of the cotton is knee high.

"Those Oklahoma people are strictly on the swim this year, and they seem to realize the fact.

"There will be a vast number of fat cattle shipped from the pastures of Oklahoma and sold in Kansas City and St. Louis."

TEXAS MAN BUYING WOOL.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—A new, unexpected and to the Eastern buyers a disconcerting element has appeared in the New Mexico wool market during the past few days in the person of Dominick Hart of Del Rio, Texas, who is buying on his own account and who, during the past few days, is reported to have gathered in something like 600,000 pounds of the choicest clips of the territory.

A well informed local man last night estimated Hart's purchases during the past week to closer three-quarters than to a half million pounds and the prices are reported to have been close to the top. It is Hart, according to this authority, who has purchased the Luna clip of 300,000 pounds, on which fifteen Eastern buyers fell down some time ago on sealed bids. Hart is also

reported to have cleaned up practically everything in the Fort Sumner district, including the clips of Captain Clancy and other well known growers. Astonishing stories are told of the Long clip from some 4,000 wethers, the fleece from these wethers having broken all records for New Mexico weights. The prices paid by Hart are said to have been between 21 and 21½ cents.

SHEEP DIPPING POSTPONED.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—The dipping of sheep in the territory of New Mexico will be postponed until the rainy season starts—if it ever does start—in accordance with the action of the territorial sheep sanitary board.

The board held two sessions in the offices of the secretary, Harry F. Lee, with President Sol Luna in the chair. The drouth was declared by the board to be embarrassing to the sheep industry over most of the territory, it being exceedingly dry everywhere except in Union and Colfax counties where they have had good rains. General rains were said to be very badly needed by the raisers and needed at once.

The wool clips were reported as having been pretty generally cleaned up by Eastern buyers in the past month, only smaller lots remaining on the market. One of the heaviest buyers was Hart of Del Rio, Texas, who secured the big Luna clip, half a million pounds, from the biggest raisers in the Pecos valley and various other large lots.

The board listened to remarks by representatives of manufacturers of patent sheep dips who urged the board to reconsider its former action and allow the patent dipping solutions to be used under direction of the board. The board, however, let the former ruling stand. This provides that only solutions of lime and sulphur and tobacco and sulphur shall be used for dipping the sheep.

SHEARING SHEEP IN MONTANA

Word comes from Helena, Mont., that sheep shearing, which began a couple of weeks ago in Montana, is now on in full blast and will continue to be for three or four weeks. Sheepmen are on easy street this year, generally speaking, for stock came through the winter in good condition and most of the wool has been contracted for at good prices. Those who have kept their wool have little to worry them, for the demand seems to be increasing and it is certain the prices will not decline. It is doubtful if there is more than 4,000,000 pounds of wool in the state that is yet unsold.

PENASCO WOOL CLIP SOLD FOR 21 CENTS.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 5.—One of the biggest clips in Southwestern New Mexico was sold last week when H. E. Moonney, representing J. Koshland & Co., of Boston, bought at Roswell the 1909 wool crop of the Penasco Sheep company, which will amount to 200,000 pounds. The clip is in several lots of different grades and the price will average 21 cents per pound.

SHEEP SCABIES ON DECREASE

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Hon. Solomon Luna, president of the New Mexico sheep sanitary board, stated to a correspondent of The Stockman-Jour-

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 out. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

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

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS, headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year. DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

nal yesterday that scabies are getting less and less every year since the systematic campaign began to eradicate it, and he is confident that the disease will eventually be entirely wiped out of the New Mexico flocks. With regard to the saving of lambs Mr. Luna stated that on an average probably not more than 35 per cent of lambs had been saved this season.

800,000 POUNDS OF WOOL FROM YESSO.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Yesso, one of the new towns on the Belen cut-off and situated in the center of a great sheep district, is rapidly assuming considerable importance as a wool shipping point, and before the season is over fully 800,000 pounds of wool will have been shipped out from there.

ELZA WHITE BUYING SHEEP.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Elza White, one of the best posted sheepmen in New Mexico, who marketed 250,000 pounds of wool in Roswell this season, says that next year he will have over double this amount of wool, amounting to over half a million pounds. He has already got ready in buying sheep and his new purchases will make him the largest sheepman in Southwestern New Mexico.

The bulk of the sheep acquired by Mr. White in his new purchases are said to have come from Colfax county, in which part of the territory an exceptionally large number are said to be grazing.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT.

"Bill had charge of the animal tent," said Mr. Ringling, "and among his pets was a leopard. This leopard gave Bill more trouble than all the rest of the menagerie put together.

"One day when I had left the show on some advance business, a telegram was handed to me. It was from Bill and read: 'The leopard has escaped. What shall I do?'

"That was just like Bill. He didn't want to make a mistake.

"I immediately wired back to Bill: 'Shoot him on the spot.' Two hours later I received another telegram from conscientious, careful Bill: 'Which spot?'

ALFALFA AS STOCK FEED.

Time and experience have proven that alfalfa is an unexcelled all-round stock food. It will make the finest beef, mutton, pork, and is one of the best horse feeds known. It is also excellent for poultry. Chicks and

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

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

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

turkeys thrive exceedingly when turned into a patch of green alfalfa. It is the most wholesome food for laying hens. Hogs may be raised and fattened on it. Nothing makes better pork than alfalfa, topped with pumpkins or Egyptian corn.

Alfalfa is being "processed," so to speak, and made into commercial products, in which shape it is found to be an excellent provender. But one of the best features about alfalfa as a farm crop is the benefit it imparts to the soil upon which it is grown. Alfalfa, by reason of its great rooting qualities, is one of those crops which do not run out quickly. It not only roots very deeply, but it roots profusely, throwing out into the soil, as it descends, a myriad of shoots and tendrils that draw nourishment from regions that are not touched by other crops that root less vigorously. Thus its sources of growth and sustenance are greatly enlarged and permit the plant to produce abundantly, season after season, on the same soil without being renewed or the soil being fertilized from outside sources. So the land that has been cropped to alfalfa until it is thought best that the crop be changed, the soil, instead of being impoverished, has been amazingly enriched.

1,000 COWS SOLD AT SAN ANGELO.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 5.—Although the cattle business is rather dull at present there are a few good trades being made, and the people in the business want to buy more. The fact is there are not very many cattle in this section, and the demand is so great that the price is steep.

A \$20,000 deal was consummated last week. This was the sale of 1,000 cows and calves of the Hartgrove estate, Concho county, to Willis Huey, at \$20 around. The purchaser is one of the brothers who have the Llano school land leased. The cattle will be delivered here on July 10 and placed in the Llano pasture.

W. W. Strother of Mereta topped the price on steer yearlings Wednesday, when he sold a bunch to W. P. Bartholomew at \$36. This is an extra good lot of yearlings.

It is understood that several cattle deals are pending and will perhaps be closed up in the next few days. Sheep are in demand, but it seems that nobody wants to sell.

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

DAIRY

PHILOSOPHY OF MODERN DAIRYING.

Modern dairying has very serious necessities. We have been contemplating it entirely on the pay side, and in many instances I fear we have economized the thing to death.

To illustrate: The farmer says: "I can't afford to have a sanitary barn. I know the health of my herd is mighty important, but I can't afford to put in the King system of ventilation. I can't afford to make a study of the science of feeding. I can't afford to buy dairy papers and books. I cannot afford to buy a registered dairy-bred sire and enter upon a systematic effort to build up a herd that will bring me a handsome return for my feed and labor. I can't afford to make of myself a sound, intelligent handler of cows; that would cost me maybe \$10 a year for papers and considerable time to read them. I know my mind is not trained to think and study long and well on these things, but I can't afford to change it over now."

One of the first necessities is to get the cow farmer out of this state of mind that he "can't afford" to face himself in the right direction and make a first-class dairyman of himself.

You cannot build up a fine, profitable herd of cows if you do it for money alone. Your greed will defeat you at every turn, prevent you from the right expenditure at the right time, make you niggardly when you should be and would be generous if a true, innate love of the work controlled you.

The law of surplus effort comes in here. You must—must, I say—do more than you are paid for doing, for the love of it, the pride of it, if you expect to be well paid for what you do. It is true in all callings.

You must plan on long time—say ten years. Be content to make a liv-

Receipt That Cures Weak Men--Free

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

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

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

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

ing for a few years if at the same time you can lay the foundation of a grand farm, a noble herd, a larger education, a greater contact with the forces of nature.

As a business it must pay. Make it pay, but when you have made a profit invest it right over again in improvements and increased efficiency. Don't be looking away from the farm for investment. He that giveth to the farm lendeth to the Lord. If you like the security show your faith by your works.

God made this country. He has done His work all right. Along comes the predatory farmer and he wastes what God has given him. He robs the soil, breeds his animals down instead of up, lives the life of a leech and dies the death of a waster. He neither makes a fortune for himself nor for his children. No such spirit of spoliation and waste pervades other classes of society. The manufacturer is vigilant against the demon of waste.

The way we look at farming is all wrong. Our philosophy is false. We do not see that we must build up rather than destroy if we hope to add to our fortune in the end. I must do two things on my farm, and do them constantly: 1. Build up my soil; spend money, time and labor for it. 2. Build up the efficiency and productivity of my herd by wise breeding, feeding and care.—Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin addressing Illinois Farmers' Institute.

NEED OF A STALLION LAW.

A subscriber writes:

"Our people are suffering from the absolute lack of any regulations governing the stallions in service in Texas. Many of us are fooled by owners, and find the progeny are inferior to what we expected. We take our mares to a breeder, and we suppose we are breeding to a pure-bred stallion. We don't know; we have to take the owner's word. We need protection, and we haven't got it."

Professor John A. Craig of the Oklahoma experiment station, through the columns of Farm and Ranch, recently called attention to this condition, and the need of Texas for a stallion law. Many horsemen and farmers have expressed themselves of the same opinion. Complaints on this score are numerous and sometimes bitter.

There is no law in Texas to protect a man from an unscrupulous breeder, and in Texas the owner of a mare is utterly helpless.

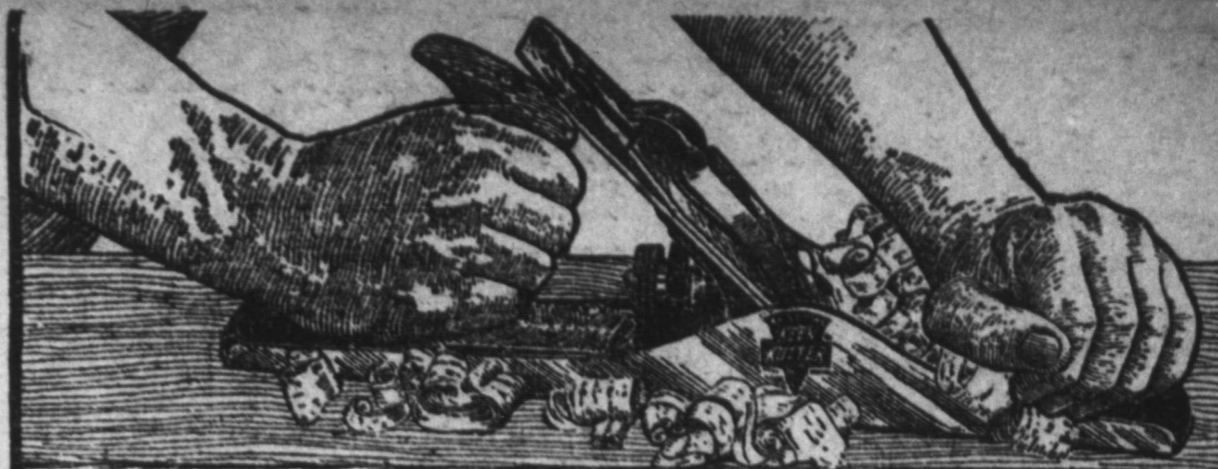
While I do not believe there are very many men who own stallions or jacks who would be so unscrupulous, such things have been done in the past, and will continue until false statement of a pedigree is made an offense punishable under the laws.

A law should be passed by the legislature, making it compulsory for a statement of pedigrees of all male animals used for breeding purposes to be filed by their owners with the county clerk of each county, that a penalty be enforced for false statement of pedigree, and that service fees be recorded.

It may be well to again caution against breeding mares to alleged pure-bred stallions that are not registered with some reputable association. This little precaution is a guaranty of the quality of the sire, and is highly influential in obtaining a higher price for the colt.

DEMAND FOR COWBOYS SLACK

The cowboy market in Texas is dull and has been for several years.



KEEN KUTTER Quality



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

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

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

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

MEN AND WOMEN WEAK, NERVOUS OR DISEASED. Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me.



Remember, I accept your case on my unparalleled proposition. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCED YOU THAT MY TREATMENT CURES.

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

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

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

If You Cannot Call Write Me in Full Confidence

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 FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

ONE DOLLAR will start an account.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

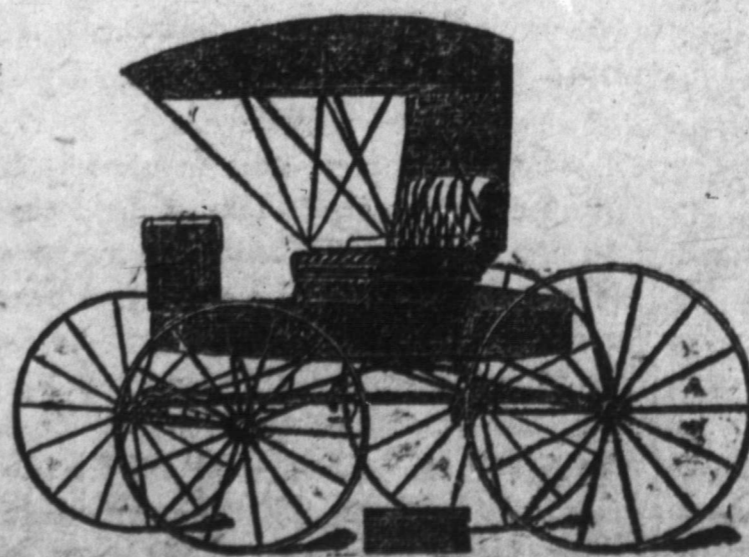
"THE BANK OF STEADY SERVICE."

In the San Antonio Express John Ford observes that:

"Texas has been singularly free of late years of young men from the North and East who come down with an avowed intention of engaging in the cattle business after they have learned to be handy with a six-shooter and rope a steer in the open range. The reason for this is that they never read in the papers up home about immense fortunes being accumulated by men gathering up a herd of 10,000 to 20,000 steers and sold in Montana by Wild Bill Smith, the boss of the herd, for a half million dollars. The fact is there is no cowboy life in Texas now, and there has been no open range for a quarter of a century, and the

Texas cattle are in pastures just the same as the New England milch cow. Cattle raising is still one of the chief industries of the state, but the services of a cowboy with the six-shooter, leather leggings and rope, are no longer accessories to the business. Scientific breeding has supplanted expert marksmanship, and the Texas cowboy of twenty-five years ago is the man who is making Texas famous as the breeding ground of as good cattle as can be found anywhere in the United States."

Stockman-Journal advertisers are reliable and when you answer one of their advertisements you can depend on square treatment.



Hynes Buggy Company

Quincy, Ill.

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

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 | 11,925 | 7,745 | 7,815 | 1,855 | 50 |
| Preceding week | 13,723 | 8,074 | 9,281 | 3,721 | 358 |
| Year ago | 18,084 | 8,835 | 17,317 | 2,303 | 124 |

The General Market.

Receipts of grown cattle were comparatively light on the local market again last week, calves have been in increased supply, and hog and sheep receipts light and short of the previous week's marketing. Beef and butcher cattle sold at a decline, while stocker stuff brought strong to higher figures under an improved demand. Hogs closed the week at a slight advance over the preceding Saturday and sheep were quotable at a sharp decline, Northern markets having slumped off badly.

Beef Steers.

A big disgorgement of territory cattle at Kansas City and St. Louis on the opening market day of the week sent beef cattle values on the dawn grade and curtailed demand thereafter to such an extent that moderate supplies since have not been salable to any better advantage, in fact the tendency has been toward further weakness. Kansas City had the heaviest run of quarantine cattle in its history on Monday, a supply totaling 11,400 cattle and 1,800 calves. These, with 5,900 natives, made the largest run of the year at that market. St. Louis reported receipts at 8,500, including 6,500 Southerners. Chicago was moderately supplied, reporting 18,000. Fort Worth had a modest Monday run of 2,600 grown cattle, but quality was largely poor and with Missouri river markets breaking badly under the heavy runs, the trade here was from 10 to 20 cents lower, good beefs suffering least.

On Tuesday the market was more active, though not quotably higher, Wednesday's session closed slow and on Thursday prices were quoted steady to 10 cents lower. A full steady trade on Friday left the market from 10 to 20 cents lower than at the close of the preceding week. The decline shows most on steers, selling between \$4.25 and \$5.00, feeder competition having prevented declines on desirable quality light to decent fleshed steers suitable for the country outlet, and the best fat heavy cattle not looking more than a dime lower. The week's top and the only tippy beefs received was \$5.65, paid on Thursday for three loads of choice 1,279 Parker county caked beefs. A shipment of like quality of the same feeding sold on Monday in Chicago at \$6.40, topping that market on Texas.

Plain heavy caked steers, averaging up to 1,323 pounds, sold at \$5.25 and Archer county caked beefs of a plain 1,200-pound class went Thursday at \$5.00, against \$5.15 at the week's opening. Strictly fat tidy weight steers are seasonably more popular than the heavy kinds, particularly the rough or plain heavy beefs, but no tippy steers of around 950 to 1,100 pounds were received. Fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,150-pound fed steers sold from \$4.25 to \$4.75. A few loads of good 1,100-pound La Salle county steers arrived and made \$4.50 on Tuesday, while quite a few fair killing 950 to 1,000-pound steers brought \$4.10 to \$4.25. A plain to common and low grade light to medium fleshed class of 800 to 1,000-pound steers sold during the week from \$3.50 to \$3.90.

Stockers and Feeders.

The demand for stock cattle was

good and a call has sprung up for feeder grades that a few weeks ago was entirely lacking. The market has been moderately supplied and closed stronger to higher than the preceding week on all classes of both sexes, desirable quality 2 and 3-year-old steers strengthening most and now looking generally 10 to 15 cents higher than the previous week at \$3.75 to \$4.20, for good 765 and 975-pound averages. A fair class of 700 to 850-pound stockers sold around \$3.40 to \$3.65, good steer yearlings as high as \$3.10 to \$3.25, stock heifers of a desirable class up to \$2.70 to \$2.90, and stock cows largely from \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Butcher Stock.

The cow market opened the week at a decline, closing Monday 10 to 15 cents lower and breaking on a good supply and in sympathy with the lower steer market. Prices strengthened slightly on the two succeeding days, and stock cows and canners sold Thursday and Friday stronger than the preceding week, though medium to best kinds closed weak to a little lower than the previous week's closing.

Good fat cows have sold in car lots at \$3.60 to \$3.90, a pretty good butcher class around \$3.25 to \$3.50, medium killers mostly from \$2.85 to \$3.15, stock cows and cutters largely from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and thin low grade sorts to the canner outlet mostly from \$2.00 to \$2.40, with inferior kinds below \$2.

Bulls sold steady throughout the first half of the week, strengthening on Thursday and spots in the trade looking a dime higher.

Calves.

Veal calves closed the week on about a 25-cent lower level than the extreme close or low time of the preceding week, with the best light vealers selling around \$5.25, and with a good class of lights at \$4.90 to \$5.10. A good class of 232-pound calves sold on Thursday at \$4.15, and good to best heavy weights are selling from \$3.50 to \$4, with few making above \$3.75.

Hogs.

The hog market showed very slight up and down fluctuations during the first four days of the week, gaining 5 to 10 cents by Tuesday's closing, but dropping the advance on the two succeeding days and Thursday's sales being in practically the same notch as the preceding week. A big 10-cent advance has since been shown. Receipts locally have been the lightest of the year and Fort Worth prices were nearer on a par with other markets than at any time recently, quality considered. The quality has not been good, light piggy stuff being much in evidence and indicating the present scarcity of mature hogs in Fort Worth territory. Mixed Oklahomans of 171 to 190 pounds topped Friday's market at \$7.57½ though strictly choice heavies were quotable Saturday up to \$7.85 to \$7.90. Fair to good 170 to 200-pound hogs are quotable from \$7.45 to \$7.75.

Sheep.

Northern sheep and lamb markets slumped off very sharply last week, the decline starting Monday with the first appearance of any considerable number of Idaho, Utah and Oregon grass stock in the Chicago yards and continuing on the down grade during the first half of the week. The break was without effect here prior to Thursday when, with nothing on offer, buyers asserted that all killing grades

Panhandle Association Growing

AMARILLO, Texas, July 5.—The Panhandle Stockman's association of Texas met in regular session at Amarillo July 3 with the following members of the executive committee present: J. T. Sneed, Amarillo; P. B. Fuqua, Amarillo; Thomas S. Bugbee, Clarendon; C. T. Herring, Amarillo; Pat Landergin, Vega; E. H. Brainard, Canadian; Jess Jenkins, Dalhart; William C. Isaacs, Canadian; John M. James, Bovina; Ed Tyson, Artesia, N. M.; J. H. Avery, Amarillo, secretary.

President George Slaughter was absent on account of sickness in his family.

The association shows a substantial gain in membership since its annual meeting and its finances are in fine shape. Additional inspectors were provided for at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis and Chicago and all range inspectors were retained and none were laid off during the summer season. The additional inspectors will be put on when the shipping season begins.

Reports show eight arrests for stealing association cattle last month, with a few more to follow. "Protection is our watchword," says Secretary Avery, who also reports: "I never saw the range looking better in ten years. Cattle are mending fast and crops are looking fine. I saw about 325 hogs rolling fat at Colonel C. T. Herring's 'Flag' ranch in Castro county. They ran on twelve acres of alfalfa all winter and spring and this was their only feed. The hillside was lined with pigs."

PANHANDLE CATTLE NOTES.

Holloway and Tyson of Artesia, N. M., are figuring on moving 7,000 steers to Panhandle pastures.

P. B. Fuqua will leave in a few days to receive several thousand ones and twos for his A ranch near Amarillo.

Landergin Brothers bought a bunch of yearling steers from J. P. Burch at a price which sounds like "30-cent beef."

R. A. Morris recently bought from Boyce Brothers of Reeves county about 2,000 well bred yearlings and

would have to be bought around 50 cents under prices paid here on Tuesday or Wednesday, when sales were fully as high on this market as at the preceding week's closing. On the basis of this quotable decline the week closed.

Prices for the Week.

| | Top. | Bulk. |
|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| Steers— | | |
| Monday | \$5.15 | \$3.05@4.35 |
| Tuesday | 4.75 | 3.80@4.50 |
| Wednesday | 4.55 | 3.95@4.40 |
| Thursday | 5.05 | 4.15@5.00 |
| Friday | 5.25 | 3.50@4.35 |
| Cows and Heifers— | | |
| Monday | 3.30 | 2.50@3.00 |
| Tuesday | 3.85 | 2.65@3.50 |
| Wednesday | 3.75 | 2.60@3.35 |
| Thursday | 3.60 | 2.55@3.10 |
| Friday | 3.50 | 2.45@3.30 |
| Calves— | | |
| Monday | 5.25 | 3.50@5.00 |
| Tuesday | 5.35 | 3.50@5.15 |
| Wednesday | 5.40 | 3.50@5.25 |
| Thursday | 5.35 | 3.55@5.00 |
| Friday | 5.25 | 3.50@5.00 |
| Hogs— | | |
| Monday | 7.75 | 7.40@7.00 |
| Tuesday | 7.75 | 7.35@7.55 |
| Wednesday | 7.75 | 7.35@7.60 |
| Thursday | 7.52½ | 7.40@7.50 |
| Friday | 7.57½ | 7.40 7.50 |

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

| | Cattle | Calves | Hogs | Shp. | H&M. |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|------|------|
| Monday | 2,595 | 1,897 | 2,356 | 120 | 10 |
| Tuesday | 2,531 | 1,369 | 517 | 965 | .. |
| Wednesday | 1,885 | 2,104 | 2,223 | 554 | 15 |
| Thursday | 2,185 | 985 | 1,264 | 58 | 13 |
| Friday | 2,341 | 1,240 | 1,273 | 147 | 5 |
| Saturday | 435 | 159 | 289 | .. | 1 |

placed them in pastures near Amarillo.

J. B. Sneed has about completed receiving about 2,000 ones and twos and placed them near Panhandle, Texas.

Hall and Harding have just received about 200 polled Angus twos from John W. Puckett and placed them in pastures near Amarillo.

J. H. Avery bought about 725 1-year-old steers for H. A. Beauchamp and Collin Garrison from Cleve Hamilton of Castro, to be delivered soon.

Colonel C. T. Herring shipped from his "Flag" ranch in Castro to his Englewood, Kan., ranch about 500 extra good threes and fours.

Jackson Brothers have just delivered to P. B. Fuqua about 500 2-year-old steers and Mr. Fuqua put them on his A— ranch.

Lee Bivins has just received 5,000 2-year-old steers bought of John W. Puckett of Amarillo and delivered at Bovina, Texas, and Mr. Bivins is trailing to his "LX" ranch on the Canadian river north of Amarillo. These steers were off Mr. Puckett's Cochran county ranch. Mr. Bivins has also bought out one of the oldest brands of cattle in the Panhandle known as the K4, owned by George Leverton, who has been ranching northeast of Amarillo for about thirty years. He also bought all twos, threes and fours of J. F. Dunaway of Carlsbad, N. M., who also has a ranch northeast of Amarillo which is his steer ranch, about 1,000 in number. He also bought the W. J. Morton two, about 250 in number, and they were dandies; also the James Free cows, about 300 well-bred natives. Mr. Bivins is off on a trip looking at several bunches of threes and fours. He recently delivered to George Moorhead of Omaha about 500 twos well bred.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

A letter to The Stockman-Journal from A. G. Boyce of Amarillo brings news that:

"We are perfecting an organization of old Panhandle settlers and will on July 9 and 10 hold a cowboys reunion at Adrian, Texas, located forty-eight miles west of Amarillo on the Rock Island railroad, perpetuating the memory of the old-time cowboys, and we are desirous of meeting and indulging in an old-time frontier day celebration.

"The committee is now making arrangements to barbecue twenty-five beefs, twenty sheep and ten hogs and will have a roping exhibition and all old-time amusements.

"Provision is also being made for a large overflow tent and a ladies' rest tent. There will be a special train from Amarillo to Adrian and return upon both above mentioned dates.

"The entertainment committee for the reunion includes B. T. Ware, Will McIntosh, Harve Avery, Jesse Giles and James Ivy. The barbecue committee includes C. C. Batson, C. G. Aten and Robert Lacey. The invitation committee is composed of A. G. Boyce, Lee Bivins, Henry Harding, W. L. Batson and J. P. Collier.

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

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Hills National Business College

Is the best place in the world to learn bookkeeping, shorthand and telegraphy as they are used in business houses. Rank with the best in America, and is way ahead of all others in the South. \$50 life scholarship for \$42.50 for thirty days. Address R. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas, Memphis, Tenn., or Little Rock, Ark.

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Seventy-second year; 21 miles from St. Louis. Don't send your sons to the city, where they are not properly cared for. Your boy is safe with us. Ideal home life. Accredited school, recognized by universities. All teachers college graduate and specialists. Excellent commercial department. Manual training. Wonderful health record. Beautiful campus. All athletics. References in Texas. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Colonel Walter E. Kehr, President.

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

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NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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A boarding and day school. Delightful location; modern building; thoroughly planned course of studies in Literary and Commercial departments. For particulars address

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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School for girls; 30th year, Opens Sept. 15

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Dallas Law School

First year men have passed bar examination. Classes meet 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Under management of A. A. Cocks, A. M., J. D. (University of Chicago). Address A. A. Cocks, Attorney at Law, 415 N. Texas bldg. Phone Main 1526.

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The high-grade business college of Texas. Absolutely thorough. Wide-awake, progressive and influential. A quarter of a century of success. Business, stenographic and civil service courses. Catalogue free. State course desired.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Co-Educational. Tuition Free.

ANNUAL EXPENSES \$180 AND UPWARDS

Main University, Austin.

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September 22, 1909.

COLLEGE OF ARTS: Courses leading to the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Professional courses for teachers, leading to elementary and permanent certificates.

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LAW DEPARTMENT: (In its new building): Three-year course, leading to Degree of Bachelor of Laws, with State license; course leading to Degree of Master of Laws.

SUMMER SCHOOL: Regular University and Normal courses; seven weeks. Session 1910 begins June 18. For catalogue address

THE REGISTRAR,

University Station, Austin.

Medical Department, Galveston.

Session, eight months, opening September 23.

Four year course in medicine; two year course in pharmacy; three-year course in nursing. Thorough laboratory training. Exceptional clinical facilities in John Sealy Hospital. University Hall, a dormitory for women students of medicine. For catalogue address

THE DEAN, Medical College.

OUR STATE UNIVERSITY

With the beginning of the session 1909-10, The University of Texas enters upon the twenty-sixth year of its existence. While a review of the history and achievements of the University will not be attempted, it is proper to say that the hopes and aims of the founders of the republic, who incorporated provisions for the university in the fundamental law of the land, are beginning to be realized. Past accomplishments are but predictions of future successes. The ideas and ideals now embodied in our great institution must and will be enlarged and perpetuated. Standing as it does at the head of the state's educational system,

the University has led the way in our educational advancement. She is allied to our public schools with the strongest ties, and has steadily and wisely helped them, as most potent factors making for the welfare of Texas. Her thousands of sons and daughters scattered over our great state are deeply interested in every movement that seeks to promote its welfare, and especially in plans for the enlargement and betterment of its educational system.

Twenty-six years ago the University was launched with only two departments, academic and law, in inadequate quarters. Today the University maintains five well-equipped departments, each with its own especially adapted buildings. From a student enrollment of 221 the first year, it has now reached a total of 2,973. The present is the greatest era of expansion in the institution's history, and how to provide for the large influx of students with the scanty means provided is a difficult problem for the Board of Regents to solve. In their support and devotion to its interests, and in their endeavors to subserve and promote them, they should have the hearty cooperation and backing of the people of Texas, whose servants they are. More and more the University is winning its way into the confidence and affection of our people. It richly deserves their support and devotion to its interests.

HOTEL DEL PRADO.

It is customary for us, at this season of the year, to publish an article on some first-class summer resort, in order to give our readers the best and most economical, as well as comfortable spot in which to spend the heated season, and it gives us much pleasure to advise that we have selected the "Hotel Del Prado," Chicago, Ill., for this season.

The Hotel Del Prado is a select family hotel, situated on the most beautiful boulevard in America. The Midway boulevard, which connects Washington and Jackson parks, overlooking Lake Michigan, ten minutes' stroll from the hotel brings you into the heart of Jackson park, which has fine golf links, boating, bathing and most beautiful drives.

The house has a frontage of over 700 feet, with broad veranda the entire length, has 400 rooms, and each has access to private bath.

The Hotel Del Prado is located three blocks from the Sixty-third street depot, on the Illinois Central, where all through trains on the Illinois Central, Big Four and Michigan Central stop.

Going to Chicago we suggest that you wire the hotel in advance, and have your baggage checked to the Sixty-third street depot.

The Hotel Del Prado serves the best the market can afford at all meals, and is away from the noise and bustle of the business section, and yet only twelve minutes' ride from the heart of Chicago on the Illinois Central express trains, which run every few minutes. Depot one block away, and only one night's ride from Memphis.

This resort has been the favorite Mecca for Southern people during the past ten seasons and every one who goes there is delighted with the cool climate and beautiful surroundings.

ST. LOUIS CHARGES FALL FLAT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The meat inspection service of the United States is to be given a clean bill of health by a special committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to investigate the charges of Inspector J. F. Harms that filthy conditions existed at the National Stock

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

Yards of East St. Louis. Harms will be denounced in no uncertain manner as a sensation maker, and instead of being permitted to resign his office will be dismissed.

The statement shows that in the neighborhood of sixty persons were examined; that the evidence secured fails to substantiate any point of Harms' allegations; that the stock yards are in an excellent condition, and that meat which has been labeled "inspected and passed" was food fit for human consumption within the meaning of the law; that Harms never made any report about the alleged violations of the law and the passing of unfit meat and its products although he had been in the service eighteen months, until he published his "open" letter to Secretary Wilson, and that finally this letter was prepared in conjunction with a newspaper man.

Inspection Service Is Efficient.

The statement that the department of agriculture will make is expected to arrest injury to the foreign meat trade of the country, which such allegations as Harms' were calculated to produce. Accompanying it will be the assertions couched in as strong language as is possible to write that the inspection service generally is efficient; that 780 establishments engaged in interstate commerce which are under the jurisdiction of the agricultural department are obeying the law, and finally that meat shipped by such establishments and labeled by the government inspectors is fit to eat. In a word, the department will make a sweeping vindication of its meat inspection branch.

President Taft will accept at their face value the conclusions of the special committee as approved by Mr. Wilson. While the president has shown some interest in the meat charges, he has indicated clearly his confidence in Mr. Wilson by holding that the matter is one which that official should handle without any reference to the White House. This is accepted as proving that the president is entirely satisfied with the way in which the agricultural department is being administered.

9,000 ACRES SOLD.

BAY CITY, Texas—The Kilbride ranch, located east of this city, consisting of 9,000 acres, was sold by local real estate men here to Northern parties, who will subdivide it for colonization purposes. The price paid for the land was \$13 per acre, the consideration amounting to \$160,000.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Fine stock farm in Bosque county, on the Santa Fe railroad, five miles north of Clifton, seventy miles south of Fort Worth; 2,500 acres subdivided into farms and pastures; 450 acres rich valley land cultivated in cotton, corn, wheat and oats; 100 acres meadow; good mountain pasture; plenty of timber, including oak, ash, cedar, walnut and pecan; watered by Bosque river, Meridian creek; tanks and flowing artesian well; 8-room residence; school house, five tenant houses, barns, sheds and granary; on two public roads and telephone line; no incumbrance; sold to divide an estate. Address Lock Box 15, Clifton, Texas.

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

10,000 acres, West Texas, near railroad; all smooth farming land; retail value over \$300; price \$16 an acre.

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

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

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.

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

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

LIVE STOCK

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, registered Shorthorn bulley 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. RHOMB, 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.

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 bales and 12 Flower Language post cards, all for 10 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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.

A BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, size 6x8 inches, 64 pages, containing 75 interesting and instructive views from all over the world, by mail 15 cents. Central News Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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

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Fort Worth Market Growing

Fort Worth occupies the proud position of the only prominent live stock market in the United States to show a substantial gain in receipts for the first six months of 1909. And the increase for this market is not confined to any one branch of the trade—all show substantial gains and in some instances the increase is remarkable. The gain in cattle is 18,352, in calves 18,270, in hogs 150,859, in sheep 29,484, in horses and mules 1,336. In its entirety, the gain is 218,302 head of all classes of live stock. This is worth recording and still more worth remembering when it is considered that the five principal markets of the country show a stunning decrease in receipts for the same period. The aggregate loss at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph, for the six months' period just passed is about 120,000 cattle, 1,260,000 hogs and 48,000 sheep, a total loss of 1,428,000 head. Contrast this decrease with the 26 per cent gain at Fort Worth, or 218,302 head, and the growing importance of the Fort Worth market will be seen and appreciated.

Not with any desire to belittle the achievements of other and larger markets, but to put this market in its rightful place, the following comparison is instituted:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Chicago, loss in hogs | 640,000 |
| Kansas City, loss in hogs | 160,000 |
| St. Louis, gain in hogs | 1,500 |
| Omaha, loss in hogs | 240,000 |
| St. Joseph, loss in hogs | 220,000 |
| Fort Worth, gain in hogs | 151,000 |

So that practically this is the situation—Fort Worth is the only hog mar-

ket in the country that shows an increase, the slight gain at St. Louis being a negligible quantity.

Receipts of the various classes of live stock at this market for the month of June were: Cattle, 57,760; calves, 26,325; hogs, 51,739; sheep, 20,406; horses and mules, 648.

The market feature for the month of June was the establishment of the highest price ever paid here for hogs, \$7.75 being paid for top loads on four different days.

The following table of receipts is subjoined as showing the trend of receipts at this market for the half year, for the past month in comparison with other months and for the year to date by months:

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total receipts from January 1: | | 1909. | | 1908. | |
| Total receipts from January 1: | | | | | |
| Cattle | ..... | 429,907 | 411,554 | | |
| Calves | ..... | 76,582 | 58,312 | | |
| Hogs | ..... | 492,353 | 341,494 | | |
| Sheep | ..... | 114,624 | 85,140 | | |
| Horses and mules | ..... | 7,388 | 6,052 | | |
| Receipts for the month compared with the corresponding month in 1908, 1907 and 1906: | | | | | |
| | | 1909. | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. |
| Cattle | ..... | 57,668 | 79,930 | 68,030 | 51,541 |
| Calves | ..... | 26,372 | 21,224 | 22,030 | 24,992 |
| Hogs | ..... | 51,721 | 43,323 | 35,971 | 33,773 |
| Sheep | ..... | 20,403 | 13,977 | 24,270 | 28,047 |
| H. and M. | ..... | 749 | 499 | 1,049 | 759 |
| Receipts for the year by months are as follows: | | | | | |
| | | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Shp. H&M. |
| January | ..... | 78,059 | 11,492 | 92,230 | 4,987 |
| February | ..... | 57,241 | 3,058 | 74,612 | 7,454 |
| March | ..... | 58,301 | 5,073 | 108,469 | 14,175 |
| April | ..... | 96,110 | 11,003 | 91,457 | 36,720 |
| May | ..... | 82,528 | 19,584 | 73,873 | 30,885 |
| June | ..... | 57,760 | 26,325 | 51,729 | 20,406 |

CROCKETT COUNTY SALES.

Will Augustine sold his steer yearlings to J. B. Young at \$15.
Archie Cochran sold Bob Brennan

Don't Forget the First Annual COTTON CARNIVAL

Galveston, Texas, First Week of August, 1909

Delightful amusements, instructive addresses by experts from the Agricultural Department at Washington and by others on subjects pertaining to cotton; exhibits of cotton, cotton products, implements, machinery, devices and inventions; a close study of the port and city of Galveston, its great harbor, its banks, its public inre-picking and actual preparations of sea wall, its grade raising,stitutions, its docks, its shipping, its commercial and industrial advantages. Exhibitions of sampling, weighing, classing, of marketing, of manufacture and cotton for market. A popular Exposition of the Technical features of handling cotton, its coast defenses and its splendid sumption.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

MALCOLM GRAHAM

Chairman Executive Committee, First Annual Cotton Carnival.

a saddle horse for \$65.

W. D. Parker sold J. O. Secrest his steer yearlings at \$15.

J. R. Brooks sold S. E. Crouch seven choice bulls for \$35 around.

T. A. Kincaid has sold to Will Collins 600 ewes at about \$3.50.

Claud Hudspeth delivered last week to Billie Bevans 300 steer yearlings at \$16.

W. Payne sold 1,000 yearling muttons to Heinyard & Sutherland at \$2.90 per head.

W. R. and J. M. Baggett sold about 100 steer yearlings to Dudley & Ing-ham at \$15.75.

A. C. Weaver bought 800 1 and 2-year-old ewes from Albert Kincaid at \$3.50 around.

N. C. Rogers last week delivered to Clay Montgomery 450 1 and 2-year-old muttons at \$3 around.

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