

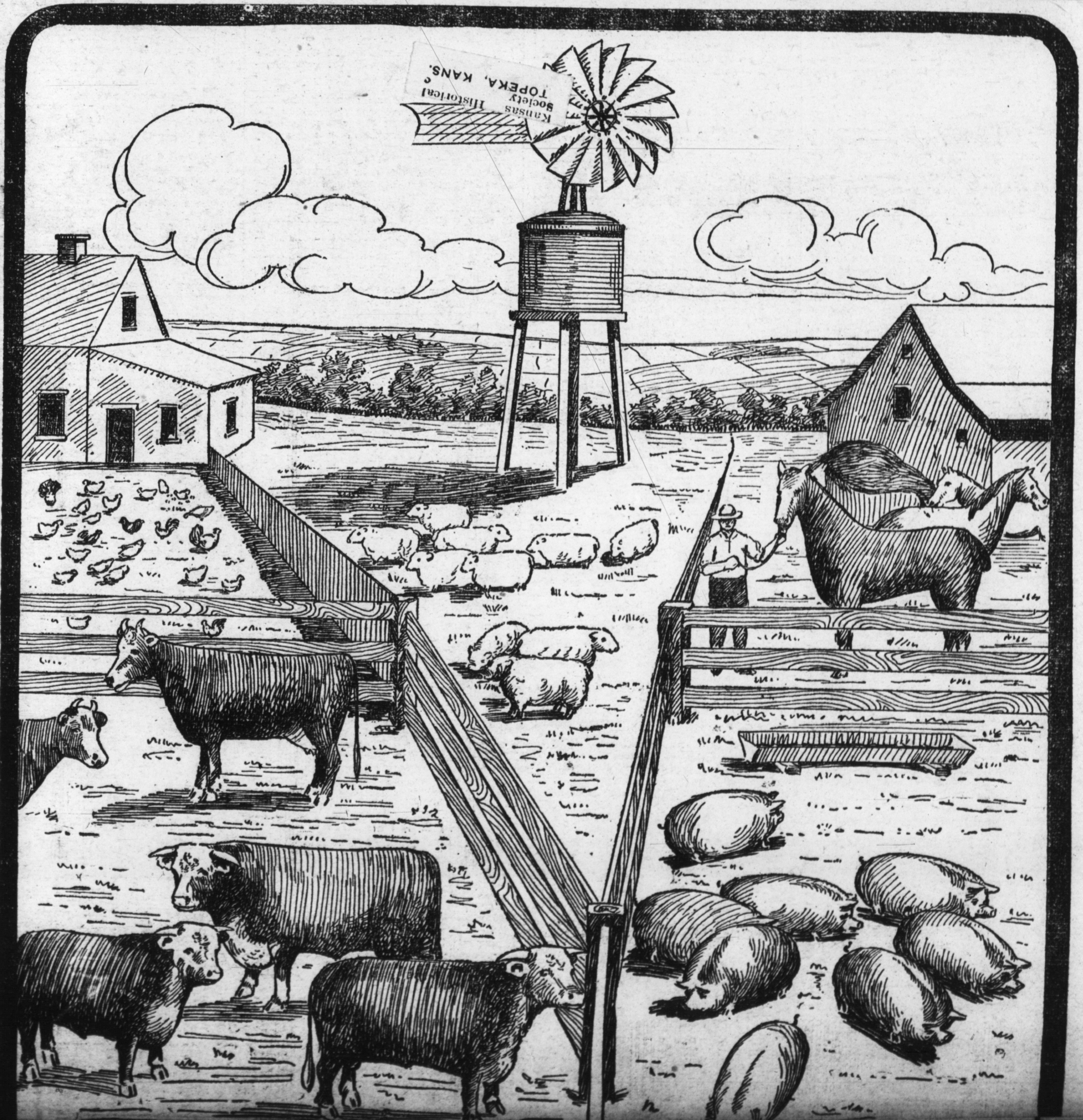
The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL 8, 1908

NO. 46

SEE SPECIAL OFFER ON PAGE 13



Range News

Brewster County

Mr. J. D. Jackson has added to his herd of fine Herefords a blue-blooded bull purchased in Bigbee, Mo., at a cost of \$360. He has sold to Mr. Dunbar a start for his newly purchased ranch, the selection being registered cows and heifers.—Alpine Avalanche.

Crockett County

Pleas Childress of Ozona has purchased from Eugene McCrohan of San Angelo 800 territory cows at \$14 per head.—San Angelo Press.

Menard County

R. R. Spiller recently sold to Lee and Bob Russell 375 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$24. These steers are to be delivered at Brady and the buyers reserve the privilege of a ten per cent. cut. Max Russell last week sold to L. L. Russell 450 3 and 4-year-old steers to be delivered at Brady, at \$25.—Menardville Messenger.

Motley County

Our prairies have begun to look green and pretty from the effects of warm days and our flora is much admired by the traveler who passes our way while viewing the West.

Stock on the range has been in good condition the winter thru and the work will soon be begun by the cowman on the round-up.

Van Martin, Harrison Williams and Tom Edwards represented Motley county at the stockmen's convention at San Antonio. All report a splendid trip and a pleasant stay in the Alamo city.—Childress Post.

Arizona Notes

T. J. Johnson, in company with his wife, returned to the Eureka Springs ranch Tuesday after spending several days here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Doozee. Mr. Johnson reported the range in his section extra fine and said that cattle were shedding.

W. G. Richards, the cattleman, was in from his ranch at Fort Grant Friday. He reported the range in his vicinity all that he could wish for and predicted a good year for cattlemen.—Arizona Range News.

Sutton County

Andy Boon and several of Whitehead & Sons' cowboys were in town the first of the week. They came up to deliver 390 head of territory cows recently sold to Dudley Yachts.

Martin & Wardlaw sold to Moffett of Oklahoma 2-year-old steers as follows: For Martin & Savell, 200 head; for J. S. Allison, 150 head, at \$19.50 per head, to be delivered at San Angelo.

W. A. Glasscock arrived in Sonora Thursday from the Rocksprings country. He reports having bought 400 head of 4-year-old steers and up from C. L. Bandon of Edwards county at private terms. Also four hundred head from Tom Barksdale at private terms. He wants to buy about 500 head in Sutton county.—Sonora Sun.

The Colorado Range

Hon. C. M. Ryan, one of the big cat-

THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness from Right Food

Cheerfulness is like sunlight. It dispels the clouds from the mind as sunlight chases away the shadows of night.

The good humored man can pick up and carry off a load that the man with a frown wouldn't attempt to lift.

Anything that interferes with good health is apt to keep cheerfulness and good humor in the background. A Washington lady found that letting coffee alone made things bright for her. She writes:

"Four years ago I was practically given up by my doctor and was not expected to live long. My nervous system was in a bad condition.

"But I was young and did not want to die so I began to look about for the cause of my chronic trouble. I used to have nervous spells which would exhaust me and after each spell it would take me days before I could sit up in a chair.

"I became convinced my trouble was caused by coffee. I decided to stop it and bought some Postum.

"The first cup, which I made according to directions, had a soothing effect on my nerves and I liked the taste. For a time I nearly lived on Postum and ate little food besides. I am today a healthy woman.

"My family and relatives wonder if I am the same person I was four years ago, when I could do no work on account of nervousness. Now I am doing my own housework, take care of two babies—one twenty, the other two

lemen of the western slope, brought over six loads of good steers from Montrose, Colo. Mr. Ryan reports prospects for a successful year for the stockman and farmer better than he ever saw them in Montrose county at his time. The fruit crop promises to be one of the largest ever seen in that section. Land is advancing in value daily, as there is a strong demand from eastern people who are coming into the country in large numbers. Mr. Ryan says cattle came thru the winter in first-class condition and stockmen are already turning out on the range. There will be very few cattle to ship from that country this spring, as most of the stuff was sent in last fall. "My own shipment," said he, "will probably be about the last to come from Montrose county until the movement begins in the fall." Mr. Ryan's cattle did not show up as good upon arrival here as they should on account of the poor railroad service which he received, as it took over thirty-six hours to make the run from Montrose to Denver.

San Saba County

P. H. Walker bought between 350 and 375 head of steers from J. T. Evans last week.

Rita Roberts sold 200 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to Sam Walker for \$23.75 per head.

A. H. Kelley sold fifty or sixty head of cows to Wright & Sims of Oklahoma at private terms.

J. W. Smith of China sold 125 head of cows to Wright & Sims of Oklahoma for \$15 around.

R. C. Turner on R. F. D. No. 1, sold 25 or 30 head of cows to Wright & Sims of Oklahoma for \$15 around.

W. E. Campbell sold his yearlings to Carroll & Bevans of Brady for May delivery, consisting of 250 head.

F. F. Edwards sold 400 steer yearlings to J. M. Kuykendall at \$12 and \$12.50.—San Saba Star.

Tom Green County

Garland & Jackson report a number of sales of cattle recently, also of 65 sections of land on the Pecos for E. F. Crowley of Fort Worth to Garland Odum of Ballinger. In this deal are included 800 3 and 4-year-old steers and the total consideration is given at \$65,000.

The firm has also consummated the sale of 160 acres of unimproved land in Concho county for Mr. Garland to F. M. Newman at private terms.

Other deals of the firm are as follows:

For John Henderson to Thompson & Taylor, 1,000 cows at \$18.50; to the same parties for Fayette Tankersley, 200 cows at \$16 per head; to the same parties for Mr. Willis, 400 cows at \$13.25.

For W. F. Taylor to G. H. Garland, 656 2-year-old steers at \$20 per head.—San Angelo Press-News.

Tom Green County

Ralph and Frank Harris are today shipping fifty cars of stock cattle to Fort Worth, from which place they will be shipped to Oklahoma.

R. J. Moffett of Fletcher, Okla., will ship forty cars to Fort Sill, Okla., Sunday.

J. W. Friend & Son will ship Monday, and T. J. Clegg of the Concho Land Company has fifty cars booked for Tuesday.

George B. Hendricks Friday shipped fifty cars to Oklahoma from Miles. Trainmaster A. E. Hutchison went to Miles to superintend the shipping. Heavy shipments were also made this week from Ballinger, Lampasas and Coleman.

The cattle movement is continuing brisk all along the Angelo branch of the Santa Fe, and the shipments from San Angelo will continue at the rate of about fifty cars a day until the last of April. Thursday, twenty cattle trains passed thru Temple en route to Oklahoma, which fact is evidence of the rushing business that is being done all along the line.—San Angelo Standard.

Pecos County

Livingston Brothers have sold their 4 and 5-year-old steers and have instructed Mr. Stephenson to have them ready to be passed on by the 13th.

Charles J. Corbett, veterinary inspector of the bureau of animal industry, is here from San Antonio to remain until the spring cattle movement is over.

James Rooney has sold to Moffett Brothers of Kansas 120 4 and 5-year-old steers at \$30 around.

Homer Cochran of the Elsinore ranch was in on his way to the ranch after helping deliver the first bunch of big steers at Pyote.

H. F. Stephenson was in town last Friday after hands to gather and ship to Kansas pastures about 1,000 head of the Livingston Brothers cattle.

Chase & Hutton, who recently bought the Lockwood steers, are preparing to ship them to Kansas pastures. There are about 2,500 in the bunch.

R. E. McKenzie reports that they will shortly begin gathering 1,000 cows and 1,000 steers to ship to Kansas ranges, shipment to be made from Odessa.

T. J. Trent was in from the Ander-



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

The famous old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Economy wash fabrics in the most artistic patterns. They wear longest and always look new. Some designs in a new silk finish.

Standard for sixty-five years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

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



Seminole, north of Odessa. He is also preparing to ship 1,000 cows and 700 steers to Kansas pastures.

R. A. Wade and R. W. Burrell passed thru Fort Stockton en route to the Wade ranch in Brewster county from Grand Falls, where they had been in search of pasture for about 400 head of cows and calves. They secured the desired grass and will move the cattle shortly.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

Val Verde County

T. D. Newell was in Sonora from the goat camp Wednesday. He looked fine and the mohair clip was satisfactory. He bought some mutton goats while resting.

H. P. Cooper returned from San Antonio Friday. The News understands that Don sold his grass in Oklahoma during the convention, but kept the Kansas country.

Jim Watkins, who made a prospecting trip to Old Mexico with C. F. Adams, returned Friday. He found Mexico to be a splendid country and range conditions excellent.

R. H. Martin of the commission firm of Martin & Wardlaw, authorizes the News to state that the price paid for the Martin & Savell 2-year-old steers was \$19.50 delivered at San Angelo.

Abe Mayer of San Angelo is back in the "Paradise" looking around. The News hopes to hear of Abe settling among us again. He is a thoroughbred stockman and has lots of friends. He is on his way to the Sol Mayer ranch to look after his cattle.

Bob Martin bought 300 2-year-old steers from J. T. Shurley this week at private terms.

Oscar Cain of San Angelo bought 20 yearling mules from Font Mayfield of Sutton county at private terms.

W. F. Luckie of Sutton county sold to Mears & Wilkinson of Menardville 80 head of yearling steers at \$12.50.

W. T. O. Holman of Sonora bought from Brown & Burney of Sutton county 125 steers at \$18 for 2s and \$23 for 3s.

E. E. Sawyer of Sutton county sold to Frank Baker of Junction 365 steers, 3s and up at \$25, 300 were 3s.

J. A. Cope & Co. of Sonora told for G. W. Morris to W. A. Glasscock of Sonora 70 steers at \$23 for 3s and \$27.50 for 4s and up.

W. A. Glasscock of Sonora bought 400 steers, 4s and up, from C. L. Blandin and 400 steers, 4s and up, from Frank and Tom Barksdale at private terms.

R. J. Moffett of Fletcher, Okla., was in Sonora Thursday, wanting to buy a string of steers to put in the territory.

Felix Mann sold for J. S. and H. E. Allison of Sonora to R. J. Boffett of Oklahoma, 175 2-year-old steers at private terms. Mr. Moffett also bought from Martin & Stovall of Sonora 206 2s at the same price. They are to be delivered at San Angelo.

Walter Whitehead of the land live stock firm of G. W. Whitehead & Sons, was in Sonora Wednesday delivering 400 head of cows to C. C. Yaws & Son. The outfit assisting were A. J. Boon, Ira Robertson, Mose McElligot, Robert Phelps, Newt McBee, Will Robertson and C. F. Bode. The Whitehead cows looked good to the News man, who has seen territory cows go thru town for eighteen years.—Devils River News.

TEXAS AND HOG RAISING

Farmers Fail to Take Advantage of the Market at Fort Worth

J. J. Fergusson, representing Swift & Co. at Chicago, was a visitor in Fort Worth during the recent stock show. Mr. Fergusson is satisfied that Texas is not lacking in fine stock nor in men who know how to raise such stock, after seeing what was on display at the show. He is especially interested in the building up of a hog market at Fort Worth, and cannot understand why Texas farmers have not been taking advantage of the highest priced hog market in the country and raising enough to meet the demands of this market. On this subject the Dallas News publishes the following:

Mr. Fergusson said, among the many other things in relation to this important matter, that the plants here were not run to near their full capacity on hogs. In fact, he stated they could not supply the domestic demand with the local offerings. One day last week

institutes, at their homes and wherever else they could reach them.

Some of the efforts directed to the inducement of hog raising in the Panhandle are bearing fruit, and Mr. Fergusson remarked that some of the many shipments into Fort Worth were from that part of the state. He talked of the advantages possessed by the Texas farmer, with the mild winters and the cheapness of feed in the Panhandle country, for, he asserted, mix maize and Kaffir corn make nearly as good pork as the ordinary or common corn. Practically no shelter is needed, and with cheap feed, green feed thru much of the ordinary winter, there is no reason, from his point of view, why the farmer should not have a little bunch of hogs which will pay him well and help in the yet future upbuilding of the great packing industry at Fort Worth.

The farmers are among the greatest, if not the very greatest, users of hog products on their tables, and yet they will not raise hogs, but force the packers to ship in hog products by the train load, while they could at the very least save the freight if an ample supply of hogs were raised at home so the domestic—i. e., Texas and adjacent parts of states—could be supplied from the Fort Worth packing houses instead of drawing on Kansas City or even Chicago for the cured meats, lards, etc., consumed in this state, for that demanded over and above the limited amount supplied by the Fort Worth packing houses, that is a limited amount as compared with the total amount sold.

Some people who are selfish in other respects never think of keeping their opinions to themselves.

HEALTH INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Registered and Non-Registered

Eight registered Bulls, splendidly bred and of serviceable age. Twenty full-blood non-registered selected Bulls, ready for active service, 2 and 3 years old. Can be readily seen at railroad station 65 miles from Fort Worth.

W. P. Stewart

JACKSBORO, TEXAS

Northern Buyers Are Holding Off

It has been well known ever since the Denver convention that northern buyers would not purchase cattle from Texas for the northwest unless they could get them at cheaper prices than last year before the Amarillo convention, which meets April 21, 22 and 23, and they have therefore been holding off.

The disposition on the part of the buyers has been to wait until they could see how the cattle have wintered. A number of Panhandle cattlemen refused last year's prices for twos at the San Antonio convention because as all practical cattlemen are familiar with conditions will concede, the cattle at the same prices would be cheaper this year, having wintered much better than in 1906-07 and being in much more thrifty condition.

It would not be unlikely if some of the northern buyers would break their plans before the Amarillo convention and take what cattle they can get before the Amarillo meeting. If they wait until that time it is generally believed prices will be much higher than last year.

Following are a number of interviews gathered by the Denver Record-Stockman from Coloradoans just returned from Texas:

A. E. deRiecles, general manager of the American Live Stock and Loan Company, has just returned from a trip thru New Mexico and to the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at San Antonio, Texas. He says that in Texas the large majority of the owners of steers are holding them at higher prices than a year ago; in some cases as high as \$2.50 above last year's prices; that very little trading was done, in fact he does not know of any sales worthy of mention being made at the convention in young steers to go north. He said further that the condition of the cattle in the Panhandle was excellent, but that in certain parts of Texas, such as the district around Alpine, on the Southern Pacific and south of Pecos, the cattle summered very badly last year and do not show the growth they should and are not so desirable as they have been in the past; also, that in southern New Mexico the cattle have not done well, particularly on the plains around Deming. The cattle are very thin and it has been a very dry season.

Mr. deRiecles said further that the trainmen that run between Deming and Silver City say that there is hardly a day passes but that they have to go out and drive the cattle off the track from in front of the engine, the cattle being so weak they can hardly get out of the way. Of course, these conditions may change, but it looks bad for cattle in that vicinity. The cattle higher up in the mountains will no doubt improve in the next sixty days, because they have the brush and old grass to bring them out on.

"Texas is surely a great country," said J. A. Johnston, who has just returned from San Antonio, where he

attended the annual convention of the Texas cattle raisers. Mr. Johnston is loud in his praise of the country thru which he traveled during the trip.

"The season is well advanced in Texas," he said, "and I never saw a country looking better. I was especially impressed with that section of the state along the line of the Katy railroad, between Fort Worth and Austin. They have had good rains down there of late and crops are growing rapidly. Wheat is coming on nicely and looks fine. There is, as far as I could see, no evidence of the green bug, which destroyed so much of the wheat crop of that section last year. Corn is coming up nicely everywhere in that country and in some places is as much as two inches high. We saw very few cattle on the trip, as farming operations along the railroad have driven the cattle back. The cattle we did see were in very good condition. On account of the rather dry winter, Texas cattle as a rule are said to be hardly as fat as last year, the reports from all sections indicate that they are in good living condition."

Mr. Johnston says that there was a large attendance at the convention and the city of San Antonio took care of them in fine shape. Very few, however, of the representative northern stockmen who usually attend the Texas meeting were present.

Asked if there was much trading done at the meeting, Mr. Johnston replied: "There was very little, as buyers and sellers were too far apart in their ideas of prices. Holders were pricing the steers about the same as last year. Some fancy bunches were being held a little higher, while some of the commoner grades are hardly as high. Northern buyers, however, on account of the uncertainty of the future money situation, are making their bids generally lower."

Mr. Johnston looks for considerable trading later in the season, but says the size of the northern movement this spring will depend very largely upon the financial situation.

Colonel W. E. Skinner, acting general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, returned Sunday from San Antonio, Texas, where he attended the annual convention of the Texas cattle raisers last week. Mr. Skinner reports that there was very little trading done between the southern grower and the northwestern buyer at the meeting. "Holders are asking about last year's prices," said he, "but there were not a great many buyers present from the northwest and those who did go down were bidding a little lower than last year."

Mr. Skinner says conditions are first rate in Texas and the country looks great. They have had some good rains in that section of late and the season is well advanced. The convention was regarded by old timers as one of the best ever held by the Texas association. Mr. Skinner stopped at Fort Worth on the way down and says they had a very fine fat stock show at that place.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION NAMES ITS OFFICERS

Frank Russell Heads Tom Green Organization—Will Give Exhibition Nov. 10-12

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 4.—At a recent meeting of the Tom Green County Poultry and Pet Stock Association the following officers and directors were elected: Frank Russell, president; Will Hunter, vice president; J. C. Skaggs, secretary and treasurer; E. R. Cox, assistant secretary, and Jerry Y. Rust, Silas H. Keeton and N. S. Rives, directors.

The association decided to hold its annual show at San Angelo Nov. 10, 11 and 12. All necessary arrangements will be made to give the best and largest exhibition of high bred poultry and pet stock ever held in the city.

WANT NEW \$80,000 COURTHOUSE AT ANSON

Petition Asking for Election to Issue Bonds Is Being Signed in Jones County

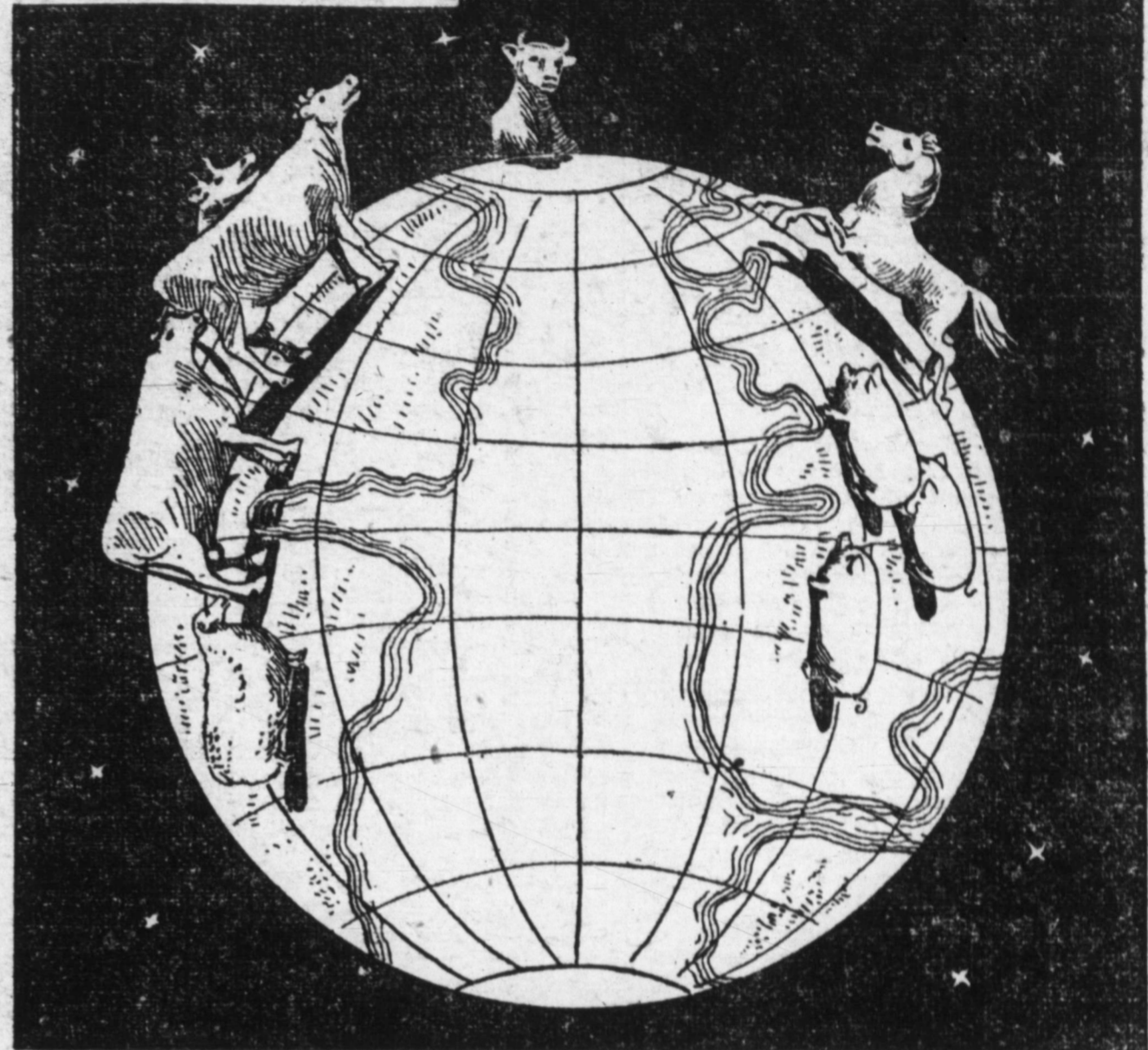
STAMFORD, Texas, April 4.—A petition is being circulated and signed in Jones county asking the commissioners' court to order an election for the purpose of deciding an issuance of \$80,000 in bonds to build a new court house at Anson. Two hundred signed the paper in two hours here. The suggestion of building a new structure was made by Homer D. Wade and citizens acted immediately.

SELL 300 BALES

Hermleigh Sends Out Much Cotton in Last Two Weeks

CRESCENT CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturers of Crescent Stock Food, Crescent Poultry Food, Crescent Antiseptic, Crescent Disinfectant, Crescent Stock Dip, Crescent Bedbug and Insect Exterminator, Crescent Disinfectant Balls, Crescent Screw Worm Killer, Crescent Stock Food is the greatest digester and conditioner on the market.



The dealer takes no risk in selling these goods and the consumer takes no risk in buying them as each article is guaranteed to give satisfaction to the consumer.

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

SALE OF LAND AND CATTLE BRINGS \$65,000

E. F. Crowley of Fort Worth Sells Pecos Sections and 800 Head of Steers

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 4.—E. F. Crowley of Fort Worth has sold to Garland Odum of Ballinger several sections of land on the Pecos and 800 three and four-year-old steers for a consideration of \$65,000. The deal was made thru Garland & Jackson of this city.

Found Dead in Amarillo
AMARILLO, Texas, April 4.—Roy

Blasergame, a young hack driver, was found dead here this morning with indications of poisoning.

Representative Burleigh of Maine is one of the few members of the house whose biography omits the familiar sentence: "Studied law at the — university." He is a real newspaper man, the publisher of the Kennebec Journal, and has been governor and state treasurer of his state.

San Antonio Spring Carnival and Battle of Flowers, April 20-25, 1908.

Low excursion rates will be authorized. For further particulars, see I. & G. N. R. R. Agent.

STALLIONS



FOR SALE

We have made a study of horse breeding, and keep only the breeds that we can guarantee to make a good cross with Southern mares. We have them at a range of prices so we can suit anyone. We guarantee our stallions to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and with our special insurance contract will replace them if they die before they have earned what they cost.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

\$50 DRAUGHON'S SCHOLARSHIP FOR \$25

Four years' NET PROFITS of \$85,904.85 enable Draughon's chain of 30 Colleges to make this special offer, for a limited time, to favor those short of work or cash by reason of late financial depression. FREE CATALOGUE will convince you that BUSINESS MEN consider

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGES

THE BEST. No vacation; enter any time. POSITIONS SECURED—written CONTRACT. Fort Worth, Denison, Dallas, Tyler, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and Oklahoma City.

350 ACRES CHOICE SUGAR PLANTATION

HOGS

Why Little Pigs Die

There is much greater mortality among young pigs in countries where corn is grown and fed than in the case where the small cereals, like oats, barley, wheat and rye, are used to make up the ration of the brood sows, according to James Atkinson in an address before the Iowa Duroc-Jersey Association. This indicates therefore that the corn must be lacking in a measure in those constituents, such as protein and mineral matter, that are needed in the make-up of young pigs. The sooner that we accept this state of affairs as a fact the better it will be for the pig crop of the corn belt.

I find by inquiring into the composition of some of the concentrated foods that corn may still be used as a basis of the ration in conjunction with bran, shorts, oilmeal or the packing house products, such as meatmeal or tankage. Taking for granted that meatmeal and tankage contain upward of 60 per cent of protein, a very good ration may be made up by using one part of these products to fifteen parts of corn. If the protein does not exceed 40 per cent then it will be necessary to use one part of the concentrate to about twelve parts of corn. Considering the composition of old process oilmeal, it will require about one part of oilmeal to seven parts of corn to make a satisfactory ration for a brood sow, while in the case of shorts or bran two parts of corn to one part of either of these may be used with reasonable expectation of getting good results.

Feed Sows Moderately

If brood sows are fed moderately during the greater part of the gestation period on any of the above combinations the risk of losing young pigs immediately following the farrowing period will be exceedingly small. In addition, however, to the grain ration it is an excellent practice to allow the sows to have a side dish composed of either charcoal and salt or soft coal slack and salt. Let them have access to this mixture at all times and it will surprise you how much they will consume. This is needed because the corn part of the ration does not supply enough mineral matter to satisfy the needs of the body. In addition to the combinations mentioned, it should be stated that where one has on hand a supply of good oats this grain in itself, along with a little corn in cold weather, will bring a bunch of sows up to the farrowing period in splendid condition. Unlike corn, oats may be very liberally fed with practically no danger of overdoing the matter. If oats are used there will not be the same need, or at least there will not be so large a demand for mineral matter on the side, because oats are rich in those substances.

Exercise Is Essential

It would be a great mistake to assume that feed alone has all to do with the vitality of young pigs. Of equal importance—and absolutely necessary—is plenty of exercise. It is not enough to simply allow brood sows to

The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery" was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that, he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery," for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on *Natural Medicine* who recommend them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting

have access to large feed lots or pastures, because frequently when they get fat they will loaf around their sleeping quarters and show but little desire to hustle, especially in cold weather. In such a case they ought to be absolutely turned away from their sleeping quarters and compelled to spend the entire day, if necessary, roaming about the pastures. I have known instances where sows, weighing 600 pounds have been so fed and so managed that each sow in the herd walked several miles every day. If they do not take the exercise voluntarily then they should be fed at a point some distance from the farm buildings. If this can be a quarter or half a mile away, so much the better because such exercise practically amounts to taking an immense insurance policy on the life of young pigs.

Success Without Sunshine

We are much accustomed to the wail that goes up every spring about the dark, cloudy weather being responsible for much of the mortality among young pigs. I desire to go on record as holding the belief that while sunshine is highly desirable at all seasons of the year, it is nevertheless within the reach of every man to bring a large average per sow every spring, whether the days are made to order, and are therefore sunny, or on the other hand, are cloudy and damp. No matter how ideal the conditions, the average will always be larger in nice, bright weather, but in the case of the Duroc-Jersey hog there is little excuse for any man raising less than seven or eight pigs per sow through out a period of say, ten or fifteen years.

We have in the past too commonly attributed to unfavorable weather losses that should have been prevented by the feeding of a balanced ration, such as has been outlined above, and by compelling the sows to take much exercise every day. When young pigs are born right they will stand considerable hardship, but if they come into this world partly nourished to start with you will hear the death rattle in little throats when they arrive, and when this unwelcome sound meets the ear of the swine keeper he knows that such a pig will never go into the pork barrel nor into the breeding pen.

Growing Hogs on 70-Cent Corn

On the valley lands of the Mississippi delta, J. W. Fox, superintendent of the Delta experiment station, has fed 122 pigs on 70-cent corn and realized for them \$1,382.50. It is not often that anyone reports a profit in feeding corn valued at 70 cents per bushel to hogs. How was it done? Mr. Fox says that the secret of his success was in grazing these hogs on thirteen acres on which a crop of oats had been harvested, by planting peas between the corn and affording hogs a run on a Bermuda lot adjoining which there were four patches of dwarf Essex rape and red clover. These rape lots were plowed in April and planted in sorghum. The hogs weighed an average of 155 pounds at 10 months old. They consumed 525 bushels of corn. A net profit of \$803 was made in handling the bunch, allowing for the cost of corn, the run on all the land, the labor of seeding all pastures, etc. Berkshires were used, the boar and most of the sows being pure bred.

Killing Worms in Hogs

It is most unprofitable work trying to feed hogs that are infested with intestinal worms. It is dear business feeding at present prices in any case, but worms should not be stealing part of the board.

The wormy hog is easily detected, according to Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin station. Often a cough is a prominent symptom, the pig inclines to have a pot belly, harsh coat of hair, scours or is constive, is restive, eats all manner of trash, lacks normal appetite, fails to thrive and becomes weak, staggering or paralyzed.

The finding of worms in the voidings of the hog settles the matter and the feeder should always be on the lookout for the parasites. When they are known to be present, or, indeed, when it is suspected that they are, suitable medicine should be given in the food.

First it is necessary to starve the hog for at least eighteen hours, then place the hogs in separate pens, five or six in each, so that the lots will be sure to get the right amount of medicine in slop, which cannot be managed when all of the pigs are fed in a drove.

Now, what shall be used? That has been a vexatious question with many, and ideas on that subject vary about as much as those regarding possible cures or preventives for cholera. Turpentine is fairly effective and perfectly safe—a good preventive possibly, but not strong enough in safe doses to destroy the worms. It is mixed in the slop at the rate of one teaspoonful for each eighty pounds live weight and

This is easily given in a piece of apple or potato and the calomel acts as a purgative to carry off the worms when the santonin has acted. Turpentine need not be followed by a purgative.

For general purposes dried sulphate of iron (copperas) probably is the best hog worm medicine for use by farmers. It usually is given in one dram doses, but we find that a larger dose is better.

A good plan is to dissolve half a pound of the copperas (not bluestone) in warm water and mix in the slop for 100 pigs and give this five mornings in succession and repeat whenever it is considered necessary, or give it once a month as a preventive.

Concentrated lye also has been advised. Dissolve one-third of a teaspoonful of the lye in sufficient water to cover a quart of shelled corn. Allow the corn to soak in the solution for twelve hours and then mix it in feed and repeat the treatment the following day. This is said to be effective and is the dose for a fifty-pound pig. Starve pig for twenty-four hours before and after dosing.

Likes Alfalfa and Hogs.

Nowhere in the entire country can there be found a spot where farming is more extensively carried on than in that portion of Texas commonly designated as the Panhandle country. This statement would sound entirely out of place to those who knew the country six or eight years ago and have not since kept in touch with what has been going on here; for then the raising of cattle and other lines of live stock was the only thing that would appeal to the settler, as it was generally known by even the old timers that the country would not grow anything save a few of the forages and possibly a wheat crop once in a great while. It was admitted by all that corn would not grow and no one had ever dreamed of a cotton field in the Panhandle. But the lapse of a few short years has brought these same people face to face with an altogether different picture. Where there were seen only a scattered patch of kaffir corn here and there, are now to be found many thousand acres of all the crops commonly grown in the South and Middle West.

The Record editor is being daily brought within range of instances of extensive farming which, if known to the outside world, could not help from arousing admiration. We say these instances are numerous, but we wish to call particular attention to that of Mayor Ike Smith of Oklahoma, who, by the way, is a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Smith has 5,120 acres of as fine land as can be found in Texas in his farm, and while it requires much labor and capital to put so vast a tract in a state of cultivation, yet Mr. Smith can now boast of being more than half through with his task. He has already planted and ready for planting, 2,835 acres, which is devoted to the various crops as follows: Wheat, 2,000 acres; oats, 250 acres; cotton, 400 acres; corn, 100 acres; kaffir corn, 50 acres; alfalfa, 5 acres. It will be seen from this that all the staple crops are receiving their share of attention. The Dallas News would call this diversification and the record would beg to agree with the News.

Those who know Mr. Smith will testify to the fact that he is not cultivating all this land for his health, at least his banker can bear this out. On the other hand, he makes money, and easy money, and lots of it. But it will be when he puts the balance of his farm in cultivation that he will be king of a little empire of his own.

However, Mr. Smith is not in a class to himself in this matter, for there are hundreds of others who have and are taking advantage of the opportunity to secure a home in this country while lands are cheap.

A special feature of the present day farming in this county is the favor in which alfalfa has grown with the masses. Mr. Smith's experience with the crop has been so satisfactory that he will materially increase his acreage as soon as he can get to this particular part of the work. In fact he will hereafter begin his arrangements to make a specialty of alfalfa and hogs.—Vernon Record.

Hogs and Alfalfa

Hogs will grow splendidly on alfalfa pasture, but it is not good for the alfalfa to pasture it. It costs less in labor to let hogs feed themselves and sometimes the labor expense of cutting alfalfa and feeding it is more than the waste of pasture. This is one of the many feeding problems that each man must work out for himself. The principal thing is to provide the alfalfa. If you have such feed in abundance you will find some way of using it to advantage.

Alfalfa is not a fattening feed. It makes growth, but you need corn or peas with it to make a fat hog. There is no better pork and probably there is no better meat in the world than good healthy pork made from alfalfa and field peas. Hogs are clean animals when kept on pasture and fed grain in the open air on dry ground.

Experiments at the Nebraska experiment station show that one-half of the crop of alfalfa was lost by pasturing,

more than this. However, that would not affect the problem very seriously.

From six to ten growing shots may be kept on an acre of alfalfa by giving them a light grain feed twice a day, and it will be necessary to cut the alfalfa just the same as tho the hogs were not trying to eat it down, but the clip sometimes will be light.

It is hardly profitable to run pregnant sows on alfalfa without grain, but an ear or two of corn or a pint of peas makes a great difference.

In pasturing hogs on alfalfa and feeding them grain at the same time, the quantity of grain to be fed must be gauged by the size of the hogs and market conditions. Sometimes it pays to feed heavy of grain, while at other times it is better to withhold most of the grain and let the hogs make growth instead, but this is just another feeders' problem that must be determined as he goes along. Each season and each lot of hogs is different.

He will make money either way if he follows the business long enough. It is only a question of making the greatest possible profit. The trouble with too many feeders is they run up against a difficulty and instead of studying it out decide at once that there is no profit in the business and the next thing you hear they are trying something else. Such men never did make money and never will.

Pigs and Artichokes

At the agricultural experiment station of the state of Oregon, six thrifty Berkshire pigs were introduced to Jerusalem artichokes. They had been running on wheat stubble and weighed from 117 to 215 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, which lasted from October 22 to December 11. They were also fed a small ration of equal parts of chopped wheat and oats.

An effort was made at the outset to compel the pigs to subsist on a diet of artichokes alone, but in the absence of grain there was very little gain in flesh and the pigs were not contented. They were vigorous in their demand for something more substantial.

The artichokes were grown near the pen, so the pigs could have access to them whenever they desired. The tubers were left in the ground for the pigs to root out as they were needed.

A portion of the plot was measured and the artichokes dug to determine the yield, which was found to be 740 bushels per acre.

During the experiment the six pigs consumed the artichokes grown on one-eighth of an acre and made a total gain in live weight of 244 pounds, or an average daily gain per pig of 0.81 of a pound. The pigs consumed during the period 756 pounds of grain, or at a rate of 3.1 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. The pigs were healthy and vigorous through out the experiment.

The artichokes used in this experiment were planted the last of April on ground plowed deeply and prepared as we would prepare ground for potatoes. The tubers were planted in furrows, which were three feet apart in the row, and covered with a hoe. The plants were cultivated a few times, but after the tops were two feet high no further cultivation was necessary. The tops grew seven feet high before the end of the season. The pigs left only a few tubers on the ground. It takes some persuasion to get the pig to eat the artichoke, but after once getting a taste the pigs eat them greedily.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, falling memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

"FRUIT JAR"

WHISKY

FOR THE HOME

Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc. A tablespoonful will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood.

AS A BEVERAGE IT HAS NO EQUAL

HORSES

OWNS TWO SMALLEST COLTS.

W. J. Monroe of Webster City, Iowa, Has Shetlands Weighing 18 Pounds and 23 Pounds

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa.—The smallest pair of colts ever born in the state of Iowa, at least so far as any general knowledge goes, were born at the W. J. Monroe farm in the southwestern part of this city. They are Shetland twins, both mares, and one weighs eighteen pounds, while the other just tips the scales at twenty-three. Both can stand up and will live.

The mother of these tiny animals weighs something over 600 pounds, while their father, Ben Johnston's little black stallion, weighs only a little over 700 pounds. A peculiarity of the little animals is that when standing neither can reach its mother to suck. Mr. Monroe takes one on each knee and the gentle old mare feeds her babies with them in that position. The combined weight of the animals, forty-one pounds, would be light for a Shetland colt. The little fellows are attracting a great deal of attention and have already been photographed. It is Mr. Monroe's intention to bring them and their mother to the city in a few days and take them to a photograph gallery, where a better picture can be made of them.

HORSE BREEDING IMPROVES.

Dr. A. S. Alexander of University of Wisconsin Says Many Registered Stallions Are in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, who is in charge of the department of horse breeding of the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, reports that a considerable number of pure-bred registered stallions have been brought into the state since the close of the last season, and are now being licensed for public service.

This is an encouraging indication of improvement in the horse breeding operations of the state, and the right step toward the eventual elimination of the numerous grade stallions which are retarding the advancement of the horse breeding industry. The department is kept busy at present issuing renewals of stallion licenses granted in 1906.

To obtain a renewal making the license good for 1908 and 1909 the owner must forward the original license and a fee of \$1 to the department. This matter should be attended to at once by all owners of stallions, as the breeding season is near at hand.

An illustrated bulletin dealing with the grade stallion situation in Wisconsin is now in press and will be widely distributed by the officials of the agricultural college.

The Work Team for This Spring

We are about to enter upon the most important season in the year of the work horse. Many of the farm horses have been idle for several months. They have been standing in the stable during the winter and not used to work, and, like a man unused to hard labor, should be worked slowly at first. If you pitch in and see how near you can do it all the first day, you will injure the horse so that he will be able to do less each succeeding day of the season.

Many horses are hurt and injured for life the first day they are worked, simply because the driver thought he must do a certain amount before he quit. This is a very poor rule; but if you want to do the most in the year, just watch everything and take care of the horse, and make them do all they can each day with overwork, for you will be in it to remember if you get the horse overworked. Use extra care in not pushing the work too hard at first.

The horse has been fed during the winter on a much lighter ration than he will require when at work. We must gradually work him up to being accustomed to the work and heavy ration. The horse has needed but little grain during the winter, but will require more now, and less bulky hay.

I have seen men who, when they started the first day's plowing in the spring, which is about the first work the horses are called upon to do, think that they have to hurry up or else they will not get the whole crop in, or that the hired man will not earn his pay that day, that they just pushed things for all there is in it, and had a couple of hurt horses to work the remainder of the season. Haven't you seen horses that were panting all the time? Pretty good sign that they were pushed a little too much the first day, likely the first day the colt was ever hitched up. I have seen horses which panted when taken out of the barn to go to the field.

But it will not hurt the horse to begin the season of work, nor will it

supply this energy the horse must have feed that will supply the needs of the body most easily.

First, last harvest we should have provided the very best hay so we could now have it for the horse. I always put the choice hay in for the horse, and now is when he needs it most. Do not stuff too heavily on hay while at the heavy work, for it is too bulky.

In most parts of the country where corn is grown it is fed too freely to the work horse. Corn at working time is a poor article. It is too heating and fattening. The standard and best grain for the horse at hard work is oats. The horse will be able to do more work and feel more like work. There is something about oats that fills just the requirements of the work horse that makes him feel like going which no one has yet explained. All who have fed oats know from experience that they would feed them all the time if they had them.

In feeding let the horse eat hay for a few minutes first, and then give the grain. He will get more good from it. It will be more palatable. Water before feeding and not until two hours afterward. The best care is none too good for the horse while at the spring season's hard work.—E. J. Waterstripe, Marshfield, Mo.

Alfalfa for Horses.

A recent publication of the bureau of animal industry, by I. D. Graham, on the uses of alfalfa for farm animals, summarizes data on the value of this feeding stuff for horses as follows:

Horses and mules thrive on alfalfa pasture. While alfalfa is too rich a food for mature horses unless used in combination with some other roughness, it is an excellent feed for young horses, as it seems to contain just the elements necessary to develop bone, muscle and consequently size. Caution should be used, however, in feeding alfalfa to horses, particularly if they have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds, it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This is particularly noticeable in the urinary and perspiratory glands.

When alfalfa is fed to horses in considerable quantity the grain ration must be proportionally reduced and an abundance of other roughness furnished. When horses have attained a mature age and it is desirable to change from other hay to alfalfa, this change must be very gradual, and the alfalfa selected for this purpose should be more advanced in growth at the time of cutting than that which is to be fed cattle or sheep. As a general statement, very ripe alfalfa hay is the best to use for work horses and driving horses, while that prepared in the usual way—that is cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom—is better for the colts. In any event, horses that are fed alfalfa hay must be given abundant exercise.

HOW PACKERS FIGURE HOGS

The "Cutting Up" Test Is the Basis on Which Prices Are Made

From the National Provisioner: Every packer has his own method of figuring on the result of his killing operation and the values to be obtained from the carcass and its products. Some follow the hit-or-miss method, and never really know where they stand, whether they made a profit or a loss. But the clever business man—and the modern packer has to be clever at figuring, or he will come out "in the hole" every time, so narrow is his margin of profit—the clever business man generally has the operation figured down pretty fine. He makes frequent tests, and the test follows clear thru the final disposal of the product. By averaging up these tests thruout the year he can get a good idea as to yields and values.

The results of these tests have established a general standard of values which are pretty widely accepted, but which, of course, vary according to circumstances, prices and the method of the individual packer. A pork packer writes for a little information concerning the method of arriving at the results of tests on hog yields and values. For his benefit and that of other pork packers who may be interested in keeping close watch of results in their business, some explanation is given here of the method of figuring these hog tests and arriving at the values.

There are, in the first place, different percentages to be obtained in cutting up hogs, governed by price of products, or the best outlet therefor. This is up to the packer to make his choice. Appended are several examples, which are from actual tests.

As a rule, leaf lard runs 3 per cent and prime steam lard 10 per cent, making a total of rendered lard of 13 per cent. Side meats—that is, shortrib mid-

OPEN SECRETS

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken the many users of his medicines into his full confidence. Thus too he has absolutely and completely removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them REMEDIES OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are now in a class all by themselves—

being absolutely and in every sense Non-secret.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this booklet it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, and with the use of specially designed chemical apparatus, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health.

The exact proportion of the several ingredients used in these medicines, as well as the working formula and peculiar processes, apparatus and appliances employed in their manufacture, are withheld from publicity that Dr. Pierce's proprietary rights may not be infringed and treated upon by unprincipled

imitators and those who may be piratically inclined.

Dr. John Fyfe, of Saugatuck, Conn., Editor of the Department of Therapeutics in THE ECLECTIC REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) one of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription: "A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system, cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine."

"Helonias more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent."

"The following are among the leading indications for Helonias: Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women, constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia, ("flooding") due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea, arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and an anemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensation in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is rich in all the medicinal properties of Unicorn root, or Helonias.

MEN AND WOMEN

should have a good medical book handy. They should have a book that treats of the sexological relations of the sexes as well as how and when to advise son and daughter. A standard work is the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the latest thoroughly revised, cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-covered volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

and bellies the percentages would run as follows: Three per cent leaf lard, 10 per cent steam lard, 12 per cent ham, 12 per cent shoulder or Calas, 10 per cent fat back, 8 per cent pork loin, 15 per cent bellies; a total of 70 per cent. For extra short clears the percentages would be the same, except that the fat back and belly go together, in this case, making the extra short clear 25 per cent.

In cutting a hog into English meats there would be the usual 13 per cent lard, with 17 per cent of long cut ham and 39 per cent of Cumberland cut middle, the most popular export side, making a total of 69 per cent. Figuring on shortrib middles, hams, shoulders and lard, the percentages would be 35, 12, 12 and 13, respectively, a total of 72 per cent, on which basis some of our leading packers figure.

In explanation of the figures given in our Packers' Hand-Book, we give the following, using current prices for the product at the time of writing, and on a basis of \$4.50 per 100 pounds for live hogs. The lard is figured as prime steam, but to be more correct it should be figured separately. However, the method can be applied to any yield. The yield per 100 pounds of hog is as follows:

Shortrib middles, 35 per cent at 6.88c per pound, \$2.408; short cut hams, 12 per cent at 5.25c per pound, \$630c; shoulders or Calas, 12 per cent

per cent at 4.78c per pound, .573c; shoulders or Calas, 12 per cent at 6.60c per pound, .792c; lard (rendered), 13 per cent at 7.24c per pound, .941. Totals, 72 per cent, costs \$4.50.

Seventy-two per cent of the live weight of the hog, which costs \$4.50, means that the meats cost the packer \$6.25 per 100 pounds, and the relative values are as above given.

An example of the method of arriving at the foregoing figures is as follows: Thirty-five pounds of sides, at 6.88c per pound, brings \$2.408, which, with hams, Calas and lard figured at current prices given, makes a total of practically \$4.94. This, in turn, deducted from \$6.88, which in turn, divided by \$4.94, leaves \$0.3927; which multiplied by \$4.50 gives \$1.7671; to which is added \$4.50, giving practically \$6.27, the cost to packer; which multiplied by 35 gives \$2.194, the value of the side as against the cost of the live hog.

Thus is shown at present prices of hogs and product a profit of 44c per 100 pounds, allowing the balance of the hog to cover all expenses. It will be remembered that there is said to be a wide margin of profit in hog packing at this time—a condition that has not existed in recent years.

NELSON-
DRAUGHON

Year's Hog Run Heavy

2,500,000 More Slaughtered in 1907 Than Ever Before

Summer packing, total hogs...16,805,000
Winter packing, total hogs...11,175,000
Total twelve months.....27,980,000
Summer increase.....1,069,000
Winter increase.....1,481,000
Increase twelve months.....2,550,000

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—In the early days of the pork packing industry slaughtering operations were limited to the cold months, at the close of which period the statement indicating extent and comparisons of production were prepared. Thus the first of March became the adopted date for such yearly exhibits. There were many years in the history of such records before processes were introduced by which continuous slaughtering and curing of products were made practicable, under methods of refrigeration, says the Cincinnati Price Current. The yearly statements have continued to be shaped with reference to the first of March as the date for the statistical exhibits in order to preserve desirable facility for comparisons with that which has preceded. With the inauguration of slaughtering and curing operations in the warm months the exhibits were made to represent winter seasons of four months ending March 1, and summer seasons ending Nov. 1, with totals for the twelve months.

Record-Breaking Year

The commercial slaughtering of hogs in the United States the last year has decidedly exceeded the previous records. The western slaughtering has gained 10 per cent in numbers of animals over the preceding year, and for eastern slaughtering there is shown nearly 18 per cent increase. For the total of western and eastern records the increase is 11½ per cent over the preceding year.

Efforts for securing advance information serving to indicate future marketable supplies of hogs are attended with lack of ability to command definite data from any source. But the trained observer may be able to reach conclusions as to tendencies and conditions, from which worthy deductions may be reached in most instances. The remunerative prices which prevailed prior to the last year and during the earlier part of the year now closed encouraged attention to production of swine.

Hogs Healthier Than Usual

More than usual freedom from losses of such animals from maladies has attended this industry the last year. As a result of conditions favoring enlargement of supplies the marketing during the year has exceeded prevailing expectations of the trade, and especially so during the last three months of the year, the large offerings during this period serving to test the resources of the packing industry, which has demonstrated in a marvelous manner its power for meeting the requirements under such a situation. Prices of hogs while well maintained earlier necessarily were decidedly reduced in the late months of the year.

Summer Packing 16,805,000

For the eight months of the summer season of the last year, March 1 to Nov. 1, the western commercial slaughtering, according to returns to the Cincinnati Price Current, represents a total of 16,805,000 hogs, making an increase of 1,069,000 in numbers in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year and exceeding any earlier similar record. As compared with the annual average of five years previous to the last season there was a gain of 2,945,000 in numbers and of over 21 per cent.

For the four months of the winter season, Nov. 1 to March 1, the total

REVIVED

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts

"I had been sick for ten years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote an Ark. woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 pounds. No food seemed to agree with me.

"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began

western commercial slaughtering represents 11,175,000 hogs, an increase of 1,481,000 in the comparison with the preceding winter season and an increase of 1,454,000 in comparison with the annual average for winter seasons for five years prior to the last season.

Average Cost Is Lower

For the year ending March 1, 1908, the average cost of hogs for the western packing was \$5.52 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.38 for the preceding year, and an annual average of \$5.80 for five years prior to the last year. The western manufacture of mess pork was 80,000 barrels, and of other barreled pork 374,000 barrels, making a total of 454,000 barrels, compared with 410,000 for the preceding year and an annual average of 385,000 barrels for five years prior to the last year. The western manufacture of lard was 2,756,400 tierces of 330 pounds, compared with 2,498,300 the preceding year, an annual average of 2,312,000 tierces for five years prior to the last year.

Big Stocks of Meats

The stocks of meats in the west on March 1, 1908, indicate a total of 592,000,000 pounds, compared with 428,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 164,000,000 pounds. The average for March 1 for five years previous to this season shows 449,000,000 pounds. Stocks of barreled pork indicate a total of 131,000 barrels, compared with 88,000 a year ago and an annual average of 101,000 for five years prior to this season. Stocks of lard were 127,000 tierces, compared with 103,000 a year ago, and an annual average of 122,000 tierces for five years prior to this season.

An examination of the exhibits of production of meats from commercial slaughtering of hogs and of the records of exports and of stocks remaining on hand March 1 at the beginning and ending of the yearly periods, makes it appear that the domestic consumption of the last year has been 10 per cent greater than for the preceding year. The exports of meats the last year were about 597,000,000 pounds, compared with 672,000,000 the preceding year, indicating a decrease of 75,000,000 pounds. The apparent domestic consumption was 3,424,000,000 pounds, against 3,107,000,000 for the preceding year. Records of past years indicate that only twice have the stocks of meat and pork on March 1 equaled the supply this year—in 1891 and in 1899. In 1905 there was a close approach to the total this season. Considering the situation of other food products, especially beef and mutton, as to supplies and prices in comparison with the position of hog product supplies and prices the outlook for the manufacturer now holding liberal quantities of product appears to be encouraging.

He Champions Cotton Seed

L. C. Estes Tells Why It Is Good for Fattening Hogs

L. C. Estes of Groesbeck has written another letter for The Stockman-Journal, telling why he likes cotton seed for hog feeding and giving much practical advice to feeders who have never tried it. Mr. Estes promises another letter soon and it will be waited with interest.

As Mr. Estes says Texas with its green pasture the year round is the greatest hog country on earth as forage is what puts frame work on pigs and makes big hogs out of them. His letter follows:

Since writing my last article on cotton seed meal as a hog feed I have decided to dive a little farther into the subject. From the way farmers and hog men are shipping out young hogs, gilts and brood sows to market there is bound to be a shortage in our next hog crop. Their excuse is the high price of corn. I will admit corn is selling at a good price and to some extent is a scarce article. But with a level-headed man this ought not to cut any figure in selling off half fat hogs and part of the brood sow herd.

I claim we are in the greatest hog country on earth and regarded so by thousands of others. We can, with a small cost, have an annual pasture good for grazing the year round and that is what it takes to make cheap pork in any country or climate. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, rape, Bermuda grass, rescue grass, in fact there are just lots of other things that can be grown for hogs, and if it does not make fat it makes plenty of bone and muscle and a big carcass to take on fat.

My way of doing things is to grow my hogs on pastures, get plenty of bone, muscle and size; then when I am ready to feed out a carload of hogs I go to my oil mill man, get my cotton seed meal, get my corn ready, put my

YOU NEED THE BEST

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Dr. J. H. Terrill, **TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE** 285 Main St. Dallas, Texas. President.

five or six months on dry corn, until they eat their heads off.

Now if my miller will chop my corn for a reasonable price I prefer corn chops to whole corn in feeding. What I call reasonable is 5c per bushel for chopping corn. Cracked Kaffir corn or milo maize, fed with cotton seed meal make ideal rations also. These educated folks call it a balance ration, but being as I am, just a red neck and not very well learned, I shall use just such language as I can best explain my way of doing things.

I will say to every man, woman and child in the south that you can feed cotton seed meal as safely as you can feed corn chops and wheat bran. I will admit that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is against me on this proposition, but if you will stop and study for a moment you will see that the A. and M. College is darn high against itself. Feeding cotton seed meal is no longer an experiment with me, but an every day practice. I am starting in on my ninth year. I am feeding today as fine hogs as there is on earth, and meal twice a day at that.

I made a trip to Ennis, Texas, last Thursday and purchased from Joe W. Allison his celebrated herd of Yorkshire hogs. Some of them have eaten cotton seed meal twice a day for three years in a dry black land lot, and all of the youngsters have eaten meal ever since they were farrowed.

I will send one of my little booklet to any man in the south who will take the trouble to ask for it and inclose a postage stamp for return postage. It is worth its weight in gold to any man who takes an interest in hogs, and will teach how to feed meal to horses, mules, hogs and poultry. I expect to have more to say on this subject soon.

L. C. ESTES.

What to Do With Left-Overs

The housewife is often in a quandary as to what to do with left-overs. One dislikes to be constantly bringing to the table warmed over food, but with a little thought the scraps left from various meals can be transformed into dainty palatable dishes.

All bones, meat scraps and gravies I make into soup. To this is added barley or rice, a chopped onion and any vegetables that may have been left over, such as corn, peas or beans.

Cold mutton or beef may be made into a potato and meat pie. Chop meat fine and put in pudding dish. To each cup of meat, add ½ cup of gravy or 1-4 cup water, 1-4 teaspoon salt, a little pepper and a little onion juice or chopped parsley. Spread boiled mashed potatoes over the meat and

smooth with a little olive oil or butter. Add salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar to taste, and when well mixed, refill whites and press together. These are excellent for the lunch basket.

Sweet potatoes left over may be spread with butter or drippings and baked to a golden brown. Cold white potatoes may be creamed or hashed brown.

Cheese may be utilized in this way: One-half pound cheese grated, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup milk and a bit of salt. Stir all together over fire till smooth and spread on toast.

Sponge or plain cake that has become a trifle stale may be turned into cottage pudding by cutting the cake into squares and pouring over it a lemon sauce or, as a substitute, stewed, canned or preserved fruit may be used. —Mrs. Ray S. Kellogg, Nowalk, Ohio.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 4.—Wichita county has been visited by fine rains and the wheat and oat crop will need but very little more to insure a "bumper" crop for 1908. There are no green bugs reported in this section, and the fields are free from rust. E. M. Harris, a prosperous farmer of this place, reports oats heading on his farm. Mr. Harris states this to be the first instance that he can recall where oats were in full head by April the first in Wichita county.

Cotton has already been planted here, which is about ten days ahead of the season, but in about ten days, with favorable weather, all planting will be in full swing.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH

ABSOLUTE SAFETY

Courteous Treatment

We extend to our patrons in every department of banking the best banking facilities.

More Towns; More Roads

Panhandle and West Texas Developing Wonderfully

PLAINVIEW, Texas, April 4.—There is more railroad building in the Panhandle and West Texas today than any other section of equal size in the world. There are more new towns springing up. There are more desirable settlers arriving every day. There are more churches, schools, stores and banks being built. There are more profitable farms.

Broad statements? Yes, and made by visitors from other states, who come here to investigate conditions.

There is more room. It is the best, poor man's country and yet people of wealth like the country because of its excellent climate, good water and opportunity.

Plainview itself is yet in knickerbockers, but it can boast of more automobiles than any town of similar size in the country. Farmers do their marketing in motor cars. More settlers arrive here daily than in Denver, Spokane or Seattle. They are not passing thru, but come to buy farms on the plains or settle in one of the hustling towns in this section.

Growth of Towns Marvelous

Plainview, Hereford, Amarillo, Dimmitt, Claude, Childress, Dalhart and Quanah have grown from a few straggling stores and houses a few years ago to cities having every convenience that can be found in Chicago or St. Louis. Amarillo is nearly 15,000 in population, Hereford 4,000, Plainview 2,000, Childress 4,000, Hamlin, in Jones county, but three years old, has more than 3,000. Rotan, in Fisher county, another new town, has 1,000 inhabitants. New towns that have been started only this year are Fluvanna, Orient, Crosbyton, Post City, Fort Chadbourn, Shafter Lake. Several of these places may have had a house or two, but no real effort had been made toward building until very recently. Lubbock, sixty miles south of here, is the largest town in the United States farthest from a railroad, and it is enjoying prosperity. Brownfield, in Terry county, is farthest from a railroad of any town in the country. It is nearly 100 miles distant from Plainview or Big Springs.

Plainview and Hereford

Plainview and Hereford are ideal plains cities, much prettier than descriptions set forth. Hereford has four churches, a college, three banks, flour mill, cotton gin, steam laundry, grain elevator, planning mill, lumber yards, telephone system and electric light plant. Plainview can boast of practically the same facilities. This section gets twenty-six inches of rainfall annually and the soil is from three to ten feet deep. Water is found at fifty feet. There is not the least doubt that West Texas and the Panhandle are growing faster than any other section of the union. One important reason for this lies in the fact the people all pull together and help railroads and the railroads in turn help the towns.

Get the Best Settlers

Thus the coming of the experienced, intelligent settler with money of his own. Roads are building from north to south to tap fertile agricultural belts and from west to east for the same reason, affording farmer and stockman opportunity to sell to Kansas City and St. Louis on the north, San Antonio and Houston on the south, Denver and San Francisco on the west, Fort Worth and Dallas on the east. Roby, a "live-wire" town in Fisher county, was not blessed with a railroad, so the citizens raised \$50,000 and will build themselves east to the Orient. That is the spirit which is conquering obstacles out here and assuring the conquerors' wealth.

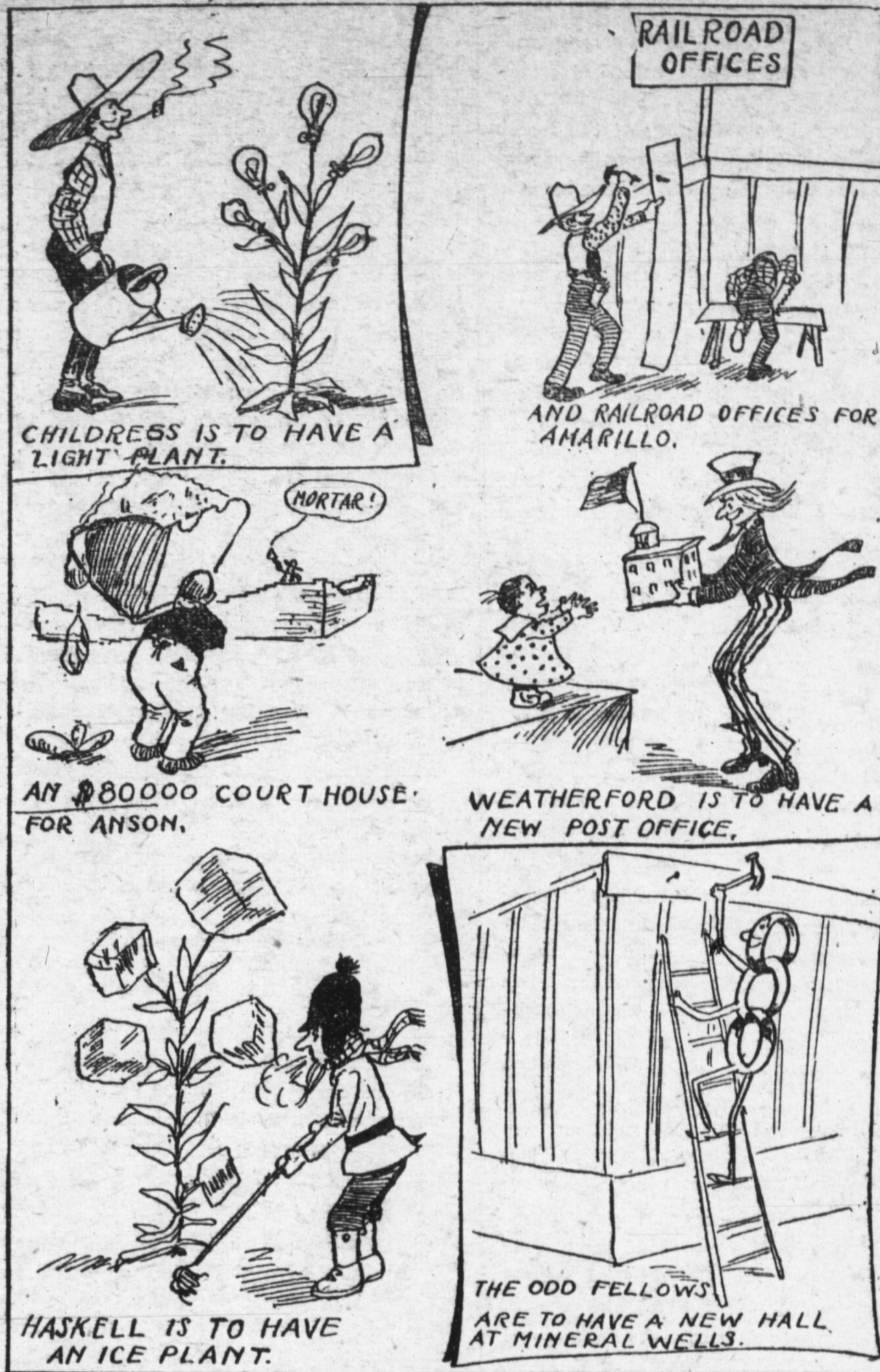
The immense amount of building in all lines, chiefly stores and residences, has created a big demand for carpenters and mechanics.

Panhandle Cut-Off

A chorus of whistles from yard engines, manufacturing plants, shops and roundhouses in Amarillo announced to the people of Amarillo the completion of the steel laying on the Panhandle cut-off of the Santa Fe, and the arrival of the work train and steel laying gang at the crossing in the yards.

The story of the Panhandle cut-off is one of a hard fought battle from the beginning of the plan, and the last legislature, after a long fight made by other points, granted the permission for the Santa Fe to take up its line from Panhandle, in Carson county, to Washburn, in Armstrong county, and build direct from Panhandle to Amarillo. Heretofore the Santa Fe has handled all traffic to and from its Kansas connections by way of the Fort and Denver from Amarillo to

New Plants and Buildings



at once and the track put in shape at the earliest possible moment for regular traffic.

Plan to Double Track

The track on this cut-off is built for the heavy traffic of the transcontinental line, which will be operated over it, and the grading, steel and entire construction work is of the very best. Hundreds of men are working in the Panhandle on the Santa Fe lines, and the heaviest steel is being laid, and a part of the line is to be double tracked before the heavy traffic is put on.

The yards at Amarillo are being enlarged every day and the Santa Fe officials state that the Amarillo yards will be the largest individual yards operated by the Santa Fe in the entire southwest. Large yards are also to be put in at Clovis, N. M., as well as roundhouses and other improvements, and now that the Belen cut-off is in operation and the Panhandle cut-off nearly ready for regular service, it is only a question of the completion of the yards and improvements to give the proper facilities for the operation of the thru traffic to the Pacific coast, when the service over these lines will be increased by about thirty daily trains, with division at Amarillo, which will throw a large number of employees at Amarillo, in addition to the large shop and yard forces. Amarillo is very proud of the completion of this line, as it represents months of hard work and a large amount of money invested in right of way and yard facilities, and brings nearer the final completion of the line.

HEREFORD, Texas, April 4.—The Commercial Club has received sixty pounds of sugar beet seed from Amarillo for experimental purposes. This seed is being distributed to the farmers throughout the plains country, who will enter the \$500 prize beet raising contest under the auspices of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce. Planters expect to put in from one to five acres in this seed and the result of the experiments will decide whether the Panhandle will get sugar refineries, comparing in magnitude, operation and profit to those of Colorado. It is believed from the few experiments already reported that the beet can be grown with great success in this section of the state.

BROWNWOOD, Texas, April 4.—J. H. Lyon of St. Louis, senior member of the contracting firm of Hubbard &

bridge and building construction on the Stephenville and Hamilton railroad and is an expert contractor. He estimates that the cost of construction on the Ballinger-Abilene road will be a third less than was the case on the Stephenville and Hamilton.

HEREFORD, Texas, April 4.—Several hundred dollars have been subscribed to a joint stock company which will purchase suitable grounds for a private park, fishing and boating lake. The grounds will be laid off in walks and drives and a large number of trees will be planted. A high fill will be put across the Tierra Blanca river, thus affording about a half mile of good boating. A gasoline launch will be put on. Provision will also be made for the Gun and Fishing Club. When completed as contemplated the park will be the "beauty spot" of Hereford.

COMANCHE, Texas, April 3.—The Comanche Civic League, which has for its object the cleaning and improving of this town, has been organized. Friday, April 10, was selected as cleaning day. The merchants will be asked to close the stores and the superintendent to close school on that day. The league perfected a permanent organization with Mrs. S. J. Hicks as president and Mrs. Ory as secretary.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 4.—J. M. Borden of Caney, Kan., who recently bought three thousand steers from San Angelo stockmen, began shipping to Elgin, Kan., Saturday. Fifty cars were loaded out on Saturday and fifty more on Sunday. Over fourteen hundred cars have been looked to be shipped from here to the Osage country in April.

STAMFORD, Texas, April 4.—The Texas Central and Wichita Valley officials have decided to build a union station at Stamford, work to commence as soon as the architect gets bids. The building will be of stone and brick and will be one of the most beautiful stations in West Texas. Construction will start within two weeks.

STAMFORD, Texas, April 4.—The city election will take place Tuesday, April 7. Four aldermen, a city attorney, city assessor and collector will be chosen. It is expected that there will be a full vote cast.

Texas Farm Taking Lead

This State Promises to Lead in Corn

ANSON, Texas, April 4.—Recent rains over this section have proven of incalculable benefit to farmers and stock raisers. Record crops in corn, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa and fruits are assured and farmers look forward to one of the most profitable seasons Texas has ever experienced.

Rains have extended over Central West Texas, the Panhandle and North Texas, the richest agricultural section in the world. The cold wave this week caused some apprehension, but the damage has been slight and live stock has suffered but little.

Conservative estimates place the gain by farmers in sales of products this year over last at \$1,000,000. Corn is looking splendid in this country and cotton planting is just starting. An innovation in West Texas agriculture this year is the raising of the sugar beet, as yet an experiment, but a most promising yield. Panhandle farmers are especially interested in this culture and a large number are putting in seed just secured from Germany.

Promise of Refineries

If the beets grown show a fair percentage of sugar, and they will, refineries will dot all West Texas and the Panhandle in a few years. More corn, more wheat, more crops of all kinds will be raised out here in such quantities that railroads will be taxed to furnish sufficient cars to move crops when the demand is made.

Few realize the great growth of this section. The acreage out here will see a bigger increase than any state in the union. This is explained by the large number of settlers who have come in during the last six months, mostly experienced farmers from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Nebraska.

Texas as Corn State

In 1906 Texas was not counted as a corn state by statisticians. Now Texas promises to take the lead. It always will be the largest cotton growing state nevertheless farmers are cutting down cotton crops and adding to others, as a matter of economy, as cotton alone cannot be depended upon. In 1907 the value of Texas' corn crop was \$75,000,000. In 1908 its value will be \$100,000,000.

The entire corn yield for the United States in 1906 was 2,553,000,000 bushels and wheat totalled 625,567,000 bushels the largest of any country in the world. Canada, whose fame has been spreading the last five years as a wheat growing country, produced but 132,000,000 bushels in 1906. Texas raised 155,437,999 bushels of corn in 1906 and Iowa 373,275,000 bushels the same year.

What This State Can Do

However, Iowa has reached its limit, and can increase her acreage but little more, while Texas will be able to produce 500,000,000 bushels and not be taxed for acreage, and all signs predict by 1910 this will be the situation. Texas is the greatest cotton and corn state! North Dakota is putting out about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and North Dakota is declared to be the biggest wheat growing state. Then entire Panhandle is now raising wheat where, a few years ago, cattle roamed over the same fields in vast herds. It is figured that a farmer will be \$200 richer in 1908 than in 1907, this in the face of a panic last fall.

Texas farmers may go ahead of their record even in cotton this year, and produce 5,000,000 bales, despite the tendency to cut down cotton acreage. This may result because farmers are moving the belt farther west, and now the staple is produced as far west as Midland.

Fourteen New Railroads

Fourteen new railroads are either under construction or have been assured in West Texas and the Panhandle, enabling the farmer to market his products easily and the merchant to sell to greater advantage.

It brings us down to the question, "What is the Panhandle and West Texas best fitted for?" Cotton country, wheat, corn, cattle, manufactory, sugar beet, coal? So far demonstrations show its broad fertile valleys and fields can be turned to almost any paying crop, and it is a safe conclusion that this section, larger by far than all New England, will in a few years be the greatest agricultural market in the world. If not why are railroads so anxious to build thru it?

AUSTIN, Texas, April 4.—Referring to the application of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association for a rate of half a cent per mile to and from the state convention at Waco, Commissioner Colquhoun today addressed

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

STEERS AT \$6.50

A LOAD of steers sold at \$6.50 a hundred on the Fort Worth market Friday. This is the highest price ever paid for beef on the hoof at the present Fort Worth market, excepting for prize winning steers after the various Fat Stock Shows.

The steers averaged 1,376, and netted their owner \$89 apiece.

High prices for cattle in March, despite the rapidity with which they have been reached are not surprising. For many months a shortage in cattle has been predicted in Texas, due largely to cleaning off ranges, which had been sold to settlers. Some of these ranges had been sold several years ago, but the time for delivery to the new owners fell in 1907, with the result that cattle were shipped out of the state by the thousand. The state's lists show that there were 6,504,056 cattle on hand January 1, 1907. Figures for 1908 are not yet ready, but when they come will show the remarkable decrease in supply that has taken place.

And not only have thousands of cattle in good or fair condition for market been rushed to the pens, but thousands of cows, heifers and calves have also been shipped for slaughter. It will be recalled that figures published in The Telegram at the first of the present year showed that for 1907 Fort Worth was one of the greatest calf markets in the United States. The slaughter of these calves means a shortage in 2 and 3-year-olds later on. The slaughter of the thousands of cows and heifers that have been shipped to Fort Worth and out of state markets presages a shortage in the future calf crop.

The result is that cattle are not only

again comes it will be a supply of better cattle than were ever raised in the state before. For years persistent efforts have been made to grade up herds, and despite the fact that these efforts have extended into every part of the state they have been comparatively limited. The few men who have worked for the upbuilding of the herds have produced remarkable cattle such, for instance, as the steer raised by Lee Bros. of San Angelo, which took first prize at the recent stock show, and dressed out over 70 per cent, almost a world's record. But the very fact that there was only one cattle exhibitor at the recent Fat Stock Show for every 13,000 cattle in the state, shows that the improved herd idea can still undergo considerable development.

And it is developing. A large percentage of sales at the Fort Worth market the past several months has been bulls, not aged veterans, but young stuff in good condition, good enough to fetch \$3 and better, and this young stuff was sold because it was not up to grade, and the owners wanted better herd leaders. The average price paid for registered bulls, both Short-horn and Hereford, at the recent stock show was higher than ever before. It is not high enough yet, but it will be higher.

Registered cows and bulls are good investments now for any Texas cattleman because their progeny will bring higher prices in a few years than it has ever done before. Old stockmen laughed a few years ago when the late Charles Armour went over to England and brought back a bull costing \$5,000. But one of that bull's descendants took grand prize in the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show this year and showed the value of good breeding in every line. Texas will yet produce a \$5,000 bull of its own and when the dairy business gets fully developed \$1,000 cows will not be considered unusual.

But reverting to the car load of steers that brought \$6.50, there is only one feature about them that is regrettable. They were Oklahoma steers, and the money for them did not go to some Texan, for Texans know how to feed cattle as well as anybody. As the years progress more and more Texas feeders will develop top price stuff, but at present Oklahoma has the advantage with her corn fed beefs.

And when Texas does come into her own highly graded, well fed cattle, little items about \$6.50 for steers will not need as much space in the papers as this one gets, and, furthermore, the average value of cattle in Texas will not be turned into the assessors at \$9 a head.

FEEDING PANAMA

COMMENTING on the large shipments of food products to the canal workers during the month of January the Dallas News points out that all of these products are to be had in Texas and that there is an opportunity for this state to supply them.

Shipments for January to Panama from the United States were as follows: Bread and biscuits, 119,022 pounds, value \$7,405; corn, 4,533 bushels, \$3,479; cornmeal, 231 bushels, \$774; oats, 31,425 bushels, \$16,470; wheat flour, 9,323 barrels, \$46,141; candles, 16,605 pounds \$2,417; manufactured cotton cloth, 321,142 yards, \$27,606; eggs, 33,510 dozen, \$8,128; hay, 608 tons, \$12,702; beef, canned, 6,206 pounds, \$557; beef, fresh, 684,029 pounds, \$53,145; beef, salted or pickled, 96,143 pounds, \$7,564; bacon, 16,283 pounds, \$2,566; hams, 101,009 pounds, \$13,323; pork, salted, 68,237, \$5,468; lard, 119,651 gallons, \$11,451; sausage and sausage meats, 11,936 pounds, \$1,344; butter, 43,522 pounds, \$12,007; cheese, 24,116 pounds, \$3,723; milk, \$4,511; rice, 8,970

this demand, but a little analysis of the figures will show why it is impractical for the state now to do so.

Take the item of corn. Texas is not now producing enough corn for its own use even tho it raises 155,000,000 bushels a year. \$27,000 worth of cotton cloth was sent to Panama in January and thus far so little cotton cloth is being produced that it is hard to find any Texas made goods in the stores of the leading cities. The bacon shipments were worth more than \$2,000, but Texas is buying the most of its own bacon from other states. Other pork products totalled over \$30,000, but Texas couldn't have supplied them without taking from its own supply. 24,000 pounds of cheese were sent to Panama in January, and it is doubtful if Texas produces that much in six months. 43,000 pounds of butter were sent to Panama in a month, or about as much as Dallas alone buys from Kansas during the same period.

Texas cannot become an active competitor in foreign markets until it is supplying its own. The figures are valuable in showing the outside opportunities for Texas products after the home supply has been taken care of. They go to show that Texas development in many staple lines is only beginning, and that many years will elapse before there is a prospect of an oversupply.

MOCK HEROICS

NEWSPAPER space is now being wasted in lamenting the poverty-stricken end of James B. Parker, a negro, who in Buffalo, N. Y., the day the late President McKinley was shot, jumped at Czolgosz and wrested the pistol from the assassin's grip. It was a brave act.

Parker died the other day, a pauper, and the appearance of his body at a Philadelphia medical college recalled his heroism. The Nebraska State Journal says:

"Death seems sad enough. Death and the dissecting table for a sign of friends and wealth lacking as well as life gone seems sadder. Death and the dissecting table for a man so related to one of the saddest hours in our history seems saddest of all. Surely the people of Philadelphia had no knowledge of the facts else this added evidence of the ingratitude of republics would have been avoided."

Sad if it had foundation in fact, but the ingratitude of republics had nothing to do with it. Previous to his attempt to save McKinley's life Parker was what is known in the South as a "sleeping car negro;" that is, he was a Pullman porter.

Praise for his bravery turned his head and after Mark Hanna had given him a check for \$1,000 Parker's usefulness to society was ended. He became a loafer, a tramp, a drunkard, and finally insane.

He was wholly to blame for his own end and all the gratitude which the republic could have shown him would have only enabled him to buy a better quality of liquor and more of it than he was able to get during his last few years.

There is no use in going into mock heroics over any one single act of bravery, tho such a tendency is common. A great deal of bravery is impulse. Some of it is accident. The kind of heroism that endures in the face of sustained hardship is the kind which no success can spoil.

Jim Parker may have deserved some of the republic's gratitude, but the humble negro who settles on a tract of land where only weeds grew before, cultivates it, raises crops, saves his money and brings up his family in respectability, while not considered a hero in the general acceptance of the word, is deserving of much more.

TRIFLING CONGRESS

conditions of the laboring classes, etc., which the President himself has presented to them, says the Buffalo Times.

Rum and racing in the District of Columbia are no doubt matters of some importance to the residents of the district. But why the congress which is now devoting its attention to these matters of purely local interest should not find time to attend to the matters of national interest, the propositions urged by the business interests of the country, is difficult to understand.

The republican leaders in the house have risen with one accord to denounce race-track gambling, but they have not permitted one word to be said in denunciation of the tariff, which, after all, takes from the people more money than all the races ever held.

It would appear the policy of congress is to set aside matters of national and vital import in order that those of some local interest might be passed upon. The question of the employer's liability bill, the correction of the anti-injunction statute, the reduction or the abolition of the duty on wood pulp and on print paper should be of quite as much importance to the people of the United States from one ocean to the other, as the stoppage of racing at a second-class track inside of the District of Columbia.

MR. BRYAN DECLINES

MR. BRYAN is now in a position to sympathize with Henry Gassaway Davis on the subject of too much publicity. At least such is the reason given by Mr. Bryan's friends for his withdrawal of acceptance to attend the Jefferson dinner in New York. Mr. Bryan, it seems, was invited to attend the dinner and accepted. New York anti-Bryanites began circulating the rumor that while Mr. Bryan would be a guest at the dinner, he would not be permitted to speak and that politics would be tabooed from discussion. The report has started so much gossip that Mr. Bryan has finally withdrawn his acceptance and will not attend the dinner.

He shows good sense in not going to New York when, manifestly, he would become a bone of contention between the Bryan and anti-Bryan factions of the National Democratic Club which gives the dinner. Mr. Bryan is not stirring up factions in 1908. And, on the other hand, he has nothing to gain by going to New York. The country is probably the loser of one of Mr. Bryan's matchless addresses, but it can do without. Repeated visits to New York have proven that while Mr. Bryan is idolized by the plain people there, he is anything but liked by a large number of so-called democratic leaders, who, for some reason, find it convenient to mask under the democratic party cloak. These facts are well known and a dozen visits to New York between now and convention time would not change the condition. New York "democrats" will go to Denver to fight Mr. Bryan either openly or, as they would prefer, in the dark. They have not reformed since effecting the sale of the democratic party to Belmont, McCarren, et al, in 1904.

With such a condition Mr. Bryan can better put in his time preparing for the campaign, which will tax even his tireless energy, and he can afford to let New York go its own devious way.

Now, this is the crux of the chaperonage matter: A girl must not only be good—she must be known to be good. She must be above criticism or reproach, and to be above it she must, all her life long, deny herself many, many things that she would like to do and that she might do if there were no eye but that of the all-seeing God to behold her doing them. But, w

The Reformation of Himself

BY KATE JORDAN.

(Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles)
At every charge of the rain against the panes, Mrs. Clancarty looked up from her embroidery frame and sighed. The little house was very quiet and warm. A fragrance of roasting fowl and baking cake mixed delicately with the warmth and the chink of china came from the dining room below.

She looked at the clock. The minute-hand was stealing to seven, and still Clancarty had not come.

It was two years since the family had left Dublin. Mrs. Clancarty did not like New York. The rush and tension of life, no doubt, meant increasing national greatness, but it was too heady for the mercurial Irish temperament. The fever for money was in the air. Daniel and Thomas, both in the early twenties, had a new restless manner, and with a growing American accent talked of money constantly.

As for Clancarty, the race for fortune had unmade him. He anticipated riches, and spent recklessly what he could not afford. In Dublin he had been a university tutor, a devout attendant at the services of the Church of England, a temperate man, fond of books, addicted to the purchase of first editions and antiques. Ah, those were peaceful days in Dublin. Things were different now. Instead of taking up a professorship in New York he had gone into business. He spent little time at home. He attended the races. He speculated in Wall street. As for drink, those who loved him best had to admit that frequently Clancarty's blue eyes were unnaturally bright and accompanied by an inclination to demonstrate in public his affection for the person who happened to be with him.

Daniel and Thomas came in.

"No sign of Himself yet, and we from business this hour," Tom exclaimed, impatiently. "Well, let's get down to dinner. There's no use waiting any longer, and I'm as hungry as a hunter."

"I hope," said Dan, who had serious blue eyes, "he lets drink alone today."

"Yes," said Mrs. Clancarty, adding in quick loyalty; "a tint affects him. It's a pity, so it is. He's a fine man."

As they seated themselves at the dinner table the bell on the street door rang.

"Himself!" ran around the table in a whisper.

"No; he has a key."

"Ah!" Mrs. Clancarty cried, staring up, "me mind is wool gathering. Why, byes, dear, I asked poor Owen to come in for a bit of dinner with us, and look at me forgetting all about it."

Owen Fitzgerald was well known in the Clancarty house. He came and went as he pleased, at any hour, never questioned, always welcomed. They all liked him heartily. He was lovable and handsome, but particularly attractive

to their romantic imagination, because he was the hero of a sad, passionate story.

His story was this: He had been a prosperous tenant farmer in Westmeath, and was pledged to marry Shelah Moynan, who was governess at the hall to the Earl of Cronbar's children. Alas that the hall was full eighteen miles from Owen's farm. Alas that Sir Larry Roscommon should have found his uncle's Irish estate so attractive after Shelah's arrival! It was the story of Hetty in "Adam Bede" over again—the accomplished scoundrelism of the aristocrat who goes scathless, the weakness and faith of a simple girl of lowlier birth. She had fled, disgraced, to America. Sir Larry found Egypt pleasanter than the hall. So the story ended, as many another had done. Owen sold his farm, and a little more than a year before had come to America. Where Shelah was, was the only land for him.

All the Clancartys knew Owen's story in detail. His search for her was still futile. Whenever he came they looked at him expectantly and the sad, "Well, Owen?" meant "Have you found her, poor lad?"

Before the dinner had progressed very far they heard the key vibrating with unnecessary loudness in the lock; the door was flung back and then shut with a bang. A telegraphic anxiety ran from eye to eye around the table. There was not a sound in the dining room until Clancarty entered, and then he did the talking.

"The festive board looks very inviting, and glad I am to see Owen among us." He touched Owen's shoulder and passed to Mrs. Clancarty, who docilely lifted her cheek. "You are looking a little less gloomy than usual, Margaret; thank God for that," he said, with a light kiss. And over her head he smiled condescendingly at his sons.

The dinner went on gaily. Dan found the ring in the colcannon—a mixture of potatoes and parsnips mashed together—and was toasted as the next bridegroom.

"Well, I've enjoyed your hospitality, Mrs. Clancarty," Clancarty said, when the dinner was finally over, bowing to her with playful mocking dignity; "and I trust that the rest of this night will be as interesting for all here as it will be for me."

A look of wild anxiety passed over the faces of the family as the head of it walked to the sofa where he had placed his hat and overcoat. He paused there, and drawing out a pigskin wallet began leisurely counting the flat, thick sheaf of bills it contained.

"It's not going out again y'are?"



Misses' Tucked Shirt Waist

Paris Pattern No. 2236. All seams allowed.

This pretty shirt waist is developed in navy blue peau de soie, with the round yoke of heavy Irish crochet, and a narrow edging of the same lace outlining the yoke. The cuffs are trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon, and the yoke shows a fancy trimming of the same. The waist may be developed in almost any material, with the yoke of silk or embroidered batiste. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17



Misses' Shirt-Waist.
PARIS PATTERN NO. 2198.

All Seams Allowed.

This dainty shirt-waist is developed in crevette messaline. The fancy collar and wide turn-back cuffs are of the material, veiled with net, and trimmed with applique ornaments of cream colored lace. All the edges are finished with a narrow binding of black velvet ribbon and the waist closes down the center-back. For simple every-day wear the waist may be developed in dark blue or dark brown voile, with the fancy collar of striped or plaid taffetas, or in self-colored silk embroidered by hand. The pattern is

Mrs. Clancarty faltered, her eyes on the money and the memory of the many bills due looming darkly before her.

She saw he had drunk enough to make him like a mischievous child. He was at his best in such a mood. If he but stopped there. But to go out again? Ah, that way lay the reckless extravagance that was flaying him down hill, and for her the watching and suspense until far into the night.

"You're killing me," Mrs. Clancarty moaned, sitting down weakly; "you're going to ruin. You think nothing of going out with that wallet full, returning without a halfpenny."

Clancarty smiled in a slightly superior way and clucked his tongue. He looked at the others.

"I'll tell you," he said suddenly, flinging his gloves down in challenge. "I'll tell you. I'll go out, Margaret—but do you come with me." He folded his arms, threw back his shoulders and stared into Mrs. Clancarty's amazed eyes. There was no sound in the room.

"I?" faltered Mrs. Clancarty.

"You."

"Go—where?"

"Wherever I go!" thundered Clancarty. To go out into the night and rain with Clancarty on frolic bent was evidently what children as well as husband demanded of her, and it seemed madness. But a thought in its favor which had nothing to do with Clancarty's eloquence swayed her. She might keep him from spending his money.

"I will," she said softly, a small, excited sigh following.

Mrs. Clancarty was about to refuse when Tom and Dan, who had risen and now stood behind their father, made frantic appeals to her by looks and gestures to accept. She hesitated.

"There's for you," he laughed, spinning her to him and slapping her shoulder. "Now—whisper—because you are such a dotey you'll have a kiss." His lips touched her shy cheek. "Get your things on, me dear. But don't take too long, for I ordered a cab and it must be at the door."

Mrs. Clancarty went to her room, dazed. It was the most confusing moment of her life. She was going to do what she thought wrong because she felt it was right to do it. It was politic to let Clancarty fancy that his eloquence had converted her to his way of thinking. In reality, she resented everything he had said, and with every instinct secretly in revolt was really going as an anxious watch dog over the wallet.

"Where are you taking me?" was her first question after they had entered the cab.

"Oh, to a quiet but entertaining little spectacle," said Clancarty. "It's called 'The Black Crook.'" He gave a hawk glance to see if the name was known to her, but her face remained pale and sad.

"I'm afraid, I'm afraid," she kept whispering as Clancarty led her with many stumbles thru the darkness to a niche curtained off from the throng. This was a stage box. To Mrs. Clancarty it seemed a room next to hell, for—oh, glory be!



Ladies' Jumper

Paris Pattern No. 2323. All seams allowed.

This pretty tuckered jumper is suitable for silk, crepe de Chine, cashmere, voile, mohair, challie, or any of the novelty goods in silk or wool. The fronts, backs and wide kimono sleeves are trimmed with insertions of filet lace, and the girdle is made of this lace and the material. It is also an excellent pattern for any of the wash materials, such as linen, pique or cotton voile. The pattern is in 3 sizes—small, medium and large. In medium

She sat back weakly after untying her bonnet strings and closed her eyes for a few moments. A contrite, frightened prayer surged up from her disturbed soul. It seemed as if this brought peace and comfort, for the devils' dance music ceased, and a tremulous, dreamy strain of almost painful sweetness flooded the rapt quiet.

Her Celtic prudery was ablaze and filled her with strength. She tied her bonnet strings and drew her dolman over her shoulders.

"What are you doing?" Clancarty asked.

"I'm getting out of this."

"Don't be foolish, woman."

"Are you coming?" she asked in a thin voice thru set lips.

She rose with such determination, with such a rustling, with such angry eyes and quick breath, he saw he must obey, and so followed her from the place. In the wide, wet marble foyer, they faced each other.

To her surprise he looked at her quietly, laid powerful hands on her shoulders and forced her to a seat on the stairs.

"Now, listen to me, and listen well."

He bent over her, his finger pointed at her rebellious face. "Strange as it may seem to you, Margaret, among that crowd of poor figurantes using their beauty and grace for a pitiful wage there can be found virtue, heroism and truth. I've learned much about those poor creatures since yesterday, for I talked to one of them—"

"Trust you for that," she could not help interjecting scornfully.

Clancarty overlooked this grandly, not even altering his tone.

"There are mothers among those dancers," he declared, "supporting small children, and daughters keeping a roof over the heads of old parents. All are not so, I admit. There's shadow as well as light there, as there is everywhere in life."

"But to go back to the girl I was speaking of. In there she's dressed as a queen of the fairies—with little enough on, God knows—and in the daytime she makes neckties in her poor room. Once, poor girl, she made a mistake, and by it lost, as she thought, friends, lover and home. But she's been fighting bravely. Her life's been good and true in the midst of struggles that women like you know nothing about. Don't you want to know her name?"

"Her name's nothing to me—this stranger. I'll never know her like."

"That's very kind of you, Margaret," he said with scorn. "But it's a woman's hand in hers she wants—for that poor queen of the fairies is Shelah Moynan."

"Shelah?" The name moved on her lips silently. "In there?"

"Aye, in there, dancing and her heart weeping all the time. She lives in a small, cold, little room, and her pretty face is pinched and old before her time, but she has the same big blue eyes, and the same sweet voice, and a soul as white as the thorn in Maytime—let those judge her who dare." He waited. "Do you? Will you speak to her kindly now, and ask her to come with us to Owen?"

She was silent, her finger resting against her lip, not looking at him.

"I will, Ralph," she said without warmth, after a pause. "For Owen's sake I'll speak to her."

"For her own," said Clancarty, sternly.

"I'll try, I'll do my best," she said faintly and resentfully.

"Then come with me."

Mrs. Clancarty followed with dignity. What happened when her eyes rested on the girl she had seen grow from babyhood, whose fingers had often clung to hers as she struggled with her first steps, was so different from her decision, that never in her after life could Mrs. Clancarty be quite sure what she would do under given circumstances. She found herself standing in a cold, narrow passageway, and without a single question folding tightly to her heart a poor, spangled fairy queen with a yard of gauze for a skirt, whose painted cheek was pressed with passionate grief against her own, which streamed with tears.

"Agra, you'll come with us to Owen," were Mrs. Clancarty's first words. "You will, Shelah dear?"

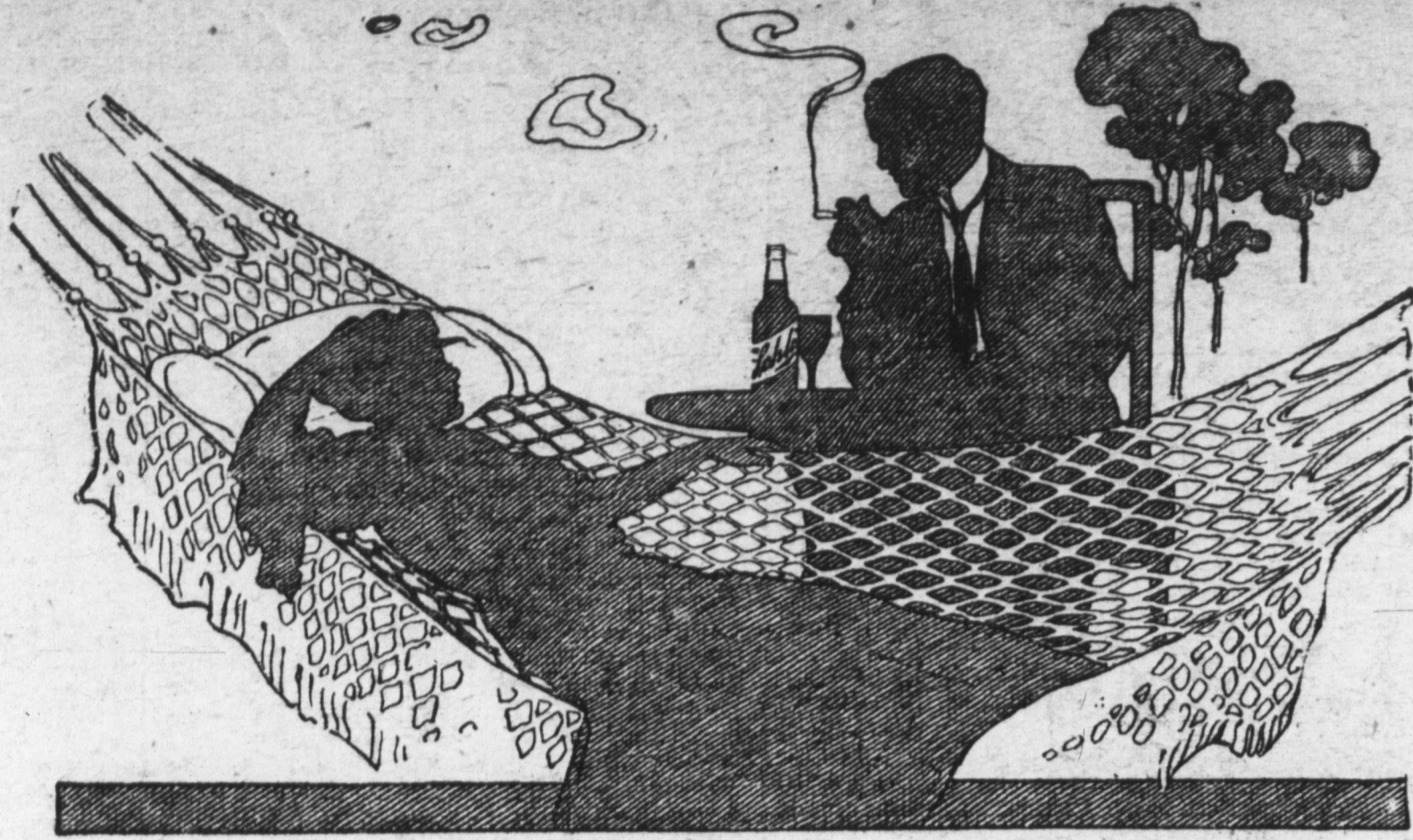
"Owen, oh, Owen!" Shelah whispered; "how me heart has bled for him! It was a dark day that he learned to love me."

Mrs. Clancarty lifted the girl's face in both her hands.

"God has forgiven you, alanna, so surely Owen can," she said, and full upon the painted lips she laid her own as a mother might have done.

From the beginning this meeting had brought confusion to Clancarty. He had expected at the most that Mrs. Clancarty would be only gently courteous. But at these last words of hers he choked with tears and slipped from the stage door to the step outside, and there Mrs. Clancarty found him when she came out.

"She's coming with us, Ralph. She says her—her turn is over. Ah, what a



MALTED BARLEY is digested food. Hops are a tonic —also an aid to sleep. That's what you get in beer. That's why the doctor says "drink beer" when one lacks vitality.

Beer quiets the nerves, not because of the alcohol. There is only 3½ per cent. of that. But because of the hops, for hops are soporific.

A bottle of Schlitz at bedtime induces sleep.

In every way the drinking of beer is good for you, providing the beer is pure. It is only the wrong beer that leads to bad after effects and to biliousness.

Schlitz beer is pure. We spend more on purity than on all other costs of our brewing. Even the air that cools it is filtered. And every bottle is sterilized.

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Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.

To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

SHEEP

The 1907 Wool Clip

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which has its headquarters in Boston, has completed its annual sheep census and wool review of the United States for 1907. They place the number of sheep in the United States fit for shearing at 38,864,932, compared with 33,450,789 the preceding year, a very slight gain, indeed.

Decreases are to be found in some of the grazing states because of larger shipments than usual last fall, due to the attractive price obtainable for both wool and sheep in some of the states of the East and Middle West, however, the numbers have increased. These facts seem to show an increasing interest in sheep raising in sections where years ago the largest numbers were found. Prices were high again for all kinds of sheep stock, and but

for this, with a contraction of the range, the total increase for the entire country would have been considerably larger.

The season of 1907 was unusual in some respects. For the first time in several years no considerable quantity of wool was contracted for on the sheep's back. This year few, if any, buyers appeared in Montana before May, and the great bulk of the clip was purchased late in June. This holding off by dealers, the attributed to a "combine," was nothing more than reasonable timidity. Early in the year the business outlook was far from encouraging. The prospect for good crops was far from reassuring; merchants were unable to dispose of seasonable goods, because of the backwardness of spring, and high rates prevailed for money. These factors, combined with the extreme views held by growers and small profits made by

rect from growers less wool that previously.

Montana ranks first in size of flock, with 4,600,000. These produced 30,820,000 pounds of wool, washed and unwashed, or 11,403,000 pounds of scoured wool, valued at \$7,640,278. Fleeces averaged 6.7 pounds and shrinkage was 63 per cent. The average price per pound was 67c, 1c less than in 1906. The having less sheep than Montana, 4,484,831, Wyoming produced more wool in the grease, 33,637,000 pounds. The shrinkage, 68 per cent, was greater, however, and brought the scoured produce down to 10,763,840, or less than Montana. This was valued at \$7,211,773, or 67c per pound, against 69c the year previous.

Third on the list is New Mexico, with 2,600,000 in her flocks, producing 14,300,000 pounds of wool in 5.5-pound fleeces, shrinkage 62 per cent to 5,434,000 pounds of clean wool. This was worth \$3,260,400, or 60 per pound, 3c less than the year before. Idaho is the fourth state, with 2,590,000 sheep. Their product, in 7-pound fleeces, totaled 17,250,000, with a shrinkage of 67 per cent to 5,602,500 pounds clean. This brought \$2,757,950 to the growers, an average

of 67c per pound, against 67c the year before and the same in 1905.

Ohio stands sixth, with a flock of 1,950,000. Fleeces averaged 6¼ pounds each and totaled 12,187,500 pounds. The shrinkage was 50 per cent, making 6,093,750 pounds when scoured. The value was \$3,717,188, or 61c per pound, against 62c the year before.

In seventh place comes Oregon. Her flock of 1,800,000 produced heavy fleeces of 8.5 pounds each. The total clip was 15,200,000 pounds, or 4,590,000 pounds scoured, the shrinkage averaging 70 per cent. The value was \$3,121,200, or 68c a pound, the same as realized the year before, and 1c less than 1905. California is eighth, with 1,750,000. Fleeces averaged 7.25 each and shrunk 67 per cent, bringing the clip of 12,687,500 pounds of grease wool down to 4,186,875 pounds, scoured. The growers realized \$2,679,000, or 64c per pound, compared with 67c the year before and 69c in 1905.

Next comes Colorado, ninth, with 1,500,000 sheep, averaging 6.75 pounds to the fleeces. This made the clip 10,125,000, or 3,341,250 pounds clean, the shrinkage being 67 per cent. The state is richer by \$2,679,000 for the clip, or 63c per pound, 2c less than in 1906 and 5c less than in 1905.

Care Needed At Farrowing

Sows Should Be Watched and Given Good Treatment

The crop of 1908 pigs depends upon getting the litters and then getting them started right on the road of their pighood, says American Swineherd.

The sows should be, ten days before farrowing time, looked after carefully. See that they are in good condition and notice especially that they are not constipated. There is an inward fever to some extent that seems to cause costiveness if it is not carefully watched and prevented. It is a good plan to use a handful of oil cake meal twice a week; being a laxative and oily it furnishes the needed essentials not only to prevent constipation but to make farrowing easier, and it is seldom when sows are looked after in this way that a pair of forceps is needed, tho occasionally they are necessary to deliver the litter.

Do Not Feed Too Heavily

Do not feed too heavily in the ten days preceding the farrowing, as it induces too great a flow of milk to the udder, which is liable to congest and cause the sow to be feverish and the milk unfit for the little pigs, throwing them into the scours, which is one of the menaces of pig raising. Be careful also that no spoiled fruit or impure kitchen slop is fed to them during this time, or really at any time until the pigs are of sufficient size to commence eating for themselves. Many a litter has been stunted and in some cases destroyed by thoughtlessly throwing into the swill barrel a can of spoiled fruit or cooked beans that have fermented or some such unhealthful food that will affect the pigs directly thru the mother's milk.

Every breeder should have a private herd register, so that he may know by consulting it when to expect the sows to farrow and will not neglect giving them the proper attention at the right time. When the sow is due to farrow she will make her nest and the breeder should have everything comfortable and warm and be ready to assist the sow and to take care of the little pigs if it is in cold weather. Have a basket with a hot brick wrapped up in the bottom and an old blanket on top of this, so that they can be dried and warmed and started to suckling. The little pigs, if they become chilled, might not live, and at this time extra care is necessary to see that they get a fair show for a start. It might be that you will have to lose sleep the first night looking after them if the farrowing is in the night time, as is often the case; but the man that raises the biggest litter of early pigs is one that looks after them carefully and allows nothing to come in the way of protecting them.

Only Give Water First Few Hours

For the first twelve hours the sow will need only a little water to drink with the chill taken off. Then a little bran sifted into it and after that commence very cautiously to feed her limited quantities so that she will not produce too great a flow of milk until the pigs can care for it, getting her onto a full ration gradually; in six or ten days the pigs will then be likely to clean out all the milk that she can furnish them.

If they fail to suck each teat clean it permits congestion and the loss sometimes of the teat. Therefore care should be taken and the litter and sow watched closely for the first ten days and any changes needed in feeding or caring for them should be looked after.

Look Out for Drafts

Watch out that there is no exposure to drafts or cold. At the hog quarters there should be plenty of ventilation, but no drafts that will strike the sow and pigs. Keep them with plenty of dry bedding; where the pens are cold and wet and poorly bedded it of itself will bring about scours and sore tails. Another point to observe is that the pigs do not lie in their beds all the time, but they should be made to scramble around in the pen and when the weather is good take a stroll in the sunshine, for exercise is necessary to promote the right kind of growth and also prevents thumps and other dangerous trouble for little pigs, which is caused by too much fat around the heart, preventing its natural action. The best treatment is prevention by seeing that sufficient exercise is taken daily.

If you get the pigs started right and the sow fed right be watchful about overfeeding, as there is more danger from this than from underfeeding. It does not pay to stunt the pigs, and it is equally as wrong to overfeed the sow. In a very short time the little pigs will need a trough where the old

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Soda Crackers with *snap* to them
Soda Crackers with *taste* to them

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Big Money In Humble Hen

Biddy's Annual Net Profit Estimated at \$1

DAILY DIET FOR MOTHEN HEN TO INSURE ACME OF THRIFT

Breakfast—	Two ounces of mixed grain, one-half wheat, the rest cracked corn, oats, buckwheat or millet. Two fuzzy worms and one fat green one. Tea, coffee, or milk. Better make it water.
Luncheon—	Back yard gravel, worms, flower beds, etc.
Dinner—	Same as breakfast, except that worms may be yellow and red.
Total cost per year\$1.50
Net profit per hen\$1.00

What does it cost to keep a hen for one year?

This question, asked in all seriousness of Representative Olmstead by a fair citizen of the far southland, has aroused the interest of many prominent chicken fanciers, raisers, fighters and eaters. It is the topic of the hour, the most pertinent thing this side of the national convention.

The Washington Times undertook to answer the query.

The figures in the accompanying table were deduced from statistics on the chicken business thruout the United States. Representative Olmstead's constituent is answered and the agricultural committee of the house is put to shame.

Many Obstacles Arise

When, by this process of elimination, the question reduced itself to that of maintaining in health and serviceability one lone member of the feminine branch of chicken family for the period of one year, a number of other obstacles to the solution presented themselves.

It was seen that the question of location had a good deal to do with it, for instance. What it would cost to keep a pet hen up in honest old New England, where everybody leaves the doors open at night and goes around the street with thousand-dollar bills sticking out of hat ribbons, would be naturally less than in certain sections of the south, where dwell in numbers the discoverers of chicken's tooth-someness, and where a hen could only be kept in safety thru the installation of an elaborate system of burglar alarms, iron bars and padlocks. Then again comes the question of

living the best way it can, eked out by scanty handfuls of grain.

Musn't Be Neglected

Of course, a hen so neglected would in her loneliness soon become morose and taciturn, and a most uninteresting companion, to say nothing of her distaste for filling the family larder with eggs. While, on the other hand, a hen properly coddled and petted and caressed and provided with substantial and nourishing food will prove a devoted friend and more than pay for her board and lodging by laying a fresh egg every other day.

This brings us to the direct question of cost. The table printed herewith explains itself. At the prevailing prices the owner could purchase the grain needed to provide this daily bill of fare for \$1.50 per year. A good hen will lay at least 125 eggs a year. If the owner cares to sell these at 2 cents each the income will be \$2.50, or \$1 clear profit on the year.

This answers the question, but the total cost will, of course, depend upon the initial outlay in hen, hen's boudoir and protective apparatus. There is no determining this cost. It is up to the owner to decide how much shall be spent furnishing the residence of his or her pet hen. The more comfortable the quarters, the more responsive the hen to the call of the egg market, say the fanciers.

Treat Her Tenderly

If the creature is allowed to roam at will and become the prey of fears for her bodily safety, and the dentzen at night of tree limbs, the egg-laying proclivities are apt to be lessened and replaced by an extreme muscular development. Such is the case with many of the hens of the south. Their fear of the dark-skinned ogre is such that they spend most of their time fluttering from the ground to the trees and squawking their hearts out of joint. Such an existence is fatal, as far as the matter of egg production is concerned.

Treat your poor little hen as you would your own child, and she will be gratefulness itself, but treat her with scant attention and she may lay for you in the dark.

WEATHER AND CROPS

Rain Visits Paris

PARIS, Texas, April 3.—Rain has fallen since the early part of last night, accompanied by cold weather. Fear for the fruit crop is entertained.

Fear for Crops

VENUS, Texas, April 3.—For the past thirty-six hours a cold norther has been blowing and today there has been cold rain. Fears are entertained for

Paloduro Canyon Owner in City

Does Not Look for Purchase
by This Congress

Richard Walsh, part owner of the Palo Duro canyon site proposed for a national park, was in Fort Worth Saturday afternoon on his way to Marlin, Texas. He does not look for final passage of the bill creating the park at the present session of congress. Speaking of the measure he said:

"The bill provides for an appropriation by congress of \$500,000 for the purpose of the purchase of not to exceed 100,000 acres of the Palo Duro canyon to be used for the purpose of a national park. The bill further provides that the land, if purchased, shall be stock with a herd of Goodnight buffalo and other animals, such as are rapidly passing out of the country.

"Should the bill pass about \$350,000 of the appropriation will be used in the purchase of the land, which will hardly include more than 60,000 acres, 25,000 acres of which are owned by Mrs. C. Adair and myself, with the remaining \$150,000 to be used in the stocking of the park. Owing to a recent disposition on the part of congress to bring to a close all action until after the coming election, it is hardly probable that the bill will be given any consideration during the present session."

Mr. Walsh estimates the cattle shipment for the year to Kansas pastures from the Panhandle at about 300,000 head.

He reports a top sale of fed steers by T. S. Bugbee to Jones Brothers of Kansas City at \$5.10 for 300 3-year-olds.

Mr. Walsh has just shipped 700 spayed heifers to Buffalo, N. Y., to ex-Congressman Wadsworth, who will feed them in the Genesee valley near Rochester.

OIL ENRICHES INDIANS

Royalties for Three Months Amounts to \$500,000

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 3.—There has been \$500,000 paid in to the Indian agency during the last three months of this year as royalty on oil taken from the wells of Indian allottees. At this rate there will be \$2,000,000 for the year, or twice as much as there was last year. The royalty represents about one-tenth of the worth for the year. This includes only

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer #17, Beaumont, Texas.

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

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop. Martindale, Texas.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Herd headed by Duchess-Masterpiece 106352, a son of Masterpiece 77000 and a grandson of Premier Longfellow 68600, the world's grand champion boar. Where can you find better breeding? Also a breeder of exhibition. B. E. Red Games.

W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. L. S. McDOWELL, Big Springs, Texas.



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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.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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POULTRY

TO FOLLOW THE INCUBATOR.

Inexpensive Methods of Brooding and Yarding Artificially Hatched Chicks.

The first essential in rearing chickens is plenty of warmth. On the other hand, too much heat must not be supplied, lest the chicks become like hothouse plants.

At one time in my earlier experiences in the poultry business I was not lucky enough to have brooder houses equipped with modern, up to date machinery as I now have it. So I had to improvise ways and means of my own to accomplish my desire.

My experiences may be of help to some one situated as I was, on a farm without suitable buildings for poultry. The first year that I hatched chickens with an incubator I had 500, which came out the 10th of February, when the thermometer was in the thirties. I had a brooder and the surplus that could not be put in it was put in boxes. I had a vacant room upstairs. It was so arranged that I could put in a stove, which I did. During the day the chicks were turned out on the floor of the room, a fire being started in the stove. In this room my experiences taught me that the proper heat for the chicks is of the greatest importance. Right here is where the majority of poultry raisers make the mistake. They can hatch chicks beautifully, but they nearly all die peaceably; they go the way of all the earth.

Ask yourself the question, Do you want these chicks to live and thrive? If the answer is "Yes," you must get busy. It rests with you. We must have a uniform heat. There should not be a variation of three degrees.

Below this room was the living room, and the floor above was warm. The chicks were never uncomfortable; never huddled together; had plenty of fresh air; were allowed to scratch in litter for grains of food; therefore they had plenty of exercise, which is another essential that must not be neglected under any circumstance. I have seen very few people raise brooder chickens successfully where they had the brooder out in all kinds of weather. There is not a brooder made that will successfully rear chicks if left out of doors in all kinds of weather. They need some protection. Of course you can raise a few in this way,

most see them grow. Some of you may say immediately: "What are you going to do if you have no vacant room for this purpose?" Some people have told me that they raised a nice brood of chickens in the kitchen in a brooder. Of course, everything must be kept perfectly clean, and that is very easily done if you are a good manager. If not, stay out of the poultry business. I kept these chickens in this room until they were nicely feathered. I had to do this on account of the severe weather. I do not feed too soon. If the heat is kept just right, most any kind of sound food will do to feed them on. We have to use our own judgment as to the condition of food. Any of the chick foods on the market are good if you have not had any experience in feeding chicks. Give them occasionally a feed of green food, also a little meat scraps.

It is evident that exercise is the only method to develop muscle and make a strong, healthy chick. Without these qualities you cannot grow chicks well developed at a period in their existence that will pay you the most revenue for the time and money expended.

Use good sense and strike a reasonable average that is compatible with conditions. A strong, vigorous chick will live if you will let it. We must consider the weather conditions. Do not heat the little chicks up to a point where they want nothing but water, and of course bowel trouble results; then they are dosed with every remedy under the sun unless the right, if there is one. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, even in the poultry business.—Mrs. B. F. Wilcox in National Farmer and Stock Grower.

Preserving Eggs

Recently The Stockman-Journal printed a recipe for preserving eggs by the silicate or water-glass method. Here is another recipe furnished by D. I. Murphy, American consul at Bordeaux:

The recipe was based upon the experiments of Doctor Campanini, as reported by him in the December bulletin issued by the Italian minister of agriculture.

Doctor Campanini, after reviewing the various known means of preserving eggs—by salt water, lime water, silicate of potash, vaseline and cold storage—described his experiments, which showed better results than all others.

His theory is that to preserve eggs some system must be adopted that will absolutely prevent the exchange be-

low of the eggs retained their color perfectly and the taste was not modified in the slightest degree. When properly coated with lard—and not too thickly—the eggs are put in baskets or boxes upon a bed of tow or fine odorless shavings and so arranged that there will be no point of contact between them—otherwise a mold will develop and putrefaction result. The packing room should be perfectly dry, the question of temperature not being important. By his process Doctor Campanini kept a quantity of eggs for a whole year—thru a very hot summer and a very cold winter—and they were perfectly preserved. He says that four cents worth of lard suffices to coat 100 eggs, and that anyone could easily prepare that number of eggs in one hour's time.

Popularity.

The popularity of varieties of poultry is as unsettled as the tide of the ocean shores. One variety springs up and carries everything by storm for a while and then recedes slowly to the rear, regardless of the merits it may possess, while some other steps to the front and flourishes for a while, only to be outdone by the wave of something new. Experimenters are continually producing new breeds. People are always trying something new, always looking for something better, until it is hard to tell just which is going to reign supreme. There is one breed, however, that holds the undisputed title of being the most popular all-around fowl in America—the Barred Plymouth Rock, America's first production, slightly improved, probably from the first, but still in the lead. This grand old variety stands on its merits. It has beauty of color, shape and size, sufficient to carry it through any storm of unpopularity that may overtake it. The Maine experiment station has done some grand work for the Barred Plymouth Rock and has demonstrated the fact that if properly bred will produce as many eggs as any breed. Not only the Maine station has the welfare of this noble bird at heart, but there are a number of individual breeders who are working for the high standard of egg production. The White Rock and White Wyandottes are almost as popular, and deserving they are, too, for any of the American breeds are deserving of credit. I wish to state that I believe that in most cases the standard weight is too heavy for the actual good of the bird. In the Mediterranean class the White Leghorn and Black Minorcas seem to have a

see the good show points. Why not try both? They will go together.

In the Fanciers' Monthly appears a clipping that is commented on in about the proper style. An enthusiastic chicken crank states that fifty hens, of his, of course, averaged forty eggs per day thru January, February and March without any forcing. In the comment the Fanciers' editor tells this brother in plain words that he has stretched the record a little. There are a good many records that are stretched just a little and the sooner the poultry journals begin to expose such breeders the quicker will the fraternity be rid of the fakers and the better off will be the industry. I do not believe that there ever lived fifty birds that would average forty eggs per day thru January, February and March with the very best of care. A true statement is better than a false one if only half so large sounding.

It is almost an everyday occurrence to hear someone say that a certain kind of hens are the best, the greatest layers on earth. "Yes, sir they lay an egg every day, winter and summer," but it remains for a man by name of Chase, away back East, to carry off the prize. His favorite hen laid an egg every morning and then another at 4 in the afternoon. I believe people who make such statements are sincere, but badly mistaken.

SELLS 1,800 HEAD OF STEERS FOR \$50,000

Tom Henderson Disposes of Cattle to Rufe Carroll of Brady, Who Will Ship North

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 4.—Tom Henderson, near Eola, was in the city on a return trip from Oklahoma, the Fat Stock Show and the Cattle-men's Convention. Mr. Henderson reports the sale of 1,800 head of three, four and five-year-old steers, owned by himself and his father, Sam Henderson, to Rufe Carroll, of Brady. The price paid for the steers was \$28.50, making a total consideration of \$50,850.

The steers are now on Henderson's Kickapoo and Schleicher county ranches. They will be shipped by the purchaser to Drake, Okla.

BRADY SHIPS CATTLE

60,000 Head to Be Sent to Oklahoma This Spring

DAIRYING

Dairy Farming

By James G. Girardet, Deputy State Dairy Commissioner for Colorado.

The hay and grain from the farm can be hauled to the city or town and put upon the market at the market price, or it can be fed to stock and the fattened animals sold. Again it can be fed to dairy stock and the milk or product of the milk sold.

In either case the animal to which the hay or grain is fed acts as a commission merchant. For the hay and grain that she has consumed, she pays you in the form of beef or milk, as the case may be. This beef or milk is sold. It has taken a certain amount of feed to produce it. If your animal has eaten two tons of hay and the product from this hay has been sold for a larger amount than you could have received for the hay, the medium thru which you have marketed your hay is a good one.

The cow, whether beef or milk cow, is simply a medium thru which your hay and grain are changed into a new form so that it can be utilized for human food. As the miller receives the grain in a form not adapted to human consumption and changes it into a form that is adaptable, so does the milk cow receive the hay and grain and changes it into a new form suitable for human food. Let us see whether the beef or milk cow will do this the most economically. To do this we must have some experimental knowledge upon the subject, so let us turn to Shaw's "Feeding of Animals." Mr. Shaw has determined the relation of a unit of digestible food substance to the live animal beef, pork, milk or cheese resulting from its use.

He found by one experiment that 100 pounds of digestible organic matter will produce 137 pounds of milk containing eighteen pounds of edible milk solids. In another experiment he found that 100 pounds of digestible organic matter would produce 157.8 pounds of milk containing 20.6 pounds of edible milk solids. In an experiment with beef stock he found that 100 pounds of digestible organic matter would produce 16.8 pounds of marketable beef containing 5.58 pounds of edible solids; another was 10.7 pounds of marketable beef containing 3.36 pounds of edible solids.

Of course these experiments depend upon the ability of the dairy cow used in the experiment, as a milker, and in the case of the beef, upon its ability as a feeder.

The results of the experiment show that the growth of a pound of beef solids requires a food expenditure nearly seven times as great as is necessary for the production of a pound of milk solids. Taking into consideration the value of the milk produced at 16 cents per gallon, we have a value of \$2.08, of the beef produced at 7 cents per pound we have a value of \$1.15.

There is more work connected with the dairy industry than there is with the fattening of beef, but the net profit received for the hay and grain consumed is much greater. Our country is becoming more thickly populated, the day of the large holdings is coming to a close. Where the stockman formerly turned his stock upon the winter range, he has now to feed them and he must figure on getting the greatest value for the product of his farm that it is possible to get. The right kind of dairy stock will return to the owner from \$30 to \$50 net profit per year. It costs from \$15 to \$20 per head to raise beef stock fit for the market, where you have to feed all winter, and they sell for \$25 to \$35, leaving a profit of from \$10 to \$15 per head.

As our farms are being divided and sub-divided it means more intensive farming. More intensive farming means that the food values of the soil will have a greater drain upon them and we must supply something that will return to the soil the greater portion of the food value which we take away lest our farms lose their fertility and eventually become worthless. The dairy cow will do it, and make you money while she is doing it. Besides the net profit of the \$35 for the milk you have the manure and the calf left.

A Way to Get Better Milk

That a better price for milk will assure better quality has been strikingly demonstrated on the Deerfoot farm in eastern Massachusetts. This farm began to buy milk last year from farmers and to pay a premium for quality above a certain standard. The farms were scored by a sanitary inspector and a fixed price was paid for all milk from dairies showing a certain quality. The dairies were divided into four classes on the basis of their scores, class A furnishing milk that tested not over 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, class B less than 50,000, class C less than 100,000. During three months the number of farms furnishing milk in class A increased from twenty to thirty-seven, class B increased from 138 to 152, and class C decreased from sixty-nine to thirty.

of note that in this case the premium offered is inconsiderable when compared with marked results that have been obtained. The actual advanced price paid for quality averages 1½ cents per eight and one-half quart can, —Good Housekeeping.

The Future Cow

Every man who expects some time to own a herd of dairy cows above the average must either raise his own calves and grow them into dairy animals, or he must go out and pay very high prices for mature cows. Most of us would prefer the first course, beginning with the few cows we know are all right and taking good care of the calves.

The value of the calf as a future dairy cow will depend altogether upon her care and management. The calf, of course, must have been bred along dairy lines, and, having this start, the aim now should be to keep her growing until she is mature.

Many prefer to have dairy calves dropped during the winter. This plan gives some fresh cows for winter milking, and one usually has more time to take care of the calves properly. Calves dropped at this time escape the torment of flies, and they are less likely to be troubled with sour milk and heat. Then when grass comes they are old enough to turn on pasture and they will look out for themselves.

A good plan is to let the calf suck its dam for three days. Then remove the cow and leave the calf in the stable. One must now be patient and teach the calf to drink. Give it from two to three quarts of new, warm milk daily for about two weeks. Now comes the most critical time in bringing up by the calf by hand. Make the change gradually, and be sure that the skim milk is the same temperature as the whole milk to which the calf has been accustomed. A little later on arrange a low manger and feed a small amount of bran and let it nibble at the nice clover hay. The object should be to keep the calf growing and thrifty without forming the fat habit.

When pasture season comes on in the spring, don't turn out the young heifer and neglect her. Keep her on friendly terms and see that she has plenty of good pasture and water during the summer. Keep her growing, without fattening, an breed her when from fifteen to sixteen months old. Don't crowd her too strong until after her second calf.

Dairying in Texas

John M. White of Whitestown, Miss., who has recently been visiting around Alvin, writes as follows on the above subject:

There I found the people who had been stopped by the boll weevil from raising cotton, taking up milk cows, and making a success with them. I found some people milking as few as four cows, setting the milk in the old-fashioned way, getting the cream, and sending it to their co-operative creamery, who said it paid; while most of the dairymen had from ten to fifty head of cows and were using cream separators. I talked with a good many of these people. They all told me that they were getting from \$5 to \$6 per month clear from each of their cows.

I was at one man's place, who was milking fifty cows, who told me he was drawing \$250 a month from the creamery. This impressed me as being pretty good business, as I saw him and his family doing all the work. You may say they have better cows than we have here. That is not so, as lots of their cows have been bought from us and they had to take what they could get. As for grass, ours is the better, since we have the clovers here in abundance, while most of the grass there is broom sedge. I could not see that they had an advantage of us in any way, except that the people had found a good thing and were working it for what they could get of it, and are willing to do the work themselves.

If our small two-horse farmers will take up dairying here in the south, they can do better for themselves, something more than making cotton and making their farms poorer each year. The cow will supply the only cheap and lasting fertilizer that can be had. I do not think a farm is complete or deserves the name of farm that does not have a dairy on it.

I will say I have always kept a few cows that I have milked with more or less profit, the profit being in proportion to the amount of work and care I have put into the business. I have always had other business to attend to, so could not give my dairy my personal attention, and have not made the success I should with it. I have always found that when I would feed and milk my cows myself there was no doubt about the profit; and I had money all the year round and at times when I could not get money from any other source. Dairy products are selling high, and have been for three years past, and good money is to be had

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Mississippi that will produce as much grass per acre and make better dairy farms. I have in mind what I would consider a good two-horse farm here in Mississippi, and shall try at another time to tell what I think it should have on it, as I find I am making this too long.

this condition of the eggs affect fertility?"
Pale yolks result from lack of green food and lack of oil in the ration; then fed heavily on corn and hay, cured green, will have richly colored yolks. The ration our correspondent gives, however, is so complete that it gives



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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN in Cochran county, Texas, stock ranch of seven sections, mixed land, 90 per cent tillable, good ranch improvements, well watered. Price \$4 per acre; part down; terms on balance; will take in some trade; must go at once. Address Owner, box 74, route 1, Wellington, Texas.

BARGAIN IN LAND—I am offering to sell all or part of my, ten-section Concho Valley ranch at reduced prices. Good water, fertile soil, some timber. Had an abundance of fruit six years in succession. W. R. Settles, Big Springs, Texas.

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main. Elevator.

AGENTS WANTED — 16x20 crayon portraits 40 cents, frames 10 cents and up, sheet pictures, 1 cent each. You can make 400 profit or \$36 per week, catalogue and samples free. Frank W. Williams Company, 1208 W. Taylor st., Chicago, Ill.

EGGS from full blood single comb Rhode Island Reds; prize winning stock; \$2 for 15 eggs, warranted to be fertile; also eggs from single comb Brown Leghorns; \$1 for 15; prize winning stock. M. Hill, Meridian, Roscoe county, Texas.

WANTED to make a contract to grass from 1 to 5 cars of stock cattle or cows in Chickasaw nation. Will give personal attention to same. Box 152, Guthrie, Okla.

WANTED—400 cattle to pasture in best grazing section of Kansas pasture; watered by springs. Write or wire me. J. Hilvey, Latham, Kan.

MEN—My appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and dumbfounds all medical science for lost vitality. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. No drugs, no fake. Sent on thirty days' trial. For free information address Southern Wonder, Box 351, Houston, Texas.

open feed yards, those located on the side hill. It has been shown by the Ohio experiment station that when manure was exposed for three months in an open yard during the winter or early spring it lost nearly one-third of its total fertilizing value. These experiments also showed that more manure was produced from dairy cows than from fattening steers. We should not lose sight of the fact that the crops which we are now feeding used up some of the most essential elements of the soil, and also that proper care of the manure made in both stables and yards will return a large proportion of the material taken from the soil. There is a tendency this spring to sell both grain and young stock. This kind of policy will not keep up a farm very long. Keep the stock at work turning out your fertilizer for next season's crop.—Indiana Farmer.

Swimmin'

B-boo! But it's c-cold b-by th' s-swimmin' hole,
D-dressin' yerself in th' April b-reeze!
B-been in an hour fer th' first s-spring s-swim—
'S-s good fer us k-kids—an' m-my dog and fl-fleas!

G-goose p-pimples cum b-bout as b-big as p-peas;
S-shirt is all t-tied an' m-my hair is wet—
D-drops in m-m' eyes an' it's c-cold as s-sin—
G-guess it ain't t-time t' go s-swimmin' yet!

W-what do we k-keer if it is t-too s-soon—
W-we h-had a s-swim and our f-folks w-won't k-know—
N-not if w-we g-git in our -clothes all s-straight
An-an-an our s-shirts jist s-so!

W-wish I c-could g-git m-m' f-fingers on
Th-th f-feller th-that t-tied th-this h-here k-knot t-t' h-hold—
B-b-bet I'd g-g-git w-w-warm j-just a l-l-lamin' h-h-him
F-f-fer tt-tyin' t-this k-knot w-w-when it's s-s-so d-d-d-dog gone c-c-c-cold!

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, Texas

Wild Horses Ruin Ranges

Thousands Overrun Grazing Grounds in Nevada

Wild horses by the thousands are overrunning the government national forests of Nevada and neighboring states, and the authorities in Washington are besieged with petitions from stockmen and farmers begging them to put a stop to the nuisance. A recent dispatch from Reno conveyed the intelligence that there are 15,000 of the untamed beasts upon Toiyabe, Toiyabe and Montor forest reserves in Landon county alone and that orders have been received by the forest rangers to begin a systematic war of extermination upon them.

This dispatch, altho twisted as to facts, does not exaggerate the number of horses now supposed to be roaming at large in the districts mentioned. As a matter of probable truth there are a good many more than 15,000 wild horses in Nevada and the neighboring states, and every herd is a pest to the owners of vegetation and domestic stock.

Do Much Damage

The part of the Reno telegram which is not true is that relating to the orders sent from Washington. Neither the forest rangers nor any other employes of the government have been told to destroy the horses, and unless they do receive such orders they will confine their energies to fencing crops from the trespassing animals or rounding them up when they appear and threaten damage to the range. Indeed, if half the stories brought to the capital are true, all the rangers in Uncle Sam's service would have little chance of destroying the big herds that are roaming over the Western states.

Within the last few years they have increased to such an extent that in many localities they are classed with wolves, wildcats and grizzlies, and every man's rifle is turned against them. No fence is strong enough to stop these horses, and when they appear in force they have even been known to knock down and kill cows and calves. After each visitation from a herd the ranchman is likely to mourn the loss of his domestic horses, and it requires only a few days' association with their new companions for the best broken animals to become a wild as their nomadic comrades.

A study of the wild horse problem brings to light many interesting facts about the animals. The legislature of Nevada, it seems, passed a law many years ago specifically allowing hunters to shoot wild horses and to sell their hides for what they could get in the open market. The law opened the way to a new and unusual industry, and many men found the killing of

wild horses very profitable. Besides the work was exciting and gave the business the added zest of sport.

Privilege Abused

As time went on and the business of killing these "outlaws," as the wild horses were often termed on the ranges, assumed greater and greater proportions, stockmen found that the professional hunters were, in many cases, abusing their rights and were killing branded and shod horses. This put an end to the business, for on complaint, the Nevada legislature promptly repealed the law. It is estimated that 5,000 animals were killed during the time that the law was in force.

Our First Texas Visit

Our one great desire since establishing the New State Poultryman was to visit Texas. No better opportunity presented itself than the National Feeders' and Breeders' show, held on March 11 to 17. To say we were agreeably surprised at the quality of birds in the south would be putting it very mildly. Texas has a world of breeders, and as good as can be found in the world.

The climate, soil, etc., seem to be fitted especially for poultry culture.

We have attended the Chicago shows, state shows of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. In fact, some of the largest shows in the union. At the St. Louis world's fair show, in 1904, where something like 14,000 birds were shown, but no place have we seen higher quality than at Fort Worth. Breeders of all varieties from all over the state were in attendance.

The superintendent, Mr. Moore, seemed to be the man for the place, and gave entire satisfaction. We also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hopper of the Southern Poultry Journal, and wish to thank him thru the columns of our journal for the courtesies shown us. Southern breeders should, and do, feel proud of Mr. Hopper and his journal. Among the breeders who should have special mention are Mrs. J. K. Norton, Denton, Texas, breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks; Mrs. J. L. Winniford, Lancaster, Texas, the noted White Wyandotte breeder; J. T. Johnson, Denton, Texas, who raises nothing but Buff Rocks; Mrs. Hiram Knox, Livingston, Texas, who owns the Knox strain of White Plymouth Rocks; M. Smith, Corsicana, Texas, the Single Comb Brown Leghorn specialist; H. F. Massmann, Romney, Texas, who has some exceedingly fine Barred Rocks. There were other breeders who had good birds, but it was impossible for us to meet all. We also ran across F. L. Shaw, manager of the Wabash poultry farm, Palestine, Ill., whom we had known in Illinois.

We want to see the Texas and Oklahoma breeders become as one, and when another show like the Fort Worth event is pulled off in Texas we want to see our home friends make it a point to exhibit with them. We would also be glad to see them with us. We believe a combination of these two states would cause the Chicago or Madison Square Garden shows to open their eyes in wonderment.—New State Poultryman.

The "Green Bug" in the Southwest. The Kansas Experimental station in a recent bulletin reports that the "green bugs," so-called, or rather the wheat aphid, have been found up to

vive, nor what the character of the spring will be. The "green bug" may do as great damage as last year, and may be we shall hear nothing more of it. It is worth while for the grain raiser in these sections, however, to know what may be done to check their ravages in case they are in evidence.

The first thing to do is to examine the wheat fields carefully and see if there are any spots where the wheat is dying out and ascertain whether the cause is the "green bug." These spots may and generally do contain their winter parasites in the shape of the swollen, blackened bodies of their victims. Inasmuch as the "green bugs" fall to the ground when you touch the plant and the parasitized bugs containing the parasites remain, the thing to do is to keep a supply of these parasites and distribute them whenever the bug infested spots appear. It must be borne in mind that the only way in which the "green bug" can be checked is by the introduction of the parasite.

Where the field is generally infected, that is, where there are many spots and spread over the field, we can give no better advice than what we gave last year at the first outbreak, and that is, to plow it under deep and plant some other crop.

This "green bug" must not be confounded with the various other aphides which grow on corn or on the stems of wheat, or the large green louse that has horns at the rear end of the body, blackened from tip to base, or the green louse that is found on the box elder trees. Whenever you see a sample of a suspicious looking aphid send it at once to the experiment station of your state, enclosing the bug-infested wheat or oats in a tight tin box. Write a letter giving a description of the way they are working, and the experiment station will inform you as to whether it is the "green bug" or not. We hope the "green bug" is a thing of the past, but the danger is sufficient to induce farmers to keep on the watch.

LIKES PARA GRASS

Galveston County Man Sends Sample to Agricultural Department.

AUSTIN, April 4.—The department of agriculture has received a sample of a new kind of grass which bids fair to rival and probably distance Johnson grass. This grass is raised by a farmer named George E. Smith of High Island, Galveston county. This new grass is called para grass.

"For some time past," says Mr. Smith, "I have been experimenting with many different kinds of grass in order that I might find a grass suitable for hay and pasture; and one adapted to the coast country of Louisiana and Texas. I am now fully convinced that I have found an ideal grass of this kind in what is known as para grass."

Mr. Smith contends that this grass requires no cultivation after planting, save that it is benefited by plowing every two or three years. He also claims that para grass grows more rapidly than Johnson grass and does not go to seed, and that while Johnson grass has long deep roots, para grass has all surface roots. While Johnson grass is hard to kill, para grass, Mr. Smith claims, by reason of its surface roots, can be easily killed by an intelligent effort.

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THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY

153 W. FOURTH ST., PUEBLO, COLO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The week ending Saturday has been a strenuous one for the cattle salesmen. The market has taken a turn, and on Thursday and Friday especially trading was so lifeless as to cause commission men to forward most of their consignments to other points. Everything, with the exception of strictly choice steers and cows, has been included in the wholesale cutting of values. Receipts have been heavy, tho largely made up of steers of common quality and light grass feeders. Including shipments of all kinds, the run for the week totals 20,050 cattle and 1,500 calves.

Steers—Record-breaking runs of steers arrived, Monday starting out with fully 100 straight car loads. Within a very few days packers found themselves well stocked up on common to medium grades, S. & S. and Cudahy, as well as local buyers, withdrawing from the trade almost entirely as to the classes mentioned, forcing commission men to ship out to other places. Some choice cornfed steers sold Friday at \$6.50, the highest price ever paid for market stuff on the local yards, this being the only good feature on the week's market. Strictly choice steers are steady, strictly good grassers and fed stuff is 10c to 15c lower, medium to good kinds are 25c to 30c lower, and common to medium grades are 35c to 60c lower. Recent declines

have placed feeder and stocker steers down to a point where country buyers have been attracted, quite a deal of interesting having been manifested during the week. Pretty good stuff is selling around \$4 to \$4.25.

Cows—Receipts of cows have been moderate, but prices on the in-between grades have been pounded, packers claiming that the market on such stuff was too high as compared with prevailing prices for steers. Strictly good cows have been seen but little change, and the canner grades were already so low that only a fraction could be sliced off. As compared with the high time Monday two weeks ago, choice cows and heifers are 15c to 25c lower, medium to fair killers 35c to 50c lower and canners 40c to 60c down.

Bulls—Speculators have had almost complete control of the bull market, and values have been forced down slightly, tho very small as compared with reductions in other departments.

Calves—The market for calves showed a weak to 25c lower basis Monday, and no change of any consequence has been made since. Some strength was exhibited Friday, but it was not taken seriously by traders. Pretty good vealers are now selling largely at \$4.50.

Hogs—With hogs it has been an entirely different story every day. Prices were forced up to the highest point

for several months when tops made \$6.25, but conditions changed immediately, and the week's close found hogs selling on a 5c to 10c higher basis than a week ago. Receipts amounting to 25,500 will go down as the heaviest of any week so far in the history of the local yards.

Sheep—Good sheep are strong as compared with a week ago, and spring lambs are steady. Receipts are gradually becoming heavier.

Prices for the Week

Receipts for the week compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H-M
Monday..	5,616	904	4,549	255	45
Tuesday..	3,285	6	3,086	1,271	3
W'dn'day..	4,553	263	5,556
Thurs....	2,165	81	5,401	40	1
Friday..	2,031	115	4,557	5	149
Sat'day..	2,400	-125	2,350	2,375	229
Totals	20,050	1,494	25,499	3,946	427
W'k ago	15,157	763	19,254	2,250	309
Year ago	11,163	1,343	13,798	870	365

Prices for the Week

Receipts by the week by days were as follows:

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.50	\$4.25@5.05
Tuesday	5.50	3.90@5.00
Wednesday	6.00	4.00@4.65
Thursday	4.70	4.10@4.70
Friday	6.50	4.35@4.55
Cows and heifers—		
Monday	5.00	2.70@3.30
Tuesday	4.50	2.50@3.25
Wednesday	4.50	2.75@3.50
Thursday	4.00	2.25@3.10
Friday	4.00	2.25@2.75
Calves—		
Monday	4.50	4.10@4.40
Tuesday	4.50	...
Wednesday	4.50	2.75@4.50
Thursday	4.50	2.50@3.50
Friday	4.50	3.10@4.50
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.85	\$5.67 1/2 @5.77 1/2
Tuesday	6.25	@5.95
Wednesday	6.20	@5.82 1/2
Thursday	5.95	@5.87 1/2
Friday	6.05	@5.77 1/2

Heavy draft, fancy 185@225
Medium draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. 140@175
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.... 125@160
Medium 75@125
Common 50@75

Trade on the local horse and mule market has centered largely on the cheap grades of southern horses, which have moved quite freely at last week's prices. Trade in mules has been very quiet and practically no inquiry for cottoners. In a retail way a few sales of farm and draft mules have been made.

Shipments out during the week were as follows.

One car horses and mules, Windsor & Garner, to Beaumont, Texas.

One car horses and mules, George J. Taylor, to Norton, Miss.

One car horses, O. E. Dubose, to Orange, Texas.

One car horses, I. N. Conyers, to Marlin, Texas.

One car mules, T. E. Belcher, to Channing, Texas.

Single Shipments—B. L. Collis, Hillsboro, Texas, 3 mules; Whitesell Brick and Lumber Company, Corsicana, Texas, pair mules; Sherman Transfer Company, Sherman, Texas, 3 horses; R. A. Stewart, Waco, Texas, 3 horses; J. H. Cobb, Hawkins, Texas, pair mules; Robinson & Baker, Bonham, Texas, one horse; Karner Brothers, Mexia, Texas, 3 mules; J. M. Chandler, Abilene, Texas, one stallion; Felix Penner, Mill Creek, Okla., one stallion; George B. Culver, Matagorda, Texas, pair horses; C. S. Canier, Mumford, Texas, one horse.

Two sales of stallions during the week were made of winners at the State fair. Osceola Sampson, the English Shire stallion that took the sweepstakes at the State fair, was sold to Felix Penner of Mill Creek, Okla., for \$1,500, and Hemphill Sampson, the Percheron stallion which was second in the 3-year-old Percheron class last year at the State fair, sold to J. M. Chandler of Abilene for \$1,000. Both stallions were owned and sold by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company.

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

The week opens with a record breaking run of cattle for 1908 in the yards, totalling 7,650. Of grown cattle the receipts today are next to the largest ever yarded in one day. A large number of these, however, were on the way north to pastures, and were unloaded here for feed and water. Deducting these, only about 5,000 head were available for market.

Beef Steers

South Texas is sending grass steers to market. Evidence of this need not be sought further than the receipts of that class on this market. About 110 carloads were on offer today, making a record of grassers. The total supply of steers of all kinds was 120 loads, not more than ten being fed stuff, equally divided between corn and meal stuff. The grassers averaged medium to common, tho there were some of good quality, and one load of choice extra heavy steers. A large part of the supply was fit only for stockers and feeders, or for canning if sold to packers. Fed cattle were fair to choice. The heavy supply was handled to good advantage, considering the large supplies on this market last week, and the best quality—in fact every thing that had good killing quality—sold actively at steady to strong prices compared with last week's close. The thin fleshed cattle found little demand and sold to poor advantage. A load of choice corn-fed beeves from Oklahoma easily topped the market at \$6.25, and a load of fat grassers from the south sold for \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders

A large number of the grass stuff from South Texas were unfit for packers' needs, and they were left to the mercy of the country trade. On the bulk of the supply, being thin-fleshed steers, bids were lower, but fairly conditioned yearling steers were in demand and went at steady prices.

Butcher Cows

Butcher cows were in light supply, compared with the heavy receipts of all classes, not more than 800 being on offer. Quality was below the average, with a few good butcher cows in odd lots. The demand was for the extremes—strictly choice and the canners—making steady prices, while the medium class were hard to move, even at the low prices of Saturday.

Bulls

Several full loads of bulls came in, with the usual number in mixed lots. A slow movement marked the day's trading, with sales at the low level of last week, and 25c to 40c below the high time of two weeks ago.

Calves

Receipts of calves were light in comparison with the big total, only six loads and a fair number of mixed shipments being on sale, and quality was fair to good. The market showed some activity, with full steady prices on

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Receipts of cattle at Kansas City for March showed a decrease of over 5,000 head from March, 1907. On the other hand hogs showed a gain of over 70,000, but the average weight dropped from 221 to 208 pounds. Sheep showed a decrease of over 24,000 head.

Bulletins Received: From the Oklahoma experiment station, Stillwater, Okla., No. 77, on cotton culture, No. 76, on orchard spraying, No. 78 on sheep feeding. The last will be of value to sheep raisers who can feed alfalfa hay, cow peas or cotton seed meal.

The Ozona Kicker places the capacity of Sutton county for grazing purposes at 68,500 cattle, or 477,920 sheep. The controller's office at Austin shows that the free state of Sutton was about up to her limit last year, as she had 57,141 cattle, 59,820 sheep, 27,622 goats, 4,278 horses and mules and 1,230 hogs. The Kicker figures fourteen acres to the cow and Sutton county's acreage at 960,000.

The gentle meek-eyed cow has been utilized for various and sundry purposes. The latest use her esteemed ladyship has been put to is contained in a dispatch from New Jersey. According to the item a man in that section, after fastening a halter about his neck, after tying it to a beam in the barn. He then climbed on a cow's back. When she ran he was left hanging and when found was dead. However it is probable that this field of usefulness of the cow will never be developed.

A hog fattens more quickly by being fed no more at any time than it will eat. It should always clean up all in the trough. When it has fed, clean out the trough and do not feed again until you are sure that it is hungry. It will lose less in weight to permit it to go without food a day than it would by continuing to feed it beyond its appetite. When a hog begins to feed indifferently food should be discontinued until it shows signs of keen appetite. Overfeeding is one of the most common mistakes of hog raisers.

Here is the way John Ford, the veteran live stock editor of the San Antonio Express, sums it up:

The 6,504,056 head of cattle in Texas on Jan. 1, 1907, were valued at \$9.09 per head, as compared with 6,015,859, valued at \$9.14, on Jan. 1, 1906. There is not much in the figures of either year to convince the public that the grading up of the Texas herds is making the headway of which the state boasts. In the first place, the figures do not represent the exact number of cattle, for the reason that neither the assessor nor the owners know positively how many cattle should be rendered, and in the second place the valuation is entirely too low. Texas cattle were worth \$9 per head twenty-five years ago. The question is now will the assessor make the cowman raise the valuation or will he permit him to go on raising \$9 cattle.

An interesting table of figures touching the cattle industry in Texas during the last twenty-five years has been compiled by the controller's department at the instance of a cattleman in Fort Worth. The smallest number of cattle rendered in that period was in 1882, being 4,843,908, and the largest number rendered was in 1891, being 7,584,667. The figures for the twenty-five years follow:

1882	4,843,908
1883	6,054,488
1884	6,517,524
1885	6,948,100
1886	6,955,248
1887	7,081,976
1888	7,548,106
1889	7,261,769
1890	7,378,203
1891	7,584,667
1892	6,856,338
1893	6,337,428
1894	5,239,974
1895	4,973,898
1896	5,042,583
1897	5,057,656
1898	5,115,757
1899	5,227,546
1900	6,308,254
1901	6,891,897
1902	7,575,390
1903	7,234,344
1904	6,914,571
1905	6,731,426
1906	6,015,859
1907	6,504,056

Good grass is quoted at \$4 in Western Kansas and speculators, who secured control of most of it early in the season are not inclined to make concessions. Other grass can be had on a descending scale, but experience has taught the cattlemen that the best is the cheapest. There will be a heavy movement of steers from the Panhandle of Texas and New Mexico to Western Kansas, but present ask-

but that affords no assurance that results this season will be equally satisfactory. The stockman and the grass owner have certainly insisted on collecting their "bit."—San Antonio Express.

The remains of "Doc" Goodin, the well known roper and rider in this southwestern country, were brought to Tucson Sunday by O. C. Parker, from Huachuca, and the funeral services held Tuesday from Parker's chapel at 3 p. m. Goodin had appeared frequently in Tucson, Phoenix, Bisbee and other southwestern towns in broncho busting and steer tying contests and he had a wide acquaintance. He was also celebrated as a sharp-shooter and he had toured with "Buffalo Bill's" show as one of the cowboy experts with the aggregation. Goodin's death was caused by blood poisoning which resulted from an injury to his leg. He slipped thru a floor in a ranch house near Huachuca and injured his leg severely. From the wound sustained blood poisoning resulted.—Arizona Range News.

Col. Goodnight Raising Lambs

Well Known Breeder Experimenting With Persian Sheep

GOODNIGHT, Texas, April 4.—Colonel Charles Goodnight, founder of the famous ranch by that name, and owner of the largest herd of Persian lambs in America, says that within a few years it will be possible to excel Persia in the manufacture of fine cloaks from the pure-blood lamb skins. He owns nearly 200 head, many of which are full-bloods, and declares that among the 114 different varieties of weeds grown in this country the Persian lamb eats 100 of them.

Secretary Rusk, under the first Cleveland administration, is responsible for the introduction of the new sheep, spoken of in the Bible, and so much admired by the patriarchs of Biblical times. Prior to this administration the Persian lamb and cloak industry belonged to a principality in Persia, and their importation to other countries was strictly prohibited by the ruling prince, who had a monopoly of the fine cloaks made from the lambs. Secretary Rusk secured six head and had them shipped to San Jose, Cal. From those a large and profitable industry has become possible.

Coats Cost \$2,000

Cloaks and caps made from the skins of these lambs are not only rare, but are very expensive; the cheaper grades ranging from \$350 to \$500. It is believed that even the more expensive cloaks, costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000, can be produced in this country for less than one-half. In fact, Colonel Goodnight says the mixed breeds are capable of producing a very high grade of fur, and can be raised for even less than the ordinary sheep in this country.

In Persia they kill the ewe just before kidding, thereby securing a skin that is superior to anything else of the kind. The fur is jet black and curled and kinked in a most artistic manner. Ladies' capes and muffs made of this quality are exceedingly beautiful and expensive, as many who own the imported article will vouch for.

Discussing the industry and its many possibilities, Colonel Goodnight says:

The "Lamb" of the Scriptures

"I have passed the 71st milestone in life's journey and am not expected to conduct my experiments much longer, but I feel sure that much good can be done towards the development of the Persian lamb cloak industry in America, and thereby save millions of dollars that annually go to Persia. The lamb spoken of in the scriptures is the same today as it was in olden time, and with proper care and scientific crossing I believe we can produce a much better animal. They are endowed by nature with certain physical conditions which make them an ideal sheep for the southwest. They formerly inhabited the desert, and could go for weeks without food and water when necessary.

The 'rump' mentioned in the Bible is a long flap which hangs down behind, resembling a saddle skirt. This flap is usually about ten inches long by three in thickness, and is a lump of fat which forms during the grazing season and they appear to be able to subsist on it during a greater part of the winter months, very much like the bear sucks its paw. This flap is sweet

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalence of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient or physicians, who content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease undermines the system.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable cures in the most distressing cases.

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you are obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing,

brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease may be stealing upon you which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root is Pleasant to Take

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and the address Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best.

Swamp-Root is always kept up to its high standard of purity and excellence. A sworn certificate of purity with every bottle.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Fort Worth Daily Telegram.

this event, I base this upon observation and careful investigation. The fur may not prove quite as soft and silken, but is color and durability would, I am sure, be equally as good, if not better. They are born with jet black fur and as wavy and fine as any I have ever examined from Persia. If my conclusions are correct, it would mean that all wearing apparel could be produced in this country at nominal cost to the wearer, and of course the producer would make handsome profits from the industry.

"Our association imports new and better lambs every year, and as we get higher crosses with the common sheep of this country we find the possibilities are much greater.

"Any breed of sheep cross well with the Persian lamb, but our best results are had with the Shropshire yew. At yearlings the half-breeds weight 100 pounds and upwards, and at 2-year-olds they are immense. I have never lost one by sickness, and I believe crossig them with American breeds they become hardier and better. Their color begins to change as they grow older, and when six months of age a three-quarter or seven-eighths breed is almost white. The black begins to fade into a dark brown at three months, and the change takes place more rapidly after that age.

Cross Breeds Excell

"It would require an expert to distinguish a three-quarter breed from a full-blood Persian. The common breed being the weaker of the two, appears to drop off, and even a quarter-breed looks like a thorough imported lamb.

"Yes, any farmer or ranchman can raise the pure-blood Persian for less than the common sheep, for they eat anything and never die of disease like

34 Blooded Mares Burned in Barns

Fire Believed to Be of Incendiary Origin

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 3.—Altho several officers of Fayette county are assisting Charles H. Berryman, manager of James B. Haggin's great Elmendorf stock farm here, to thoroly investigate the cause of the fire, which, last night, destroyed the barn and thirty-four mares, all but two in foal, and eleven colts, not the slightest clew to the guilty persons has been discovered. Mr. Berryman is confident the fire was incendiary. He refuses to give out the names of the mares burned.

There are two classes of people who have the virtue of patience—those who are extremely hopeful and those who are extremely hopeless.

No man feels more keenly the exactions of the railroads than the man who has forgotten his pass.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly