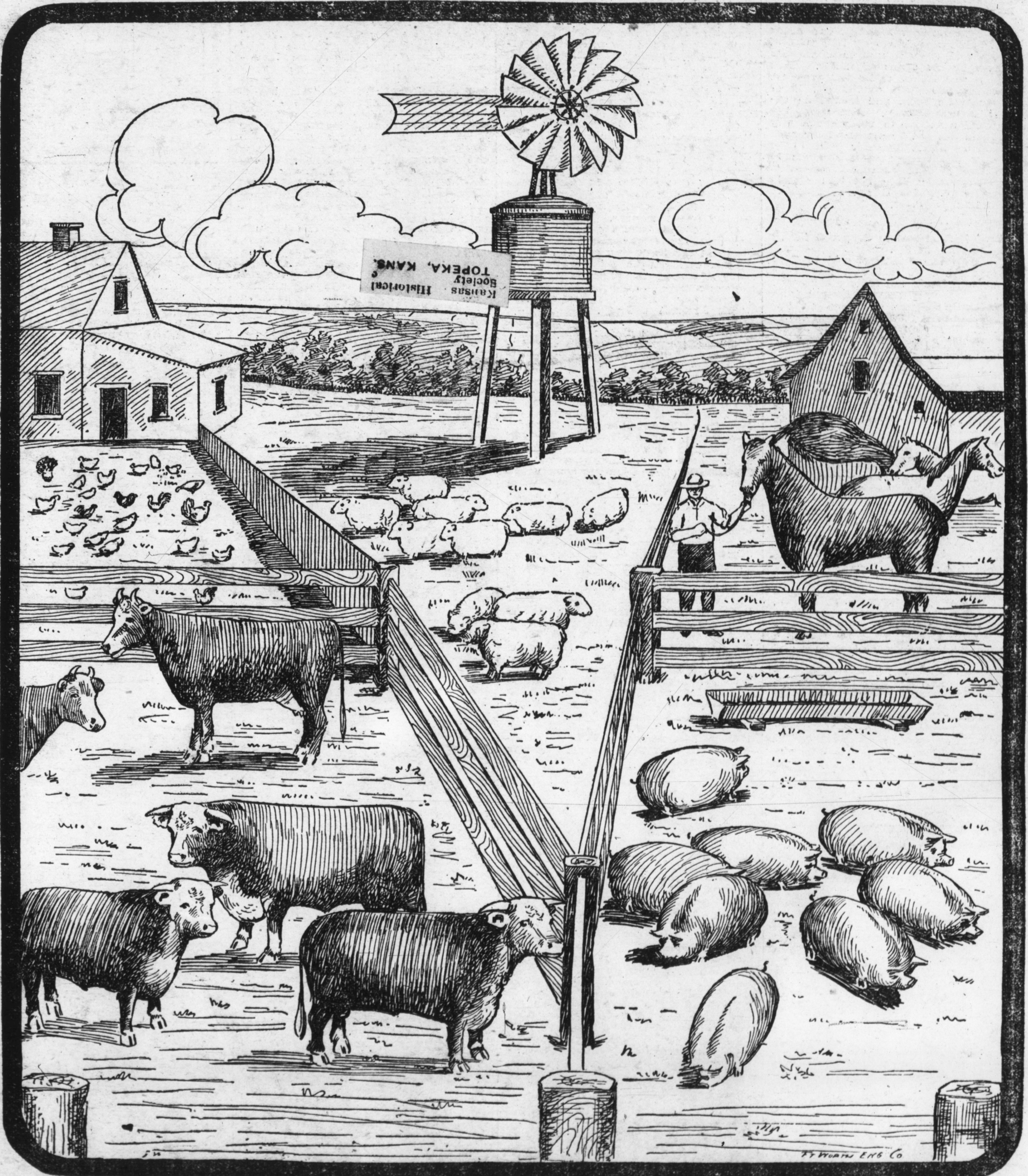


# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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NO. 3





## Range News

### Midland County

A. Mr. Adams, representative and manager of the Buckeye Sheep Company, with headquarters near Monument, N. M., was here this week in charge of perhaps the largest shipment of wool that was ever before loaded out from Midland. It was consigned to brokers in San Angelo and we are given to understand that the consignment consisted of more than one or two freight cars. In fact, it is said that the entire lot that has been and is to be shipped from Midland will aggregate about 500,000 pounds, but that sounds like too much wool to us. This statement probably meant that the entire clip of the company may be that much. To say the least, that amount has not gone out of Midland to date.

The first consignment was freighted into Midland last Monday, one outfit of two wagons drawn by five yoke of steers and the other of three wagons drawn by six spans of mules. Each wagon was loaded to its full capacity. Tuesday two more outfits got in of two wagons each, and loaded as the first two mentioned. And now the suggestion comes to us, what a pity Midland can not be a market for such as this. San Angelo is said to be one of the largest wool markets in the world. And another question is suggested, why does not San Angelo arrange to utilize this vast product?—Midland Reporter.

### Val Verde County

Fred Millard sold to Cooper & Savell ten fat cows at \$16.

J. L. Davis, of Sonora, sold to Fred Millard 335 cows and calves at \$17.50 for cow and calf and \$14 for dry cows.

J. S. Brown, of Sonora, bought from I. N. Brooks 75 yearling steers at \$14.25 and 45 head from R. W. Davis at \$14.

O. T. Ward bought at sheriff's sale two weeks ago 45 head of yearling steers and heifers at \$11 per head.

W. H. Evans, of Eldorado, with his outfit, passed thru Sonora Thursday with the bunch of cows and calves recently bought from E. E. Fowler.

J. J. Ford, of Sonora, has added to his herd of fine Hereford cattle by the purchase of 15 head of Sol Mayer's registered Herefords. Mr. Ford made the purchase at the dispersion sale at San Angelo last week. The individuals and prices were as follows: Bernice, \$65; Geneva, \$90; Cinderella and calf, \$135; Grass Holder and calf, \$100; Lillian, \$95; Pansy Bud III and calf, \$110; Josephine and calf, \$146; Pat, \$80; Sutton II, \$70; Weatherford, \$115; Wild Mary's Java, \$70.—Devil's River News.

### Over Million Damage

Every stockman and farmer in New Mexico, whose name can be secured by Game Warden William E. Griffin, has been mailed a circular gotten out by the department of agriculture concerning the annual losses by stockmen because of the ravages of coyotes and wolves. From data compiled by Vernon Bailey, assistant in charge of geographic distribution, over a million dollars is the amount of damage done by these pests annually. In some sections of the United States, particularly the Northern and Northwestern states, wolves threaten to exterminate the deer.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

### Tom Greene County

Officials of the Santa Fe are to ship 10,000 sheep to this city. The washouts about Fort Worth have caused the rail-

## SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Right Food Gives Strength and Brain Power

The natural elements of wheat and barley, including the phosphate of potash, are found in Grape-Nuts, and that is why persons who are run down from improper food pick up rapidly on Grape-Nuts.

"My system was run down by excessive night work," writes a N. Y. man, "in spite of a liberal supply of ordinary food.

"After using Grape-Nuts I noticed improvement at once, in strength and nerve and brain power.

"This food seemed to life me up and stay with me for better exertion, with less fatigue. My weight increased 20 lbs. with vigor and comfort in proportion.

"When traveling I always carry the food with me to insure having it."

—Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

road to be unable to get the sheep to northern markets. This means the sheep must be taken care of and fed so they will be brought here and taken to the Powell & Cawley pasture, north of town. Shipments are expected to begin to arrive Thursday.

J. F. Treadwell, the cattle inspector, is home from a trip to Coke and parts of Sterling counties on an inspection tour. He says he never saw that section of the state in better shape than right now.

Alexander Vancourt while at the X Q Z ranch Sunday was bitten by a large rattlesnake. The snake hit him on the boot and the fangs went clear thru the leather. Doctors say the young man will suffer no serious injury from the bite.

W. S. Thompson shipped six cars of dry cows to Coleman Saturday and one car of fat stuff to Fort Worth. He bought the Fort Worth shipment of Tol Cawley and the other of W. L. Foster of Sterling City.

T. D. Newell of Sonora is here with a large flock of goats, which he expected to ship to the markets, but will hold owing to the low prices being offered.—San Angelo Press-News.

### Sheep in Idaho

The sheep shearing season has been on the Cherry Dale and Neel farms, where there are 8,000 sheep.

C. J. Hall, a cattle rancher of the Seven Devils country in central Idaho, has disposed of his cattle and will give his attention exclusively to sheep. Frank Wyatt, Holt & Rhodes, Bracket Brothers, George Poe and G. A. Green are also going more extensively into sheep. Most of the open range is now in the forest reserve.

Word comes from Grangeville, Idaho, that the flocks are in excellent shape at the beginning of the lambing season, owing to a mild winter and early grass on the river ranges. Not a sheepman in the district was obliged to feed hay during the winter.—Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

### Australian Cattle King

Among the passengers by the Asturias was Sidney Kidman, who is known in Australia as the "cattle king." He is the owner of over 100,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of horses, and owns 31,668,630 acres of land, which is only a million acres less than the total area of England. One estate, Annandale, has an area of 1,267 square mile, and another contains 2,566 square miles. He owns over 20,000 square miles of land in Queensland and 7,557 square miles in South Australia, and has large holdings in the northern territory and New South Wales as well. He is the largest horse breeder in Australia. He began life as a "bullocky."—London Meat Trades Journal.

### Governor Sparks Dead

John Sparks of Reno, Nev., governor of Nevada, died at his ranch near Reno May 22. Governor Sparks was well known to stockmen of the corn belt, especially among Hereford breeders. He purchased many pure-bred Herefords from breeders thruout Missouri and Kansas and was a regular attendant at the American Royal Show. He was the purchaser of the \$2,500 Armour Rose, the Hereford heifer which figured so conspicuously in the building of Kansas City's Convention hall. Governor Sparks' White-Face herd was known as one of the best west of the Rocky mountains.—Breeders' Special.

### San Saba County

M. F. Moore, the goat man, can tell you in a little or no time whether there is any profit in Angora goats. He has 1,411 head on the W. J. Moore ranch, east of town. From these, counting kids, nannies and all, he recently sheared 2,536 pounds of mohair. This is not given as an extra large clipping, but that you may figure to see where the profits are. Wool is now worth from 21 cents to 30 cents. Then the clip is worth between \$650 and \$700. Mr. Moore is enthusiastic about the goat business.—San Saba News.

### Tom Green County

SAN ANGELO, Texas.—Great shipments of wool continue to arrive here daily. The wool comes from all parts of the western portion of the state.

The wool men say that the wool yield this fall will be the largest on record, and this may be one reason why wool prices are so low. Wool men see no bright prospects for prices this year, and fear that they will not get half of the price paid last year.

### Aransas County

Rockport: A heavy rain and destructive hail storm visited this community yesterday (Monday) afternoon, all crops being badly damaged.

### Palo Pinto County

Mineral Wells: Reports from farm-

ers coming in from different portions of the county indicate that the crop prospects are fair. Corn in sandy land is suffering from too much rain, but the prospect for that staple is good in mesquite land. Cotton is late and backward, but will yet be all right with the proper season from this time on.

### Bexar County

Sol West is just back from a trip to the Jackson county ranch of Bennett & West, where he spent last week. He shipped a few loads of cows and calves to market while gone, and reports that ideal conditions prevail over the whole section both for the farmer and the stockman.

George W. West Jr. of West Brothers says that they will shove out a string of steers to market from their Zavala county ranch as soon as they can secure cars and get the cattle gathered. "We are not going to ship simply because the market outlook is good," said he Saturday, "but for the reason that the cattle are fat. If we get there at the high tide, so much the better."

Queensland is one of the chief sources from which the remount buyers for the Indian army get their "waters." There are several large horse dealers there who buy horses thruout the colony and who charter steamers to take the animals to Calcutta, from which port they arrange sales with the army authorities. The business is rather risky, as the horses are not insured. About 7,000 remounts are shipped to India annually from Australia. The shipper reckons to net about £4 a head, and he has to allow for rejections. The value of the horses shipped in 1907 was £190,245.

Ben Borroum of Del Rio is here water-bound on his way to Kansas, but hopes to discover a crossing on Red river that will allow him to start north today anyway. He says the Del Rio country was never in better shape than it is now, and that the cattlemen of late have become more familiar with large rolls of money than ever before in the history of the trade out there. "There have been times," said he, "when it didn't rain much out our way, but a man to make money now need not necessarily be an experienced cowman. If he knows enough to keep his fences and water gaps up and how to order cars he is on the high road to prosperity."

The American Humane Society, which has thrown a few fits this spring, might prevail upon congress to compel the cattlemen of the range districts to buy a few million needles described in the following extract from the London Live Stock Journal and put the poor cattle on the range which may not be able to pull thru the winter out of their misery before the hour of dissolution arrives. The Journal says: "An Australian veterinary surgeon, Mr. Arnold Ferry, states that he has discovered a means of destroying any animal instantaneously and painlessly by subcutaneous injection. Mr. Ferry operated on a horse and before the needle had been released it was dead."—San Antonio Express.

### Cochise County, Arizona

Judge Burgess of the Missouri supreme court, in a decision just handed down, says that a railroad cannot by law be compelled to furnish transportation for a shipper of live stock from the market back home. The case was one in which the state board of railway and warehouse commissioners filed suit to compel the Burlington route to furnish same to a shipper who it had given free transportation to market with a shipment of cattle.

Judge Burgess did not give an opinion as to whether the road could be compelled to furnish free transportation from point of shipment to destination, as he said this question was not involved in the proceedings. His decision reverses the lower court and dismisses the case.

He holds that Section 1085 is violative of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States in so far as it requires railroad companies to furnish free transportation for return to stock shippers, and is therefore void because it deprives the carrier of his property without due process of law and is a denial of the equal protection of the law, in that it denies railroad companies the right to charge and exact payment of fare for the transportation of shippers of stock which they are allowed to charge shippers of other goods for the same kind of service.—Arizona Range News.

### Arizona Range Notes

Branding cattle and making a clear, sharp legible burn is quite an art, but one easily mastered. The first thing is to fasten the animal to prevent all possible motion. This is done in several ways. The best way for a novice and especially if the cattle are large, is a narrow chute or squeezer, leaving out a plank or using a wide crack that will best expose the part where the brand is to be placed. If the expense

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Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

is more than the job will warrant, then ropes must be used and the animal thrown. The cowboy style is the quickest but one must be a fairly good roper. Another way is to pass a rope well back around the body two or three times. Pulling on each end of the rope will cause the animal to lie or fall down. Once down, one man must take the head and pull it over on its side, place one knee on the neck and catch the upper front foot, bend it back to the knee and pull up and back, while another must secure the rope to both hind feet and stretch to post and keep the rope tight. Calves may be held the same way in front by holding the upper hind foot in the hands and by bracing the foot against the under leg above the hock joint. This is also a splendid position for altering. A small fire should be in a convenient place and the irons hot before the animal is thrown. The hair of cattle is thick and the hide tough, so the irons should be almost red. The iron should be put on with a quick strong pressure and held firm. If it should slip or the animal struggle so that it might move, being careful to put it back on the same place. To be well branded the hair should be completely burned off and the hide an amber or brownish color. The iron should be made at least one quarter by one inch. Thicker iron will hold heat longer and the burning edge should be drawn down to three-sixteenths or one-eighth of an inch.—Arizona Range News.

### El Paso County

Sherman: Ned Bounds has just returned from his ranch in the El Paso country. He says that the first rain he has seen in six weeks was that last night. West Texas has had no rains, at least the El Paso section. The ranges are in excellent shape in that country, Mr. Bounds states.

### Hale County

George Slaughter, a prominent cattleman, is here from Roswell. Mr. Slaughter has been pushing forward the work on the auto road between Roswell and Lubbock. The road, when opened, will put these towns within a day's run of each other.—Plainview Herald.

### Briscoe County

K. E. Bain had six head of cattle killed by lightning on his ranch three miles north of town last week. They were near the wire fence and close together. It looked as if they were all killed by one bolt of lightning.—Silverton Enterprise.

### Van Zandt County

Grand Saline: The farmers have been hustling this week and crops are growing. In fact everybody is looking and feeling better.

### Fannin County

Dewey: Crops are looking fairly well, considering so much rain. The farmers have been working their crops in the mud to clean them out.

### DeWitt County

GONZALES, Texas.—Kokernot & Brothers shipped ten car loads of steers from this city over the Sap to St. Louis Thursday.

### Gonzales County

CUERO, Texas.—One car of cattle

(Continued on Page 16.)



# HORSES

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* AMERICAN CAVALRY HORSES \*  
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In bulletin No. 122 of the Illinois experiment station, Rufus C. Obrecht says:

"American horses have made good records for themselves as faithful and enduring servants in rank and file, not only in the American army, but in the British army as well. During the Spanish-American war remounts of 'Uncle Sam's' troops which were sent to the Philippine islands stood service so well under trying conditions that the British government was attracted to them. When the South African war broke out the English government executed large orders for American horses to be sent to South Africa as 'troopers.' Here they maintained their supremacy and as a result large numbers have been taken to England, where they came in competition with English horses on their native soil.

"Many of the cavalry horses selected for export have been range bred and not of the best type and conformation. In comparison with the cavalry horses selected by the United States government for army use most of them would grade as common and medium, and a few grade as good. The quartermaster general of the war department has sent out the following specifications as the requirements for an American cavalry horse:

**Specifications for Cavalry Horses**

The cavalry horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle and of a kind disposition; thoroughly broken to the saddle, with light and elastic mouth, easy gaits, and free from prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect; and otherwise to conform to the following description:

A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition; from 4 to 8 years old; weighing from 950 to 1,100 pounds, depending on height, which should be from fifteen to fifteen and one-third hands.

Head—Small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision perfect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine and branches of underjaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.

Neck—Light, moderately long and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than under side; mane fine and intact.

Withers—Elevated, not unduly fine, well developed and muscled.

Shoulders—Long, oblique and well muscled.

Chest—Full, very deep, moderately broad, and plump in front.

Fore legs—Vertical and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent and clear of chest; forearm large at the elbow, long and heavily muscled.

Knees—Neatly outlined, large, prominent, wide in front, well situated and well directed.

Back—Short, straight and well muscled.

Loins—Broad, straight, very short and muscular.

Barrel—Large, increasing in size toward the flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated.

Hind quarters—Wide, thick, very long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally and well directed.

Tail—Fine and intact, well carried and firm.

Hocks—Neatly outlined, lean, large, wide from front to rear, well situated and well directed.

Limbs—From knees and hocks downward, vertical, short, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and distinctly defined.

Pasterns—Strong, medium length, not too oblique and well directed.

Feet—Medium size, circular in shape, sound; with horn dark, smooth and of fine texture; sole moderately concave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy.

Cavalry remounts for the United States war department are purchased as needed thru contract orders, the contract being let to the lowest responsible bidder. In filling orders dealers are often obliged to educate many of the recruits to the saddle in order to meet the specified requirements. During the five years, 1901 to 1905, there have been purchased 11,496 horses, or an average of 2,299 per year. The largest purchase in a single year was in 1901, when 4,179 head were secured.

**Training the Young Horse**

The young horse, like the boy, must have training for good habits if he is to be of good service in the future. A horseman, Charles McIntyre, talking on the subject of training young horses, says that a halter must be used when first handling them that they can't break, as it is hard ever afterward to cure them of it: The proper time to begin halter-breaking is when the foal is a few days old, and only a good strong halter should be used. If the youngster succeeds in breaking the halter even a time or two when first halted, the habit will be formed and may last a lifetime. The breaking of halters and bridles soon becomes expensive. The halter-breaking horse can never be left while hitched to a rig, and when not hitched to a rig, the owner never knows where he is to find the animal. By using a strong halter, one that can not be broken, no horse need ever form this very disagreeable habit.

The second thing which the young horse should never know is that there is a load in the world which he can not pull. Balkers are made, not born, and overloading at first is almost sure to make a balker of a horse. This habit, like halter-breaking, is hard to remedy; and every one owning a balky horse knows the disadvantages connected with it. Too much care can not be taken never to overload a young horse. Never load at first heavier than the horse with which the youngster is hitched can pull, and this horse should always be a reliable puller. Young horses, I think, should be broken double before being hitched singly. After a horse is thoroughly broken double there is seldom any trouble to break him singly. All young horses should be broken to drive single, as this is a market requirement.

To let the young horse know what is wanted of him is absolutely necessary. When this is once known the youngster will usually fulfill the requirements. After the young horse is thoroughly halter-broken the harness should be put upon him and he be driven around four or six times a day for two or three days before being hitched, with a good, level-headed fast-walking horse, one that can start quickly and go fast if necessary.

**The Meaning of the Term "Grade"**

A "grade" horse, strictly speaking, is one that was sired by a purebred stallion. Always the sire must be purebred, if the progeny is to be entitled to the name of "grade." Where a purebred mare is bred to a grade stallion her progeny is not a "grade." Such breeding is de-grading—a step backward and downward—and, the progeny which has not been graded up, but degraded down, is of mongrel breeding.

When a pure bred stallion is mated with a native or mongrel bred mare the product of this first mating is a "one-top-cross" grade, the offspring being of one-half pure blood and one-half impure blood. If the first progeny is a female and in turn is bred to a pure bred stallion, of the cross breed used for the original top-cross, her progeny will be a "two-top-cross" grade, or three-quarters pure bred. When five top-crosses of the same kind of blood have been put on, the last resultant offspring is practically pure bred, and if the work of further top-crossing is persistently carried on, without a single turning aside to a sire of some other breed, the blood of the offspring becomes purer all the while and purity of blood, when fully established, produces in its possessors decided, hereditary power (prepotency) to stamp upon their progeny the fixed characteristics of the breed employed in the grading-up or top-crossing process.

When a grade stallion is mated with a native or grade mare the resultant progeny is of mixed breeding. It is not a grade, strictly speaking, for there has been no grading-up in the breeding process and no advance can possibly be made so long as a grade sire is used in place of a pure bred stallion. This applies to the stallion that is still a grade, by reason of too few top-crosses to make him practically pure bred.—University of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

**Prosperous, Too**

Colman's Rural World says that horse breeders can view with equanimity the prosperity apparently surrounding the automobile trade, for so far as actual conditions denote, the horse market is in an equally prosperous condition. The only kind of good horses which are not selling readily and at good prices is the extra heavy draft horse, which the automobile does not affect in the least.

The contraction of operations in many branches of business, which make use of the heavy drafters is the cause of slack demand for this class



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and district to ride and exhibit a bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once. **NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, freight, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle of a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

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**\$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.55). **NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES** NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

**DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

**DO NOT WAIT** but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

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of horses. Other classes of horses, including coach, carriage, road, saddle and general purpose work horses are selling extremely well, and at prices that make money for those who have them to sell.

**In Competent Hands**

The government experimental horse breeding farm in Colorado seems to be in competent hands. Professor W. L. Carlyle, of the Colorado Agricultural College, recently bought in Kentucky four mares of the saddle and harness type to add to the band of brood mares at the farm, stating as his reason for selecting these mares that while style and action are well represented in the stud, more quality was needed, and these mares are expected to supply it. What first looked like a rather visionary scheme to most horsemen is beginning to assume a very different aspect. The wise choice of foundation stock to establish a desirable type of carriage and coach horses, and the excellent way the government stud in Colorado has been handled makes it practically certain that the experiment will result in a branch of the light harness horse that will, at least, raise the standard of our carriage and coach horses and probably evolve a type that will be eventually accorded the dignity of being known as a breed, the same as the trotter and the thoroughbred.

**HEAVY RAINS AFFECT CATTLE SHIPMENTS**

**Markets Suffer as Result of Impaired Railroad Facilities—Conditions Undisturbed in Sections Where Fall Was Light**

Owing to the wet weather and impaired railroad facilities shipments of cattle have been light from many portions of the state, according to the range reports received this week at the Cattle Raisers' Association. Many sections show practically no shipments. Down in the Pecos country, where there was less rain, the shipments are heavier. From Kent and Pecos 170 car loads of cattle are reported shipped last week.

Belling and Victoria report twenty-five cars and Amarillo twenty-three cars. Fairfax, Okla., reports very wet weather, with no shipments. Amarillo reports light showers. At Alice, La Gloria and Hebronville range and weather are reported good. Sixteen cars were shipped from these places during the week. At Reynolds, Beeville and Skidmore thirty cars were shipped. Range and weather are reported good. Laredo reports good weather and plenty of grass.

## Two Big Ranches Go to New Owners

**Thirty Sections in Southwest Change Hands**

SONORA, Texas, June 2.—The following big trades have recently been made here:

E. F. and Alfred Vander Stucken bought from W. Sultemeyer his ranch in Val Verde county, consisting of sixteen sections and improvements, 1,000 head of stock cattle and saddle horses, for \$25,000.

Harold Mills was in Sonora this week and reported that his father, J. E. Mills, had sold to W. A. Wood of Brenham his ranch of fourteen sections in Schleicher county for \$33,600. Possession is to be given this fall.

Ira Wood & Co. bought 275 3' and 4-year-old muttons from John R. Wood at \$3.25 per head. They also bought 484 head of 2s and up from Mat Karnes at \$3.25.

T. D. Newell of Sonora bought 945 muttons from Giles Hill at private terms. He also bought from Roy Hudspeth 974 muttons at \$3.10.

**Sheep Notes**

Word comes from Grangeville, Idaho, that the flocks are in excellent shape at the beginning of the lambing season, owing to a mild winter and early grass on the river ranges. Not a sheepman in the district was obliged to feed hay during the winter.

Nothing contributes so much in advance proportions for a good lamb crop than a proper attention to the ewes.

Cull out and market all sheep that fall below the proper standard of excellence.

Texas Angora goat breeders report a good demand for their surplus stock. How about putting a flock of sheep on the farm this year?

**BUILDING NEW TOWN**

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 6.—Over 1,500 fine cedar posts were unloaded at the Santa Fe Wednesday and then loaded on wagons and taken to Mertz, the new town near Sherwood. The posts are to be used in fencing some of the townsite property. The hauling of the posts took seven freighters with their outfits.



## Producing Beef on the Farm

In nearly every branch of farming there are a few men who are recognized the country over as experts and authorities in their particular line. In the field of economic beef production Prof. Herbert W. Mumford of the Illinois Experiment Station, is entitled to the title of skilled expert, for during recent years he has carried on extensive feeding experiments which, we believe, have been of economic value and importance to American producers of beef. His work has not been confined or limited to his own state, but thru the medium of bulletins and the farm press his investigations have been given to all beef producing states. The public now has his reports compiled in book form under the title of "Beef Production." This volume contains much material and many suggestions which are valuable to the cattle feeder.

The author believes that more extensive operations in cattle feeding can consistently be urged upon farmers in general from the standpoint of maintaining or improving the fertility of the soil. Where conditions are especially favorable other classes of stock may be fed with greater profit but it is oftentimes difficult and impracticable to attempt to convert all by-products of the farm into pork or bacon, mutton, horseflesh or dairy products. The feeding of cattle with hogs as an adjunct seems a logical solution to the conversion of farm products into cash meat products, furnishing at the same time, a valuable machine for the manufacture of farm yard manure.

Cattle feeding does not mean the exclusion of other classes of live stock from the farm, but it may mean the building of a duality and co-operation in farm operations which will pay the farmer fair profits and at the same time build up the fertility of his soil.

The experiment station of Illinois has repeatedly stated that it believes that the manure produced by fattening steers will balance the expense of labor in caring for the cattle. Thru the co-operation of his associates in Illinois and other states Professor Mumford has determined that the normal production of manure from a thousand-pound steer varies from three to four tons for a feeding period of six months. Every progressive farmer appreciates what a factor farm yard manure may become in increasing the revenues of the farm, and he realizes that an accounting of the profits and losses in cattle feeding selling prices.

In beef production there is always that first consideration, whether or not the farmer should buy cattle to feed. One thing alone is certain, and that is it is always prudent to be conservative in considering cattle feeding propositions. In general it would seem good practice not to buy cattle to feed unless the larger part of the corn and roughage necessary for finishing are available from products grown on the farm. Profits in cattle feeding, while not always denied to the man who is obliged to purchase corn, other concentrates and roughages, are necessarily smaller than to the feeder who produces his feeds. Successful beef production usually comes as a reward to those who have made a close study of the business and have pursued it sufficiently long to render them keen to take advantage of every favorable opportunity that presents itself, whether it be drought or flood, for buying to advantage. They aim to buy when, for whatever reason, they can get the best quality for the least money. They frequently buy something a little different from their choice because of circumstances that render another grade or condition of cattle manifestly cheaper. No two seasons are precisely alike, hence the successful cattle feeder is resourceful and far-seeing.

The best time to buy is when the cattle can be bought the cheapest, all things considered. The most common practice is to buy feeding cattle in the fall and early winter. Practically all those who do not buy their cattle in the fall buy in the spring. The market at this season of the year is usually higher, but where cheap roughage and good winter quarters are not available it is usually better practice to pay the extra prices in the spring than to attempt to winter such cattle under unfavorable conditions, that are sure to render the practice unprofitable. — Farmer and Stockman, St. Joseph, Mo.

There is no more able advocate of the dual purpose—combined beef and dairy—cow than Henry Wallace. He discusses the question from the farmer's standpoint and not from the view of the dairyman. Mr. Wallace is the staunch supporter of the Shorthorn cow for combined use as beef and milk animal. He is right in the conclusion that not at this time, in any of the western states, is the farmer ready to become a true dairyman and inasmuch

as he keeps cows primarily for beef and beef feeders, and sells cream as a side line, the two purpose animal is preferable. On this subject Farmers Advocate will from time to time present its views. The following article by Mr. Wallace presents practically all three is to be said from his point of view and will serve to open the discussion on the dual purpose cow:

"The glory of the Shorthorn cow, which she shares with the Ayrshire, Red Poll, Brown Swiss, and Polled Durham, is that she has two ends—a beef end and an udder end. The special dairy breeds have but one end, or at least the other end is a negligible quantity. The breeder of special purpose dairy cattle considers mainly the udder, and the rest of the body only in its relation to the udder. When a cow has served her purpose, that of giving milk, he puts little value upon the rest, which is mainly canner's stuff. The other end of the special purpose cow is therefore a negligible quantity. The chief end of the beef cow is beef; and while the udder is not entirely useless, beyond supplying the wants of the calf for four months or until it can live independently, it is a negligible quantity.

"The Shorthorn cow, however, has two ends; and neither of these is a negligible quantity unless her owner undertakes to convert her into a special purpose beef animal; and if so, he must compete in the market with all the special purpose beef breeds such as the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Galloway. The great aim of the Shorthorn breeder should be to consider both ends—the beef end and the udder end. Only in so far as this is done by breeders and owners can the Shorthorn come into its own."

"If we go back to the originators and early breeders of this breed we will find that both of these ends were kept clearly in view; that the typical Shorthorn was mighty at the pail and mighty on the hooks; that she gave large quantities of moderately rich milk, and in the end furnished a carcass that would grace the feast of an English lord. Even now it is said that four-fifths of the milk furnished the markets of London and Glasgow are furnished by Shorthorn cows.

"And yet we are told that a cow with two ends, or in other words, the dual purpose cow, is a myth, and the breeding of them is a lost art. We are told further that this combination of good qualities is not possible in any breed. How a man can say this and look a Shropshire sheep or a Plymouth Rock hen in the face is more than we can understand. For the combination of beef and milk in the Shorthorn cow is no more difficult than the combination of mutton and wool in the sheep or good laying and good table qualities in the hen.

"When we are asked why it is that the dual purpose animal is rare in the United States, the answer is easy. For nearly half a century the United States has been called upon to furnish beef not merely for her own people but for those of foreign countries. Not until our cities became large and our means of transportation artificially developed was there more than local demand for milk and butter. What the breeder wanted in his cattle was splendid beef qualities. As for milk, he wanted only enough to supply the wants of his family and to trade unprofitably at the store for household necessities. Hence, when he went to buy a bull, he wanted beef. He looked better and was better for him at that time.

"The Shorthorn breeder always keeping in mind the desires of his customers, was glad to be excused from the trouble of milking his Shorthorn cows, measuring or weighing the milk and feeding the calf by hand. Hence he turned the calf loose with the cow, knowing full well that when offered for sale it would be larger, fatter, and finer looking, and in every other way would meet the desires of his customers better than if he had taken pains to find out how much milk the dam gave. The herdsmen were with scarcely an exception, men who had an eye for the beef end and knew nothing about the udder end, and cared less. Hence we have been breeding out these milking qualities of the Shorthorn, until large sections of the breed have no more of an udder end than the Galloway, the Hereford, or the Aberdeen Angus.

"Can this condition of things always last and the Shorthorn retain its popularity? We do not believe it. The time has gone by when the man on one hundred dollar an acre land can keep a grade cow for the chance of a calf. This is particularly true of the quarter section farm, which is the ordinary size of farms in the corn belt. The ordinary farmer is obliged to have dou-

ble profit from his cows; a profit at the pail, more or less, but at least enough to pay for the cost of keep; and a profit from the calves, which are needed to keep up the beef stock of the country. If the Shorthorn breeders continue to ignore this udder end, then they must compete with the beef breeds. If, on the other hand, they will take measures to bring the Shorthorn back to her original standard, they will have customers from the quarter section farmer, who is no longer keeping cows for the chance of a calf, but looking for cows that have at least moderate pail performance quality as well.

"We know, of course, the usual talk of breeders when a farmer of this kind visits their establishment. They point out this or that cow which 'requires two pails to hold a milking and one pail after the calf has had all it can manage,' another that 'can raise two calves,' and all that sort of thing; but when the farmer begins to talk about details and asks for records they are not available. He has not actually milked the cow, has not weighed the milk, and has not tested it. His statement is merely an opinion, and one naturally likely to be biased at that. The farmer naturally concludes that he must either become a dairyman and sell his surplus corn and roughage on the market or else quit feeding cows altogether and buy his feeders in the great markets.

"The range is fast being emptied, and while perhaps it will grow as many cattle as ever, the requirements of the small ranchmen will not be greatly different from the requirements of the quarter section farmer. If he should go to dairying, where can the feeder expect to secure an adequate supply of beef to utilize his roughness and his grain in the future? If the markets in the future are to be supplied with canner cows that have spent their lives in raising calves on the one hand, and with cattle that have nursed their dams on the other, the price of good beef will soar and the great multitude must satisfy themselves with canned beef.

"We hope our readers will think this over carefully, and ask themselves where the Shorthorn will land in the next generation if they do not give proper consideration to the udder end."

ATLANATA, Ga., June 6.—Four big fertilizer plants which have been closed for several months will be reopened at once and several hundred employees given employment.

This announcement was made today by H. C. Fisher, of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the largest fertilizer manufacturing corporation in the South.

"Our plants at Rome, Newnan, Social Circle and Val Dosta will be started again at once," he said. "I look for a general return of business prosperity over the Georgia election."

It was reported in Atlanta offices today that the South Atlantic Car Company work at Waycross had asked for bids on wheels and other materials for the manufacture of 700 new freight cars.

WICHITA FALLS, June 6.—At a special meeting of the city council it was decided to undertake the drainage of Crescent lake, J. B. Marlow, C. W. Bean, J. W. Rolling and J. T. Montgomery standing as guarantors that the property owners and residents adjoining would contribute \$500 for the work.

The water will be drained into the river thru concrete tile three feet wide and three feet deep.

It is said that as soon as the lake is drained that a number of lot owners will fill up lots where the water now stands.

Previous attempts to drain Crescent Lake have been remonstrated against by property owners, but on account of the heavy rains recently the waters of the lake have risen to such a height as to cause damage to property.

MIDLAND, Texas, June 6.—With H. W. Campbell of Lincoln, Neb., scientific soil expert, a deal has been closed whereby he takes over the farm property that was tendered him by the citizens of Midland county for a demonstration farm. Work on this farm will begin in a few days. This is one of a chain of twenty farms that will extend from the Gulf to Alberta, Canada, all devoted to the scientific culture of the soil in their respective localities. This is one of three in the state of Texas, one now being in operation at Plainview.

KNOX CITY, Texas, June 6.—The Knox City Park and Fair Association has recently been organized at this place, and has purchased thirty-one acres of land from W. L. Johnson of this place. The second annual reunion will be held on July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody, Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulae, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great, blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" in time and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

## Sixty Added to Cattle Association

### New Men Own Aggregate of 31,000 Head

Sixty new members were added Thursday to the rolls of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. At the regular quarterly session of the executive committee of the organization, held Thursday in Fort Worth, applications for membership from this number of cattle owners was favorably acted upon. The new members own an aggregate of 31,000 head of cattle.

President Ike T. Pryor, of San Antonio, was a passenger on the delayed Katy train which spent the greater portion of the forenoon at Hillsboro on account of lack of motive power. Vice President J. H. P. Davis of Richmond, presided in his absence and the following members of the executive committee were present: D. B. Gardner, Sam Davidson, S. B. Burnett, George T. Reynolds, of Fort Worth; C. A. Broome, of San Angelo and J. B. Jackson, of Alpine. With Mr. Pryor on the delayed train are W. J. Moore, of San Antonio, and Martin O'Connor, of Victoria. These members arrived in time to take part in the afternoon session.

Routine business was disposed of at the morning session. An auditing committee to examine the books and accounts of the association was named. D. B. Gardner, C. A. Broome and Sam Davidson compose this committee.

Matters of importance will be considered at the Thursday afternoon session, in fact the meeting will probably be in session for another day. Status of the rate and terminal charge question will be up for discussion and another matter of interest to the cattle interests—the quarantine on cattle shipped to Cuba—will also be discussed.

HEREFORD, Texas, June 6.—Work on the new electric light plant building will begin next Monday. W. E. West & Co. secured the contract and a building 42x62 feet will be erected. The building is to be located on the first lot east of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company plant. Linemen will be here to wire the business houses and residences, the owners of which have made contracts with the company, and the work will be pushed with all speed until a first-class light system has been installed.



## DAIRYING

### CARE OF MILK

R. B. RUSHING, Ozark, Ill.

In speaking of the care of milk and the making of butter on the farm, I speak of ordinary conditions. Experience has taught me that if good, pure, healthful milk and butter are expected the care must be begun at the base of the business, closer even than the cow stable.

Pastures and meadows must be free from noxious weeds. The water supply must be pure and healthful, and also plentiful. If on dry feed, supply good clover hay. Also supply good, sweet ensilage and salt where cows can help themselves at will, as they are very fond of a change of diet.

Much less corn than is usually fed should be given and no oats nor oat straw if good results are expected. The straw reduces the flow of milk and gives an unpleasant flavor to the butter. Milk will take up a foreign odor with surprising quickness, so keep as far from all contaminating substances as possible. Immediately after straining, separate the cream with a cream separator. But if a cream separator is not available, and you cannot buy one, the following plan will give good results: Let the milk stand in shallow pans in a cool place about twelve hours, then take it out and let the temperature raise to that of new milk; then put in a low temperature and let it set about twelve hours longer before skimming. In this way the yield of cream can almost be doubled and is in a firm sheet and easily skimmed and keeps longer without getting old than in any other way. When cream is scarce it can be kept safely for three or four days if kept in a cool place.

Then when you have enough for a churning add a good starter of sour cream and bring it to a temperature of 55 or 60 degrees to ripen.

It is almost impossible to add water directly to cream without injury. This can be done by setting cream buckets in hot water and stirring cream often.

Cream so treated churns quickly, yields more and better butter and keeps the skim milk sweet longer than any other plan. Properly ripened cream is glossy on top, is thicker than ordinary cream, and has an acid taste and smell. In warm weather complaints of trouble in churning are most numerous.

Many who consider themselves expert butter makers occasionally meet with a refractory batch of cream that defies all efforts to coax forth its golden treasure. Ordinarily there is no cream so hard to churn that it is not amenable to proper treatment. It is possible to make the best of butter with the old dash churn and butter bowl, but the labor involved is out of proportion to results. If the butter fails to come it is due to one or to some combination of the following causes:

1. The churn may be too full.
2. The temperature is too high or too low.

3. The cream is improperly or insufficiently ripened.

4. There is too small a percentage of butter fat, probably because there is too much skim milk with the cream. The churn should never be too full, not more than half full. It will often save time and temper to divide the churning, especially if the temperature is a little low; when churning commences the air and cream are mixed into foam, which fill the churn so full that no motion of the fat globules toward each other can occur and it is impossible to churn the frothy mass. In such a case part of the cream must be drawn off, the temperature raised a little and the butter will soon come. To have the temperature just right is a matter of great importance, and next to a good churn the thermometer is the most important apparatus in the dairy. For the making of uniformly fine butter it is indispensable. The kind to get is a glass dairy thermometer that sells at from 15 cents up.

The object of churning is to bring the invisible fat globules that are suspended in the cream in contact with each other, if they are just soft enough they will unite under a steady

stroke of the dash, the process going on till the butter comes. If too hard or too soft they will not unite and this is why temperature is so important.

### What the Cream Separator Does

Many authentic instances are on record where the farmer has sold from one-fourth to one-third more butter fat from the same herd after buying a separator; not that he did not get pay for all butter fat that he delivered to the creamery when he hauled milk, but because he did not deliver all the butter fat to the creamery. The skim milk was coming back from the creamery in condition unfit for the calves. New milk was fed them instead. This happened often, with the result that the calf was eating butter fat worth from 15 to 20 cents per pound when an equal amount of corn chop worth about 2 cents per pound would have served almost as well.

When the farm separator was bought, the calves were weaned earlier from whole milk; in fact, many of them got no whole milk at all. The butter fat was sold. Then, again, many who hauled their own milk had to quit for a while in the busy season. They could not spare a team to take the milk in. When they bought a separator, the children, with the old family horse and cart, delivered the cream as regularly in these busy seasons as in any other.

Under the old system occasionally a can of milk would sour and be returned, and Sunday's milk could hardly ever be kept over. With the separator this never occurred. Thus many farmers were very much surprised to find their monthly checks from one-fourth to one-third larger than they had been before.

There is also less expense, on the whole, attached to the cream system; therefore the farmer secures larger net returns from his butter fat.—From bulletins issued by Department of agriculture.

### What Some Dairymen Are Doing

The Colorado Agriculture College is collecting information in regard to the results secured by Colorado dairymen. A few records made in 1907 are here given:

Burke Potter, of Peyton (altitude 6,800 feet), on a dry land farm, milked 16 cows and 6 two-year old heifers and received for their cream \$1,550. He sold veal calves for \$50 and raised six heifer calves worth \$90 from his best cows. Total receipts of \$1,690, nearly \$77 per cow. He paid \$300 for bran, raising all the rest of his feed. He grows corn fodder, oats and wheat hays and alfalfa.

H. L. Edgerton, Carbondale (altitude 6,200 feet), milked twenty cows and received for their products, \$1,660 and for calves \$4,150; total, \$1,701.50, an average of \$75 per cow. Pasture, hay, bran and roots cost \$520, leaving \$1,181.50 for labor and profit.

H. H. Ewing, Fort Lupton (altitude 4,900 feet), milked thirty cows and received from the Colorado Condensed Milk Co., \$2,751.30, an average of over \$91 per cow. Pasture, hay and grain cost \$1,200, leaving \$1,731.30 for labor and profit.

The cows milked by Mr. Potter and Mr. Edgerton were Holsteins and grades. Mr. Ewing's cows were milking Shorthorns.

The farmers around Elizabeth (altitude 6,400 feet), in the dry land section of Colorado in 1907 shipped cream which brought them \$90,700 and received for milk sold to a cheese factory, \$10,000. The average income made by twenty dairymen was \$50 a year per cow, with no grain fed. In March, 1908, one farmer received \$212.04 for the cream from twenty-three cows and fed alfalfa hay only. He received 37 cents a pound for butter fat.—H. M. Cottrell.

### Government Dairy Farm

The Federal department of agriculture has recently established at Denison, Texas, a dairy farm for the specific purpose of demonstrating what can be done in the country south of the Red river in the way of farm dairying. Professor C. O. Moser of the department of agriculture is in charge of the station. At the annual meeting two weeks ago of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, held at Amarillo, Texas, Professor Moser delivered an address on "What Dairying Would Do for the Panhandle." He referred



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NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO REEL.  
Just a little pin to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.  
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to the large white house and the big red barn as signs of farm dairying and general prosperity. He said the products of the Panhandle country were especially suitable for dairying. Comparing dairying in the Panhandle with the industry in other parts of the country, Professor Moser said: "It can best be illustrated by pointing out what it has done for the wornout farm districts of New England and other parts of the country. Dairy products of the United States in 1907 were of the value of \$6,000,000. What dairy farming has done for New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and other states it will do for the Panhandle of Texas. Dairying for the Panhandle means a better country, industrially, financially, educationally and socially."

### Dairy Notes

The Guernsey breed of dairy cattle is popular. The cows are gentle and are excellent milkers. A good Guernsey herd is expected to average at least 5,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. Some of the best milkers of the breed have produced from 12,000 to almost 15,000 pounds of milk in one year, and twenty or more are reported as having produced 10,000 pounds or more of milk each. The Guernsey cow holds the second largest record of butterfat recorded for one year. At the age of 9 years she produced 857.1 pounds of butterfat, estimated to equal 1,000 pounds of butter. This test was conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station. A number of seven-day records ranged from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds.

Tests and experiments recently made in the New York agricultural experiment station show that milk can be preserved and its palatability increased by means of carbonic acid. With this system milk can be put up under pressure in syphons, just as soda waters or other liquids containing gases in solution, are handled. Those who are favorably impressed with the method should remember that the system would be a violation of the United States pure food law, the food laws of most of the states and municipalities. Before it can be used these laws would have to be amended unless the product were labelled carbonated or treated milk.

### Dairy Wisdom

The Jersey Bulletin says every dairyman should know—

The cost of producing a gallon of milk.

The cost of producing a pound of butterfat.

The cost of feeding a cow one year.

The cost of labor in caring for one cow one year.

The number of pounds of milk each cow in the herd yields each year.

The number of dollars each cow's milk brings each year.

Which is the most profitable cow in the herd, and why.

Which is the poorest cow in the herd, and why.

How many boarders there are in the herd.

How much feed each cow will consume during the feeding period.

Which is the best and cheapest feed.

### MILLS GETS BOND

Throckmorton Youth Out on \$5,000 Bail

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, June 6.—Judge Carrigan of the district court has granted a writ of habeas corpus to Arthur Mills of Throckmorton and placed his bond at \$5,000. Mills and Hyner Patton were held without bail at the preliminary hearing at Graham Saturday, charged with having caused the death of the former's father, C. C. Mills, near Belknap, in Young county, several weeks ago.

## England Shipping Meats to U. S.

### Returns Our Own Product to Supply Demands

Associated Press dispatches from London Saturday tell of the re-shipment of 210,000 pounds of American meats from Europe back to America to meet the demand on account of the shortage of meat in America. The shipments are said to have been made from London, Glasgow and Liverpool and to have been shipped by fast steamer to New York.

Port Worth packers, however, deny that there is a shortage of meats in American centers. While there is a constant demand for American meats, and the export demand is at most times steady, there is nothing to lead to the belief that the alleged shortage of meats in America is, if it exists at all, more than a temporary condition.

Packing house products have all along found a prompt outlet into the channels of foreign trade, and the domestic trade has never shown the conditions that would naturally follow should the supply become seriously short.

### LODGES PLAN PICNIC

Two Amarillo Orders Will Celebrate the Fourth

AMARILLO, Texas, June 6.—Plans are making for big Fourth of July celebration and basket picnic for the local lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. The program for the day contemplates a parade in the morning from the lodge hall and later to the picnic grounds on the Amarillo creek.

### NEW LAND COMPANY

Blake & Finley Organize Firm at Lubbock

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 6.—The Panhandle Land Company is a new firm in Lubbock. This company is composed of Alvis Blake and H. E. Finley, and they propose to conduct a general land business. Mr. Blake is well known in Lubbock and Mr. Finley comes from Waco.

## An Unvarying Story

Our patrons tell an unvarying story of satisfaction regarding our banking accommodations, and this impels us to suggest that you also would be pleased with our service.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank  
Fort Worth, Tex.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE. "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.



# Weekly Texas Crop Report

**DALHART**—Weather has been clear and dry. There was a hot wind Sunday.

## Childress County

**CHILDRESS**—Corn, wheat and cotton are fair; oats good.

## Ellis County

**MORGAN MILL**—Condition of corn, medium; oats, good; cotton, small.

## Jones County

**HAWLEY**—Corn is backward, the good. Wheat and oats are good. Cotton is fairly good, but late.

## Mitchell County

**COLORADO**—Farms are in splendid condition and crops are growing fast. The range is also in excellent condition and cattle are fat. Cotton prospects are excellent.

## Hood County

**GRANBURY**—Condition of corn and oats, medium; wheat, poor and cotton very poor.

## Palo Pinto County

**STRAWN**—Weather is threatening. Corn, oats and cotton are good; wheat is bad. Cotton is late.

## Eastland County

**CISCO**—Cotton, corn, wheat and oats were never better. Prospects thus far are excellent.

## Taylor County

**ABILENE**—Weather the last week has been generally fair. One-half inch of rain fell. Corn is good; wheat is being harvested and the yield is above the average. Oats are being harvested and the yield is good. Cotton is excellent.

## Ward County

**BARSTOW**—Farming operations are still active around Barstow, several hundred acres of cotton being planted this week just east of town.

## Johnson County

**CLEBURNE**—No rain has fallen since last report. Corn is fair; wheat fairly good. Cotton is late, but looks fairly good.

## Dallam County

**TEXLINE**—Weather has been dry since last report. Wheat needs rain, and with moisture will yield 10 to 20 bushels. Oats also need rain.

## Palo Pinto County

**MINERAL WELLS**—There was a big rain Sunday night. Since then the weather has been fair and warm. Cotton is little improved since last report.

## Johnson County

**ALVARADO**—Weather has been showery. Corn and oats are damaged by moisture. Much cotton has been planted three times; much is still to be planted and wheat is very grassy. It looks worse than it has for several years.

## Denton County

**DENTON**—Bottom farmers, whose losses have been heavy by the overflow, will to a very large extent plant corn where their other crops were ruined and believe they will make as good crops as that planted earlier. Dee Price, who had a big lot of corn and cotton devastated by the flood on Elm, says he will begin planting corn just as soon as the ground gets dry enough to plow.

## Childress County

**Childress**—Corn and wheat are good; oats fair; cotton fine. A heavy rain fell June 1.

## Wheeler County

**Shamrock**—Weather the past week has been cloudy and rainy. Condition of corn 80 per cent; wheat 50, oats 50, cotton 60. Farm acreage this year is 30 per cent larger than last.

## Dallam County

**Dalhart**—There has been no rain the past week. All crops are in good condition.

## Clay County

**Henrietta**—Wheat is a good average crop on the uplands. On the lowlands it was overflowed. Oats are in the same condition as wheat. Cotton is bad on account of the rain. A large acreage had to be replanted.

## Wilbarger County

**Vernon**—Weather the past week has been rainy and windy. Corn is fair, but was somewhat damaged by wind, rain and hail. Wheat is half harvested. Fifty per cent of what remains was destroyed. The same applies to oats. Cotton is only fair. Fully one-half the acreage will have to be replanted.

## Hale County

**Hale Center**—Four inches of rain fell during the week ending May 29. Corn is good; wheat and oats fair; cotton bad. The general conditions are excellent.

**Plainview**—Rainfall for May was 5 inches. All crops are good except cot-

ton, which is fair. The weather is now fine.

## Johnson County

**Grandview**—Weather the past week has been clear. Corn is suffering from too much rain. Red rust is affecting the oats and there will not be more than one third crop. Cotton is very late and grassy. Some is being planted and some replanted, and none has been worked out. In the Auburn community a hail storm has cut down both cotton and corn.

## Parker County

**Whitt**—Weather the past week has been excessively wet. Corn is late, very weedy and looks bad. Wheat is good and is ripening. The same applies to oats. Cotton has been replanted two or three times and is a bad stand. The crop is in the poorest condition it has been for years.

## Potter County

**Amarillo**—Weather the past week has been fair. Corn is fair, wheat good. This section is expecting fine crops. The rain has been all that could be desired and there have been no floods.

## Hardeman County

**Chillicothe**—Weather has been warm and rainy. Corn is fair; wheat about the same as last year. Oats are good. There has been a little too much rain for the cotton and some are having to replant.

## Concho County

**EOLA**—Crops such as wheat, oats and cotton, good. There is no corn planted. No rain at this date, June 1.

## Wheeler County

**WHEELER**—Weather for past week has been fair with two or three large showers. Maximum temperature 84. All crop conditions reported good, with wheat, oats and corn said to be fine.

## Haskell County

**CARNEY**—On June 3 the general weather, especially for the past week, had been dry, no rain having fallen. Condition of corn, wheat and oats good, with cotton only fairly so.

## Runnells County

**MILES STATION**—The weather for the past week was fair and warm with trace of rain. Maximum temperature 85, minimum 60. Corn in fair condition, with wheat, oats and cotton very good.

## Hall County

**ESTELINE**—The condition of crops in this section is reported up to date to be about the same as heretofore reported, except in the case of cotton, which has been damaged some by hail, probably 50 per cent.

## Erath County

**LINGLEVILLE**—For the past week the weather was windy and fair with no rain. Condition of the corn crop was from good to very poor, it being irregular, drowned out in places. Oats good to medium; cotton late and small, but in fair condition.

## Wise County

**DECATUR**—The weather for past week has been good. Condition of corn crop fine, of wheat poor, of oats fine, and of cotton fair. The excessive rains have washed the uplands, but oats and corn look fine, only wheat having been set back by excessive rains.

## Johnson County

**ALVARADO**—Weather showery with rainfall about two inches; maximum temperature 75, minimum. Crop conditions are bad as to corn and oats, and very bad as to condition of cotton. Much cotton has been planted, three times, much still to be planted and what is up is very badly in the grass. Looks worse now beginning of June than ever seen at this time of the year.

## Montague County

**ILLINOIS BEND**—About four inches of rain to ten inches have fallen in this section of the county. Temperature cool and weather fine. Corn generally damaged one half, and in Red river valley all gone. The oat crop has been ruined by the rains and the condition of the cotton plant is not good, owing to same condition of weather. The acreage of crops is about one-quarter smaller than last year. The acreage in corn has increased, and cotton has decreased.

## Tarrant County

**Grapevine**—Corn is very spotted; some is extra good and some very poor. To take the crop all in all, it is a little better than last year aside from overflowed lands. These included, the crop is about the same. Wheat was poor to begin with and rain has almost destroyed what was left. Oats would have been good, but at least half the crop has been destroyed by rain. Cotton is in good condition except that it needs work badly. If the

rains hold up a week or ten days, so the farmers can clean out the cotton, it will be in good shape. The crops in Denton creek bottoms were entirely destroyed by the floods and nearly all the farms were badly washed. The loss from this source may be estimated at 105. Farmers report no sign of weevil. This time last year we had plenty of them.

## Eastland County

**GORMAN**—On June 1 the weather was reported for past week fair, with no rain. The corn crop was in very sorry condition. Wheat, very small amount planted, but that good. Oats, fair acreage, all late oats will be ruined by rust within five days if not harvested, as the last two days absolutely ruined them for feeding in sheaf. Cotton, later than ever known, there being no early cotton at all. The plant is in very good shape.

## Palo Pinto County

**PALO PINTO**—General weather for past week good, with quarter inch rainfall. Temperature, maximum 95, minimum 70. Upland corn good, but bottom and sandy land, poor, too much rain. Upland wheat good, but in bottom condition poor owing to rains. The same condition prevails relative to the oat crop. There is a poor stand of cotton and the crop is late. Pasture is fine. Farmers are behind with their work and much discouraged.

## Gray County

**PAMPAS**—Three and a quarter inches of rain has fallen during the week previous, the maximum temperature has been around 90 and the minimum down to 44 degrees. Corn is in fair condition, wheat the same, while oats are poor. No cotton is grown in this section.

## Briscoe County

**QUITAQUE**—The weather has been stormy lately with eleven inches of rain. This applies to conditions up to date. Crop conditions are mixed. Corn is very good, wheat bad, oats very good. The people in this section are having to plant their cotton over, owing to hail and heavy rains, which damaged cotton very much.

## Hale County

**PETERSBURG**—Weather has been very good with no rain during the last week. Maximum temperature 60, minimum 40 degrees. Crop conditions are on an average very good. The corn is good, wheat fine, oats fine and cotton very good.

## Hemphill County

**CANADIAN**—Weather has been generally very good and the condition of farming good. Corn is in good condition, wheat in fair shape, oats bad and cotton fair.

## San Saba County

**SAN SABA**—Crops are fine, especially corn where the frost did not kill it. The early variety is almost in full silk and tassel.

## Jack County

**JACKSBORO**—From all parts of Jack county reports show that wheat and oats are in fine condition. It is asserted that no damage was done by the recent rains and should it now clear up Jack county will have a very fine crop. This will be of great benefit by putting much money in circulation before the cotton crop gets to market.

## Young County

**GRAHAM**—Reports from Young county up to date state that crop prospects were never more favorable. Wheat and oats are now being harvested and are fine. Corn and cotton are looking good.

## Goliad County

**GOLIAD**—Reports from the Sarco Creek settlement, near this place, are to the effect that cotton picking will commence within the next ten days. This section has always been a month or more ahead of any other section in this county, and no doubt the report is true. Quite a big reduction in the amount of acres planted in the staple has been made this year over that of the past and our farmers expect to hold for a fair price.

**HASKELL**—General weather during last week good with sprinkle of rain. Condition of all crops good, which includes, corn, wheat, oats and cotton.

## Kox County

## Haskell County

**TRUSCOTT**—Weather all around good, with temperature of 80 maximum. Corn crop good, with wheat a close second and oats just as good as they are. Cotton is good, but hail did some damage on two farms.

## McCulloch County

**LOHN**—General weather conditions very good. Corn crop good, wheat moderately good, oats sorry and cotton poor. It has been two weeks dry now, but before that cotton was badly damaged by floods.

## Mason County

**MASON**—Crops fine, farmers jubilant. Most thru hoeing, waiting for

another rain. Last rain did some damage to crops, washing corn and cotton.

## Wilson County

**STOCKDALE**—Up to a week ago prospects for a bumper crop of cotton were promising. Notwithstanding the fact that cotton chopping is not yet over, the boll weevil has alarmingly put in its appearance in its early stages. If some means of checking the weevil are not applied they will almost totally destroy the crop. Other crops are in fine condition.

## Llano County

**LOYAL VALLEY**—Good weather. Corn and cotton as fine as could be wished for. One more good rain and corn and cane will be a success. Farmers are jubilant over prospects for good cotton crop. They need a gin at Loyal Valley, which is the center of a large cotton district. Who will build it?

## Hood County

**GRANBURY**—General weather to first of month clear and sunny with no rain. Maximum temperature, 80; minimum, 70. Condition of crops generally good. Corn good, wheat good and oats good. Cotton fair, but hard to get stand.

## Stephens County

**IVAN**—Weather conditions were very good for past week or two. Crop conditions are fine and corn, wheat and oats are good, while cotton is fair.

## Eastland County

**RANGER**—One inch of rain fell during the week ending June 4 and this in showers. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 70. Condition of corn 100 per cent; wheat, 70; oats, 100, and cotton 70.

## Callahan County

**DRESSY**—Weather for week preceding June 2 was fair, with some clouds. There was no rain. The crops are in good condition on an average; corn, wheat and oats being good and cotton fair.

**GLENCOVE**—Weather fine; plenty of rain, approximately three inches. Maximum temperature, 78. Corn is in good condition; wheat also is good and oats are not behind either of the others. Cotton is late and only moderate stands, with a great deal of replanting.

## Montague County

**NOCONA**—Weather rather damp; six inches rain having fallen up to June 2. Corn suffering some on account of rain; wheat fair; oats fair and too much rain for cotton. With dry weather things would improve.

## Hall County

**MEMPHIS**—Weather stormy with a little rain. Reports from farming districts bad. Corn poor; wheat practically none; condition of cotton very poor. Hail and rain almost ruined growing crops, but all farmers are replanting.

## Gray County

**McLEAN**—Weather cloudy from the 22d to 25th and clear since. Three and sixty hundredth inches of rain. Maximum temperature 89, minimum 48. Condition of the corn crop good but late. Cotton very backward and a poor stand.

## Lipscomb County

**HIGGINS**—For the week preceding the first of June two inches of rain fell. Crop of corn good, that of wheat fair and of oats the same. Very little cotton raised, condition not reported.

## Ochiltree County

**OCHILTREE**—The amount of rain that has fallen is a little short in the last week or two, being only two inches. Crop conditions are not good, corn being in very fair shape; wheat poor and oats no good. There is nothing doing in cotton as none is planted.

## Johnson County

**ALVARADO**—Reports from this section up to June 4 say no rain has fallen recently. Maximum temperature 94, minimum 75. Corn very sorry; oats sorry; cotton, some fields look fairly well, and some with very poor stands and badly in the grass.

## Montague County

**BOWIE**—Weather good; no rain. Corn crop in good condition. Cotton 50 per cent replanted and in bad shape.

## Wilbarger County

**VERNON**—From reports conditions are very bad owing to the great rains and winds. Exact amount of damage cannot be stated up to date.

## Donley County

**CLARENDON**—Weather rainy and hot. Plenty of rain. Corn is good, wheat also good, oats fair and cotton can be classed as the same in condition.

## Childress County

**CHILDRESS**—Two and a half inches of rain. Corn hailed out, wheat, oats and cotton also out of business thru hail.



Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

# The Red Triangle

By Arthur Morriss n. Copyright L. C. Page &amp; Co.

(Continued from last week.)

"Singular Tragedy.—An extraordinary occurrence is reported from Throckham, a small village within fifteen miles of London, involving a tragic fatality that has led to a charge of murder. On Thursday evening an old barn, for some time disused, was discovered to be on fire, and it was only by extraordinary exertions on the part of the villagers that the fire was extinguished. Upon an examination of the place yesterday morning the body of Mr. Victor Peytral, a gentleman who had lived in the neighborhood for some time, and who had been missing since shortly before the discovery of the fire, was found in the ruins. The body was burnt almost beyond recognition, but not so much as to conceal the fact that the unfortunate gentleman had not perished in the fire, but had been the victim of foul play. The throat was very deeply cut, and there can be no doubt that the murderer must have fired the barn with the object of destroying all traces of the crime. The police have arrested Mr. Perry Bowmore, a frequent visitor at the house of the deceased."

"My telegram," said Hewitt, "is plainly from a relative of this Mr. Peytral who is dead—perhaps a daughter, since she speaks of being unable to leave her mother. In that case, probably an only child, since there is no other to leave."

"Unless the others are too young," I suggested.

"Just so," Hewitt replied. "Well, Brett," he added, "today is Saturday."

Saturday was, of course, my "off" day, and I understood Hewitt to hint that if I pleased I might accompany him to Throckham. "Saturday it is," I said, "and I have no engagements. Would you care for me to come?"

guess very little of the case as yet.

"As you please, of course. I can naturally, beyond what I have read in the paper; but the subtle sense of my experience tells me that there is all the chance of an interesting case in this. That's your temptation. As for myself, I don't mind admitting that—especially in these country cases, where the resources of civilization are not always close at hand—I'm never loth to have a friend with me who isn't too proud to be made use of. That's my temptation!"

No persuasion was needed, and in due time we set out together.

## Chapter XII

### THE CASE OF THE BURNT BARN (CONTINUED).

It is my experience that places are to be found within twenty miles of London far more rural, for sleeper, far less influenced by the great city that lies so near, than places thrice and four times as far away. They are just too far out to be disturbed by suburban traffic, and too near to feel the influence of the great railway lines. These main lines go by, carrying their goods and their passengers to places far beyond, and it is only by awkward little branch lines, with slow and rare trains, that any part of this mid-lying belt is reached, and even then it is odds but that one must drive a good way to his destination.

Throckham was just such a place as I speak of, and that was the reason why we had such ample time to catch the first of the half-dozen leisurely trains by which one might reach the neighborhood during the day. The station was Redfield, and Throckham was three miles beyond it.

At Redfield a coachman with a dog-cart awaited Hewitt—only one gentleman having been expected, as the man explained, in offering to give either of us the reins. But Hewitt wished to talk to the coachman, and I willingly took the back seat, understanding very well that my friend would get better to work if he first had as many of the facts as possible from a calm informant before discussing them with the dead man's relations, probably confused and distracted with their natural emotions.

The coachman was a civil and intelligent fellow, and he gave Hewitt all he knew of the case with perfect clearness, as I could very well hear.

"It isn't much I can tell you, sir," he said, "beyond what I expect you know. I suppose you didn't know Mr. Peytral, my master, that's dead?"

"No. But he was a foreigner, I suppose—French, from the name."

"Well, no, sir," the coachman replied, thoughtfully; "not French exactly, I think, tho sometimes he talked French to the mistress. They came

from somewhere in the West Indies, I believe, and there's a trifle of—well, of dark blood in 'em, sir, I should think; tho, of course, it ain't for me to say."

"Yes—there are many such families in the French West Indies. Did you ever hear of Alexandre Dumas?"

"No, sir, can't say I did."

"Well, he was a very great Frenchman indeed, but he had as much 'dark blood' as your master had—probably more; and it came from the West Indies, too. But go on."

"Mr. Peytral, you must understand, sir, has lived here a year or two—I've only been with him nine months. He talked English always—as good as you or me; and he was always called Mr. Peytral—not Monsieur, or Signor, or any o' them foreign titles. I think he was naturalized. Mrs. Peytral, she's an invalid, I'm told. She never comes out of her bedroom 'cept on an invalid couch, which is carried. Miss Claire, she's the daughter, and the only one, and she was hoping you'd ha' been down last night, sir, by the last train. She's in an awful state, as you may expect, sir."

"Naturally, to lose her father in such a terrible way."

"Yes, sir, but it's wuss than that even, for her. You see, this Mr. Bowmore, that they've took up, he's been sort of keepin' company with Miss Claire for some time, an' there's no doubt she was very fond of him. That makes it pretty bad for her, takin' it both ways, you see."

"Of course—terrible. But tell me how the thing happened, and why they took this Mr. Bowmore."

"Well, sir, it ain't exactly for me to say, and, of course, I don't know the rights of it, bein' only a servant, but they say there was a sudden quarrel last night between Mr. Peytral and Mr. Bowmore. I think myself that Mr. Peytral was getting a bit excitable lately, whatever it was. On Thursday night, just after dinner, he went strolling off in the dusk alone, and presently Mr. Bowmore—he came down in the afternoon—went strolling off after him. It seems they went down toward the Penn's Meadow barn, Mr. Peytral first, and Mr. Bowmore catching up from behind. A man saw them—a gamekeeper. He was lyin' quiet in a little wood just the other side of Penn's Meadow, an' they didn't see him as they came along together. They were quarreling, it seems, tho Grant—that's the gamekeeper—couldn't hear exactly what about; but he heard Mr. Peytral tell Mr. Bowmore to go away."

He preferred to be alone and he'd 'had enough' of Mr. Bowmore, from what Grant could make out. 'Get out o' my sight, sir, I tell you!' the old gentleman said at last, stamping his foot, and shaking his fist in the young gentleman's face. And then Bowmore turned and walked away."

"One moment," Hewitt interposed. "You are telling me what Grant saw and heard. How did it come to your knowledge?"

"Told me hisself, sir—told me every word yesterday. Told me twice, in fact. First thing in the morning when they found the body, and then again after he'd been to Redfield and had it took down by the police. It was because of that they arrested Mr. Bowmore, of course."

"Just so. And is this gamekeeper Grant in the same employ as yourself?"

"Oh, no, sir! Mr. Peytral's is only just an acre or two of garden and a paddock. Grant's master is Colonel White, up at the Hall."

"Very good. You were saying that Mr. Peytral told Mr. Bowmore to get out of his sight, and that Mr. Bowmore walked away. What then?"

"Well, Grant saw Mr. Bowmore walk away, but it was only a feint—a dodge, you see, sir. He walked away to the corner of the little wood where Grant was, and then he took a turn into the wood and began following Mr. Peytral up, watching him from among the trees. Came close by where Grant was sitting, following up Mr. Peytral and watching him; and so Grant lost sight of 'em."

"Did Grant say what he was doing in the wood?"

"He said he'd found marks of rabbit-snare there, and he was watching to see if anybody came to set any more."

"Yes—quite an ordinary part of his duty, of course. What next?"

"Well, Grant didn't see any more. He waited a bit, and then moved off to another part of the wood, and he didn't notice anything else particular

till the barn was on fire. It was dark, then, of course."

"Yes—you must tell me about the fire. Who discovered it?"

"Oh, a man going home along the lane. He ran and called some people, and they fetched the fire engine from the village and pumped out of the horse pond just close by. It was pretty much of a wreck by the time they got the fire out, but it wasn't all gone, as you might have expected. You see, it had been out of use for some time, sir, and there was mostly nothing but old broken ploughs and lumber there; and what's more, there was a deal of rain early in the week, as you may remember, sir, so the thatch was pretty sodden, being out o' repair and all—and so was the timber, for the matter o' that, for there's no telling when it was last painted. So the fire didn't go quite so fierce as it might, you see; else I should expect it had been all over before they got to work on it."

"Not at all a likely sort of place to catch fire, it would seem, either," Hewitt commented. "Old ploughs and such lumber are not very combustible."

"Quite so, sir; that's what makes 'em think it so odd, I suppose. But there was a bundle or two of old peastraw there, shied in last summer, they say, being over bundles from the last load, and there left."

"And when was Mr. Bowmore seen next?"

"He came strolling back, sir, and told the young lady he'd left her father outside, or something of that sort, I think; said nothing of the quarrel, I believe. But he said the barn was on fire—which he must have known pretty early, sir, for 'tis a mile from the house off that way;" and the coachman pointed with his whip.

"Nothing was suspected of the murder, it seems, till yesterday morning?"

"No, sir. Miss Claire got frightful worried when her father didn't come home, as you would expect, and specially at him not coming home all night. But when the fire was quite put out, o' course the people went away home to bed, and it wasn't till the morning that anybody went in to turn the place over. Then they found the body."

"Badly burnt, I believe?"

"Horrid burn, sir. If it wasn't for Mr. Peytral's being missing, I doubt if they'd have known it was him at all. It took a doctor's examination to see clear that the throat had been cut."

"But cut it had been, and deep, so the doctor said. And now the body's gone over to Redfield mortuary."

Hewitt asked a few questions more, and got equally direct answers, except where the coachman had to confess ignorance. But presently we were at the house to which Hewitt had been summoned.

It was a pleasant house enough, standing alone, apart from the village, a little way back from a loop of road that skirted a patch of open green. As we came in at the front gate, I caught an instant's glimpse of a pale face at an upper window, and before we could reach the drawing room door Miss Claire Peytral had met us.

She was a young lady of singular beauty, which the plain signs of violent grief and anxiety very little obscured. Her complexion, of a very delicate ivory tinge, was scarcely marred by the traces of sleeplessness and tears that were nevertheless clear to see. Her eyes were large and black, and her jetty hair had a slight waviness; that was the only distinct sign about her of the remote blend of blood from an inferior race.

"Oh, Mr. Hewitt," she cried, "I am so glad you have come at last! I have been waiting—waiting so long! And my poor mother is beginning to suspect!"

"You have not told her, then?"

"No, it will kill her when she knows. I'm sure—kill her on the spot. I have only said that father is ill at—at Redfield. Oh, what shall I do!"

The poor girl seemed on the point of breakdown, and Hewitt spoke sharply and distinctly.

"What you must do is this," he said. "You must attend to me, and tell me all I want to know as accurately and as tersely as you can. In that case I will do whatever I can, but if you give way you will cripple me. It all depends on you, remember. This is my intimate friend, Mr. Brett, who is good enough to offer to help us. Now, first, I think I know the heads of the case, from the newspapers, and, more especially, from your coachman. But when you sent for me, no doubt you had some definite idea or intention in your mind. What was it?"

"Oh, he is innocent, Mr. Hewitt—he is, really! The only friend I have in the world—the only friend we all have!"

"Steady—steady," Hewitt said, pressing her kindly and firmly into a seat. "You must keep steady, you know, if I am to do anything. I expected that would be your belief. Now tell me why you are so sure."

"Mr. Hewitt, if you knew him you wouldn't ask. He would never injure my poor father—he went out after him purely out of kindness, because I was uneasy. He would never hurt him, Mr. Hewitt, never, never! I can't say it strongly enough—he never would! Oh! my poor father and now—"

"Steady again!" cried Hewitt, more sharply still. I could see that he feared the hysterical breakdown that might come at any moment after the lengthened suspense Miss Peytral had suffered. "Listen, now—you musn't frighten yourself too much. If Mr. Bowmore is innocent—and you say you are so certain of it—then I've no doubt of finding a way to prove it if only you'll make your best effort to help me, and keep your wits about you. As far as I can see at present there's nothing against him that we need be afraid of if we tackle it properly, and, of course, the police make arrests of this sort by way of precaution in a case like this, on the merest hint. Come now, you say you were uneasy when your father went out after dinner on Thursday night. Why?"

"I don't know quite, Mr. Hewitt. It was my mother that was uneasy, really, about something she never explained to me. My father had taken to going out in the evening after dinner, just in the way he did on Thursday night. I don't know why, but I think it had something to do with my mother's anxiety."

"Did he dress for dinner?"

"No, not lately. He used to dress always, but he has dropped it of late."

Hewitt paused for a moment, thoughtfully. Then he said, "Mrs. Peytral is an invalid, I know, and no doubt none the better for her anxiety. But if it could be managed I should like to ask her a few questions. What do you think?"

But this Miss Peytral was altogether against. Her mother was suffering from spinal complaint, it appeared, with very serious nervous complications, and there was no answering for the result of the smallest excitement. She never saw strangers, and, if it could possibly be avoided, it must be avoided now.

"Very well, Miss Peytral, I will first go and look at some things I must see, and I will do without your mother's help as long as I possibly can. But now you must answer a few more questions yourself, please."

Hewitt's questions produced little more substantial information, it seemed to me, than he had already received. Mr. Peytral had taken the house in which we were sitting—it was called "The Lodge" simply—two years ago. Before that the family had lived in Surrey, but they had not moved direct from there; there was a journey to America between, on some business of Mr. Peytral's, and it was on the return voyage that they had met Mr. Percy Bowmore. Mr. Bowmore had no friends nearer than Canada, and he was reading for the bar—in a very desultory way, as I gathered. Miss Peytral's childhood had been passed in the West Indies, at the town of San Domingo, in fact, where her father had been a merchant. Her mother had been a helpless invalid ever since Miss Peytral could remember. As to the engagement with Bowmore, it would seem to have had the full approval of both parents all along. But a rather curious change had come over her father, she thought, a few months ago. What it was that had caused it she could not say, but he grew nervous and moody, often absentminded, and sometimes even short-tempered and snappish, a thing she had never known before. Also he read the daily papers with much care and eagerness. It was plain that Miss Peytral had no idea of any cause which might have led to a quarrel between Bowmore and her father, and Hewitt's most cunning questions failed to elicit the smallest suggestion of reason for such an occurrence.

Ten days or so ago, Mr. Peytral had returned from a short walk after dinner, very much agitated; and from that day he had made a practice of going out immediately after dinner every evening regularly, walking off across the paddock, and so away in the direction of Penn's Meadow. The first visit of Percy Bowmore after this practice had begun was on Thursday, but the presence of the visitor made no difference, as Miss Peytral had expected it would. Her father rose abruptly after dinner and went off as before; and this time Mrs. Peytral, who had been brought down to dinner, displayed a singular uneasiness about him.

She had experienced the same feeling, curiously enough, on other occasions, Miss Peytral remarked, when her husband had been unwell or in difficulties, even at some considerable distance. This time the feeling was so strong that she begged Bowmore to hurry after Mr. Peytral and accompany him in his walk. This the young man had done; but he returned

(Continued on Page Ten)



## The Texas Stockman - Journal

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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' Association 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.

### THE MAIL ORDER ARGUMENT

FOR variety's sake it is interesting occasionally to note the sort of argument the mail order houses put up when confronted by their critics. Here, for instance, is a sample from the Breeders' Gazette, a paper which carries considerable mail order advertising because it circulates among the rural classes. The Gazette says:

"The farmer has to pay toll to the middleman on marketing his products, and if he can escape such toll in buying his supplies he will do it. The farmer can be trusted to know on which side his bread is buttered and can be relied on to resent such unfair attacks as are now being made all over the country on mail order lumber dealers and other general merchandise houses which sell direct to the consumer. The mail order houses have thrived on the confidence of the people, and by reason of the fact that they give more for a dollar than the retailer is able to do."

Let's see about it. The farmer has to pay toll to the middleman in marketing his products. Who pays the farmer for his products? Is any mail order house accepting wheat, corn, butter, eggs or garden truck in exchange for its goods?

Supposing the middleman were eliminated and the farmer sold direct to the consumer in the small town, getting cash for his products which cash he could send to the mail order house for his goods. Wouldn't his own market for goods be reduced as a result of the absence of middlemen and their clerks who consume a great deal of the products he raises?

A town cannot exist without retail stores, no more than a farming community can reach a high degree of prosperity without a convenient town near by to provide a market.

The middleman bugaboo as an argument is out of date.

But the Chicago defender of the mail order houses is correct when it says, "The mail order houses have thrived on the confidence of the people." Most assuredly they have. The old-fashioned confidence games described in the comic weeklies were never to be compared with that gigantic confidence establishment known as the modern mail order house.

It is natural for the mail order house to picture itself as the friend of the farmer; as natural as it is for the poli-

cian seeking an opportunity for graft to picture himself as a friend of the plain people.

Not all the mail order houses are dishonest, but some of them are, just as there are dishonest retail dealers and honest ones. But the purchaser from the retailer sees what he is getting when he buys, while the mail order customer aims at a gaudily colored catalogue and shoots cold cash into the dark.

The farmer, and not only the farmer, but the resident of the small town knows which side of his bread is buttered when he keeps his money in Texas, helps build up home industry, and leaves outsiders seeking to profit by his credulity, hunt for easier game in districts where people do not read newspapers.

### OUR STATE UNIVERSITY

**G**RATIFYING figures showing the growth of the Texas State University are furnished by the registrar, who has compiled a list of students and graduates since the institution was established in 1885. In that year there were 209 students and 21 graduates. Twenty years afterward the number of students had reached 1,486 and the graduate list rose to 160.

But in the three years since that time the university has been growing faster than for any ten years since it was established. This year the total number of students is 2,462, while the graduate list will be over 200.

The figures for twenty-three years show that there has been a steady growth each season since the university started. Sometimes the number of graduates has decreased, as for instance in 1905 when there were only 160 against 208 in 1903, but the number of students given diplomas is not the surest guide to an educational institution's strength.

The quality of work done at the university has improved with its growth until now a degree from it is worth much more than that of many older state universities, and ranks up among the best to be had in the United States.

Texas people ought to keep better informed about their own state university and in the selection of an educational institution for their sons and daughters, should examine carefully what may be had at home before submitting to the glittering attractions of foreign institutions. The Texas university may not have a catalogue lithographed in three colors, but it provides a thoro course, and its graduates are competent to go anywhere.

### NOT ALL FOR MONEY

**N**OT EVERYBODY is worshipping the golden calf these days, despite all we hear about the mad race for wealth and the elevation of money above ideals.

Claud Monet, a French painter, destroyed \$100,000 worth of paintings the other day because he is getting old and did not wish to leave them to posterity as representative works. He thought they weren't up to standard. His case recalls that of Degas, another French painter, once rich, who became poor buying back pictures he had sold and destroying them for the same reason Monet gave.

Dr. Albert Jahnsen of Berlin, one of the world's famous eye and ear surgeons, refused wealthy patients in Chicago, where he is visiting, only to restore hearing without charge to two tenement waifs one day last week.

Prior to him Dr. Lorenz of Vienna had visited America and performed a large number of operations without

charge.

There are plenty of men in the world today, not as famous as the four examples cited, who are not working for money instead of for an ideal.

There are men in Fort Worth who are working to accomplish something they think worth while, regardless of the monetary remuneration they may get for it. They are known principally for the hobbies they may have. Perhaps the hobbies may not appear useful, but the present generation cannot judge.

It is worth while getting acquainted with such people. They have a disinterested point of view and people so blessed are worth knowing anywhere. Even people who do not admire impressionistic paintings will respect Monet just as physicians who scorned a Missouri doctor's system of "bloodless surgery" sat open-mouthed before Lorenz, who uses no knife.

A man who does something he believes it part of the game he is playing and because he loves the game greater than the reward, makes a fine citizen of the world whether he lives in France, Germany or America. And the tribe is growing all the time.

### FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE

**T**HE NATIONAL Anti-Tuberculosis League has just adjourned a convention at St. Louis, in which the following declarations about consumption were made as truths to be accepted by the public: Tuberculosis is contagious; it is communicable; it is preventable; it is curable.

The league also passed resolutions urging prohibition of consumptive teachers in public schools; to make all consumptives carry cans in which to expectorate instead of using a handkerchief; to require railroads to run separate coaches for consumptives; and to start a national war on the disease.

The league is doing good work, but with such drastic efforts as announced purposes it promises to be somewhat handicapped. For instance, whether tuberculosis is communicable is no longer a matter of doubt, but its contagion is not so certain. Not every physician will subscribe to what the league boldly asserts as a truth.

Possibly it is also preventable and curable; at least it has been prevented in some instances and apparently cured in others, but whether these instances are sufficient to furnish a rule has hardly yet been determined.

Aside from stating as truths propositions which will be challenged, the league runs its principal risk of failure in its proposed stringent rules for persons with tubercular affection.

The separate coach law may sound easy of application, but is the average American willing to submit to a physical examination every time he buys a railroad ticket before he knows whether he will have to ride in the tubercular coach or not? Furthermore, what is going to be a standard test for the disease, since even in the average small town it is usually difficult to find two doctors agreeing on one diagnosis?

Perhaps the league will be able to induce restrictive measures against paupers, tramps and criminals, but it will have much difficulty enforcing any in respect to free citizens. The league will go farther and do more if it devotes for several years yet all its efforts toward education of the public mind about tuberculosis and its dangers, and leaves restrictive measures, apt to rouse hostility from the start, to the future.

Silent men never have occasion to eat their words.

### TRIBUTE TO THE HOG

A. H. Kidd pays the following tribute to the hog in the Beatrice (Neb.) Express:

"Take off your hat to his Lordship, the Hog. There is none more worthy our obeisance than he. Tho' of lowly origin, he is the King of the mighty West. Tho' by the inexorable decree of fate he is doomed to a life of confinement and self-denial, yet he gives up his life that his captors may wax fat and inherit the earth. Such an example of self-sacrifice for the public good is rarely to be found. Sprung from a race that was despised and reviled by all men, yet by his innate worth and his philanthropic deeds, he has made for himself an honored place among the benefactors of the human race. He enters the homes of the rich and the poor with the same lordly demeanor, fully confident that his presence is welcome, and his absence greatly deplored.

"Men of all nations struggle with each other for the privilege of making him their business partner, and the man with whom he enters into a business alliance is envied by his neighbors while he yearly adds to the size of his bank account, and gathereth in the surrounding farm lands. He is the greatest 'mortgage lifter' and the unsurpassed happiness producer.

"Give him but a comfortable place in which to sleep, a shady pasture in which to roam, a frugal meal of maize and slop, a bubbling spring to quench his thirst and a kind word and gentle treatment, and he becomes at once your ablest assistant in the days of prosperity and your truest friend in the time of adversity. Kings have been crowned, have strutted their brief time upon the stage, have died, been buried and forgot; but His Lordship, the Hog, reigns on forever. Each year he extends the boundaries of his dominion, and strengthens the fealty of his subjects. Cotton may be king of the South; rice may be queen of the land of the alligator and the moccasin snake; the gentle cow may reign o'er the rolling acres of the dreary East; the horse may lord it over the land where the blue-grass grows and the moonshiner hides; wheat may be king of the land where the blizzards blow and the torrents fall; but the king of the broad and sweeping West, and the land of sunshine and happiness, of fair women and brave men, of prosperity, is his Lordship, the Hog. Take off your hat to the King. Long live the King."

### GOOD ROADS

The split-log drag is the salvation of graded roads. Less work will be required otherwise if the drag is used as it should be. Lots of work is thrown away on the public roads which could be road producing.—Greenville Banner.

\* \* \*

Every town that is anything at all of a live proposition is on the alert to extend its territory of trade. Good roads are a factor in this work, a truth that can not be overlooked if results are to be secured.—Terrell Transcript.

\* \* \*

By dragging the road between Van Alstyne and Cannon farmers living ten miles east of here, who do their trading at Whitewright could, and would come here. The road the other side of Cannon is being dragged regularly, and is in fine condition.—Van Alstyne Leader.

What you get out of the world depends upon what you put in.



## A Bit of Verse

### WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT IT

When you come to think about it—on  
this old terrestrial ball,  
Rimmed with roses in the springtime,  
heaped with fruitage in the fall;  
Tho we all were born a growlin'—tho  
we're axle deep in doubt,  
There is really very little for the world  
to growl about.

When you come to think about it—did  
your growlin' ever pay?  
Did it ever bend a rainbow—chase a  
thunder cloud away?  
Don't it deafen all the angels when they  
try to sing an' shout?  
Don't they know that there's but little  
in the world to growl about?

When you come to think about it—but  
the best way's not to think!  
There's a spring there, by the wayside—  
stop ye travelers, an' drink!  
There's a green tree in the desert,  
'neath a firmament o' blue,  
An' a hive that's dripping honey for the  
famished lips of you!

—Frank L. Stanton.

"When the doctor told her she was  
dying it must have been an awful shock  
to her."

"Oh, terrible. She had just bought a  
\$50 bonnet, and, of course, she knew  
she couldn't wear that with—a halo."—  
Philadelphia Press.

\* \* \*

He (anxiously)—I understand your  
father speaks very highly of me?

She—Yes, but he don't mean a word  
of it.

He—Are you sure of that?  
She—Certainly; he does it just to tor-  
ment mother.—Chicago News.

\* \* \*

"My husband is always complaining  
about being henpecked," she said, a lit-  
tle sadly.

"Well," the gallant man replied, "you  
never heard of a henpecked man whose  
wife was either old or homely, did  
you?" Somehow she always thought  
better of him after that.—Chicago Rec-  
ord-Herald.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Peck—Henry, do you see any-  
thing in the paper about Elinker run-  
ning over his mother-in-law?

Mr. Peck—Not yet; I haven't come to  
the sporting news.—Puck.

\* \* \*

"What's this?" inquired Mr. Young-  
hub, as he picked up a colander.

"It's an openwork saucepan," explain-  
ed Mrs. Younghub, with superior wis-  
dom.

"It must be the latest thing."—Wash-  
ington Herald.

\* \* \*

Knicker—How many battleships are  
needed?

Bocker—A Mayflower and a Sylph of  
the Dreadnaught type.—New York Sun.

\* \* \*

"I suppose I really ought to wear  
glasses. My eyesight is very poor."

"Your earhearing is all right, tho,  
isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

\* \* \*

When you yell "rat" some women do  
not know whether to grab their petti-  
coats or clutch at their hair.—Florida  
Times-Union.

\* \* \*

"Are your streets lighted with elec-  
tricity?"

"Yes. Since the town voted dry, we  
have no use for lamp posts."—St. Louis  
Post-Dispatch.

## The Weekly Short Story

Wilkins gazed at the photograph and sighed. For the hundredth time he had failed. Ever since he had come to Beaton he had sought Frances Kelton's love, and while it was not difficult to see that Miss Kelton returned his interest, he had been 18 months in his new home and no ring adorned the proper finger on Miss Kelton's dainty hand.

More than once he had been tempted to assassinate her small brother, who was largely responsible for the condition of affairs, but he was held back from his murderous intention by the realization that the fault, in part, lay with his own bashful nature.

Even as a boy Willie Wilkins had been noted for his shyness. It was he who at the school exercises always forgot his recitation in an excess of embarrassment and fled weeping from the platform. Now that he had exchanged the Willie for more dignified William he was still the same bashful person that he had been as a boy.

This very evening he had been on the point of a declaration of his love and had slipped clumsily to his knees before her when a smothered giggle had warned him of the presence in the room of Bobby Kelton, and by the time that tormenting youth had been ejected, Wilkins had lost his courage and his opportunity.

Wilkins turned into bed with the firm determination that he would know his fate on the morrow, but again his bed room confidence vanished when he approached the house.

Bobby, sitting on the piazza, saw him coming and slipped discreetly away, but Frances welcomed him with a smile and led the way to the parlor. There was much to like about Wilkins and she felt only pity for his affliction.

For an hour they chatted disconnectedly on general topics and then, summoning to his aid all his fortitude, William edged closer to Frances' chair.

"There was something I started to say last night," he began, "something that I wanted to say when we were interrupted."

"Yes," said Frances, encouragingly. "There was something that you were"

"What was it you wished to say, Wil-  
"Something that I have been trying to tell you for some time," he went on, "something that perhaps you may have guessed, tho of course, well—I—you know."

The perspiration stood out in beads upon his forehead and as he wiped his brow Wilkins stared desperately about him. Frances was regarding him with encouraging attention, but her very interest seemed to drive his

courage from him.

"I was going to say," he began, "when we were interrupted, that I—er—that is to say—"

"What is it?" demanded Frances, going to say when Bobby interrupted. "I am?"

"I—I can't remember just what it was. It was something—but—but—"

Before he could think of an excuse Bobby furnished a diversion by rolling out from behind the window curtains.

"I knew it," he shrieked, in an ecstasy of glee. "I bet Tim Downing that he'd fluke. I've won his top and his glass alley and eight fish hooks."

Frances pounced upon the boy before he could make good his escape, and while Wilkins regarded him malevolently she shook the youngster until his teeth rattled.

"I'm not doin' nothin'," when the grip on his collar was released. "I just come in to see the fun. I ain't spoiling nothing for Mr. Wilkins hasn't the spunk to say anything."

"I don't know what to do with him," said Frances, dolefully. "Father has whipped him repeatedly and we have even tried locking him in his room."

"I suppose it's just boyishness," said Wilkins, trying not to show his chagrin. "I suppose it would be as well to let him go and say nothing about it."

"Aw, let me stay," pleaded Bobby to his sister. "I like to hear him talk. It won't help none to put me out. He won't propose. He's scared to."

Something in the boy's tones stung. Mrs. Kelton had spoiled her youngest to her lenient training and Bobby had acquired a sharpness and freedom of speech that were more than occasionally the cause of embarrassment to his sister.

Never before had he been so frank in his speech, but it had its effect on Wilkins.

"I am afraid that you are going to lose those fish hooks and other things," said Wilkins, with quiet dignity, "for I am going to propose, and since it seems impossible to dispense with your presence you may be witness to the fact, Miss Kelton—Frances—you must know that I love you. Will you honor me by becoming my wife?"

"I guess," he said to his brother-in-law-to-be, "that we can get along without your further attendance. Will you go by yourself or will you be assisted?"

Silently and wonderingly Bobby stole from the room, all unconscious that he had worked a great revolution in Wilkins' make-up, and that he had exorcised his bashfulness.

In the parlor the two people neither knew nor cared.

## Man the Grumbler *By Beatrice Fairfax*

For years we women have been obliged to listen to the wails and complaints of men in regard to obstructing their view at the theater.

At one time women wore their hats in theaters, and then the men had some excuse.

Now they grumble about the style of hairdressing, and say that a woman might just as well wear a hat as cover her head with a mass of puffs, curls, etc.

But not one word do they utter about their own habit of going out at every intermission between acts, and we women suffer just as much from that as the men do from our hairdress.

There is no reason in the world why the men should not be able to sit just as patiently thru the play as the women do.

Men are not so much abused as they would like to make out that they are.

The average woman patiently puts up with the smell of an abominable cigar, and every woman hates the smell of tobacco unless it be of the very best quality.

Men will jabber their heads off about a woman's use of perfume, but is a strong perfume a whit worse than a rank cigar?

The man behind you almost knocks your head off as he pushes past, and the man in the same row knocks your

hat out of your hand, steps on your toes and makes himself generally objectionable.

I wonder how it would be if the women subjected the men to any special form of inconvenience.

Of one thing I am quite sure, and that is that it would not be tolerated for a minute.

Also man makes endless fun of woman's clothes, and can't stand the slightest ridicule of his own.

I know a man who grumbles if his wife buys a new hat. He can stand her buying other things, but a new hat seems to set him crazy. He looks on it as the acme of extravagance. And yet he belongs to several clubs, keeps a string of polo ponies and spends quite freely when and how he pleases.

The trouble with men is that they want all the privileges. They are lovely to woman as long as she is content to take gratefully just what they are willing to give. Once she gets beyond that they begin to criticize.

In the game of life men and women must practice tolerance if they would live happily together. Man is quite welcome to his privileges, but in common fairness he must allow woman to have hers also.

A man with a beard three days old looks as if he had a flaxseed poultice on his face.



1582

GIRLS AND CHILD'S YOKE NIGHT GOWN.

Paris Pattern No. 1582

All Seams Allowed.

Nainsook, jaconet, Persian lawn or batiste are excellent materials for this garment. The body portion is gathered to the yoke at the front and back. This yoke is made of all-over tucking and insertions of narrow lace, or of the material. The full-length sleeves are gathered and caught into narrow wrist bands of the material, finished with the edging, and the pattern is in five sizes—2 to 12 years. For a child of 6 years the night gown requires 4 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide; as illustrated, 3/4 yard of fancy tucking 18 inches wide for front yokes and 1 1/2 yards of edging to trim.



2376

Girls' Dress with Guimpe

Paris Pattern No. 2376. All seams allowed.

Green-and-white plaid cotton voile has been used for this simple tho dainty little frock. The full waist portion is gathered into the shaped yoke-band, which is pointed in the front and square at the back; the belt being made in a similar manner. Both the yoke, belt and also the Mikado sleeve-bands are bound with a narrow strip of plain green voile. The short, gathered skirt is attached to the waist, the joining being hidden by the belt. The guimpe, which is made with high or low neck, according to taste, is of sheer white batiste, the collar and arm-bands being trimmed with embroidery ribbon-run beading. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress, as in front view, requires 3 3/4 yards of plaid material 36 inches wide; 3 yards of velvet ribbon to trim; the guimpe needs 3 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide; 5/8 yard of beading, 1 1/4 yard of ribbon and 3/4 yard of edging.

For 10-cents any pattern on this page will be mailed to your address. Address Fashion Department Stockman-Journal.



# THE RED TRIANGLE

(Continued from Page Seven)

alone after a while, saying simply that he had lost sight of Mr. Peytral, whom he had supposed might have come home by some other way; and mentioning also that he had been told that Penn's Meadow barn was on fire.

When it grew late, and Mr. Peytral failed to return, Bowmore went out again and made inquiry in all directions. It grew necessary to concoct a story to appease Mrs. Peytral, who had been taken back to her bedroom.

Brown spent the whole night in fruitless search and inquiry, and then, with the morning, came the terrible news of the discovery in the burnt barn; and late in the afternoon Bowmore was arrested.

The poor girl had a great struggle to restrain her feelings during the conversation, and, at its close, Hewitt had to use all his tact to keep her going. Physical exhaustion, as well as mental trouble, were against her, and stimulus was needed. So Hewitt said, "Now you must try your best, and if you will keep up as well as you have done a little longer, perhaps I may have good news for you soon. I must go at once and examine things. First, I should like to have brought to me every single pair of boots or shoes belonging to your father. Send them, and then go and look after your mother. Remember, you are helping all the time."

## Chapter XIII.

### THE CASE OF THE BURNT BARN (CONTINUED)

Hewitt examined the boots and shoes with great rapidity, but with a singularly quick eye for peculiarities.

"He liked a light shoe," he said, "and he preferred to wear shoes rather than boots. There are few boots, and those not much worn, although he was living in the country. Trod square on the right foot, inward on the left, and wore the left heel more than the right. It's plain he hated nails, for these are all hand-sewn, with scarcely as much as a peg visible in the lot; and they are all laced, boots and shoes alike. Come, this is the best-worn pair; it is also a pair of the same sort the maid tells me he must have been wearing, since they are missing; low shoes, laced; we'll take them with us."

We left the house and sought our friend the coachman. He pointed out quite clearly the path by which his master had gone on his last walk; showed us the gate, still fastened, over which he had climbed to gain the adjoining meadow, and put us in the way of finding the small wood and the barn.

Both within and without the gate there was a small patch bare of grass, worn by feet; and here Martin Hewitt picked up his trail at once.

"The ground has hardened since Thursday night," he said; "and so much the better—it keeps the marks for us. Do you see what is here?"

There were footmarks, certainly, but so beaten and confused that I could make nothing of them. Hewitt's practiced eye, however, read them as I might have read a rather illegibly written letter.

"Here is the right foot, plain enough," he said, carefully fitting the shoe he had brought in the mark. "He alighted on that as he came over the gate. Half over it is another footmark—Bowmore's, I expect, for I can see signs of others, in both directions—going and coming. But we shall know better presently."

He rose, and we followed the irregular track across the meadow. Like most such field-tracks, its direction was plainly indicated by the thin and beaten grass, with a bare spot here and there. Hewitt troubled to take no more than a glance at each of these spots as we passed, but that was all he needed. The meadow was bounded by a hedge, with a stile; and at the farther side of this stile my friend knelt again, with every sign of attention.

"A little piece of luck," he reported. "The left shoe has picked up a tiny piece of broken thorn-twig just here. See the mark? The shoe was a little sodden in the sole by this time, and the thorn stuck. I hope it stuck altogether. If it did it may help us wonderfully when we get to the barn, for the trouble there will be the trampling all round of the people at the fire."

So we went on till we reached the edge of the little wood. The field-path skirted this, and here Hewitt dropped on his knees and set to work with great minuteness.

"Keep away from the track, Brett," he warned me, "or you may make it worse. The police have been here, I see, and quite recently, coming from the direction of Redfield. Here are

two pairs of unmistakable police boots and another heavy pair with them; no doubt they brought the game-keeper along with them, to have things fully explained."

From the corner of the wood to a point forty yards along the path; back to the corner again, and then into the wood Hewitt went, carefully examining every inch of the ground as he did so. Then at last he rejoined me.

"I think the gamekeeper has told the truth," he said. "It's pretty plain, thanks to the soft ground hereabout, notwithstanding the policemen's boots. Here they came together—the thorn-twig sticks to the shoe still, you see—and here they stopped. The marks face about, and Bowmore's steps are retraced to the corner of the wood. Peytral's turn again and go on and Bowmore's turn into the edge of the wood and come along among the trees. You don't see them in the grassy parts quite as well as I do, I expect, but there they are. We'll keep after Peytral's prints. Bowmore's come back in the same track, I see."

The next stile led to Penn's meadow. This meadow—a large one—stretched over a rather steep hump of land, at the other side of which the barn stood. From the stile two paths could be discerned—one rising straight over the meadow in the direction of the barn, and the other skirting it to the left, parallel with the hedge.

"Here the footprints part," Hewitt observed, musingly; "and what does that mean? Maneuvering—or what?"

He thought a moment and then went on: "We'll leave the tracks for the present and see the barn. That is straight ahead, I take it."

When we reached the top of the rise the barn came into view, a blackened and sinister wreck. The greater part of the main structure was still standing, and even part of the thatched roof still held its place, scorched and broken. Off to the right from where we stood the village roofs were visible, giving indication of the position of the road to Redfield. A single human figure was in sight—that of a policeman or guard before the barn.

"Now we must get rid of that excellent fellow," said Hewitt, "or he'll be offering objections to the examination I want to make. I wonder if he knows my name?"

We walked down to the barn, and Hewitt, assuming the largest possible air, addressed the policeman.

"Constable," he said, "I am here officially—here is my card. Of course you will know the name if you have had any wide experience—London experience especially. I am looking into this case on behalf of Miss Peytral—co-operating with the police, of course. Where is your inspector?"

He was a rather stupid countryman, this policeman, but he was visibly impressed—even flurried—by Hewitt's elaborate bumptiousness. He saluted, tried to look unnaturally sagacious and confessed that he couldn't exactly say where the inspector was, things being put about so just now. He might be in Throckham village, but more likely he was at Redfield.

"Ah!" Hewitt replied, with condescension. "Now, if he is in the village, you will oblige me, constable, by telling him that I am here. If he is not there, you will return at once. I will be responsible here till you come back. Don't be very long, now."

The man was taken by surprise and possibly a trifle doubtful. But Hewitt was so extremely lofty and so very peremptory and official, that the inferior intelligence capitulated feebly, and presently, after another uneasy salute, the village policeman had vanished in the direction of the road. The moment he had disappeared Hewitt turned to the ruined barn. The door was gone, and the scorched and charred lumber that littered the place had a look of absolute ghostliness—perhaps chiefly the effect of my imagination in the knowledge of the ghastly tragedy that the place had witnessed. Well in from the doorway was a great scatter of light ashes—plainly the peastraw that the coachman had spoken of. And by these ashes and partly among them, marked in some odd manner on the floor, was a horrible black shape that I shuddered to see, as Hewitt pointed it out with a moving forefinger, which he made to trace the figure of a prostrate human form.

"Did you never see that before in a burnt house?" Hewitt asked in a hushed voice. "I have, more than once. That sort of thing always leaves a strange stain under it, like a shadow."

But business claimed Martin Hewitt, and he stepped carefully within. Scarcely had he done so, when he stood suddenly still, with a low whistle and pointed toward something lying among the dirt and ashes by the foot of that terrible shape.

"See?" he said. "Don't disturb anything, but look!"

I crept in with all the care I could command, and stooped. The place was filled with such a vast confusion of lumber and cinder and ash that at first I failed to see at all what had so startled Hewitt's attention. And even when I understood his direction, all I saw was about a dozen little wire loops, each a quarter of an inch long or less, lying about a little grey ash that clung about the ends of some of the loops in clots. Even as I looked another thing caught Hewitt's eye.

Among the straw-ashes there lay some cinders of paper and card, and near them another cinder, smaller, and plainly of some other substance. Hewitt took my walking stick and turned this cinder over. It broke apart as he did so, and from within it two or three little charred sticks escaped. Hewitt snatched one up and scrutinized it closely.

"Do you see the tin ferrule?" he said. "It has been a brush; and that was a box of colors!" He pointed to the cinder at his feet. "That being so," he went on, "that paper and card was probably a sketch mook. Brett! come outside a bit. There's something amazing here!"

We went outside, and Hewitt faced me with a curious expression that for the life of me I could not understand.

"Suppose," he said, "that Mr. Victor Peytral is not dead after all?"

"Not dead?" I gasped; "but—but he is! We know—"

"It seems to me," Hewitt pursued, with his eyes still fixed on mine, "that we know very little indeed of this affair as yet. The body was unrecognizable, or very near it. You remember what the coachman said? 'If it wasn't for Mr. Peytral's being missing,' he said, 'I doubt if they'd have known it was him at all.' I think those were his exact words. More, you must remember that the body has not been seen by either of Peytral's relatives."

"But then," I protested, "if it isn't his body whose is it?"

"Ah, indeed," Hewitt responded, "whose is it? Don't you see the possibilities of the thing? There's a color box and a sketch book burned. Who carried a color box and a sketch book? Not Peytral, or we should have heard of it from his daughter; she made a particular point of her father's evening strolls being quite aimless, so far as her knowledge or conjecture went; she knew nothing of any sketching. And another thing—don't you see what those things mean?" He pointed toward the place of the little wire loops.

"Not at all."

"Man, don't you see they've been boot-buttons? When the boots shriveled, the threads were burnt and the buttons dropped off. Boot-buttons are made of a sort of composition that burns to a grey ash, once the fire really gets hold of them—as you may try yourself, any time you please. You can see the ash still clinging to some of the shanks; and there the shanks are, lying in two groups, six and six, as they fell. Now Peytral came out in laced shoes."

"But if Peytral isn't dead where is he?"

"Precisely," rejoined Hewitt, with a curious expression still in his eyes. "As you say, where is he? And as you said before, who is the dead man? Who is the dead man, and where is Peytral and why has he gone? Don't you see the possibilities of the case now?"

Light broke upon me suddenly. I saw what Hewitt meant. Here was a possible explanation of the whole thing—Peytral's recent change of temper, his evening prowlings, his driving away of Bowmore, and lastly, of his disappearance—his flight, as it now seemed probable it was. The case had taken a strange turn, and we looked at one another with meaning eyes. It might be that Hewitt, begged by the unhappy girl we had but just left to prove the innocence of her lover, would by that very act bring her father to the gallows.

"Poor girl!" Hewitt murmured, as we stood staring at one another. "Better she continued to believe him dead, as she does! Brett, there's many a good man would be disposed to fling these proofs away for the girl's sake and her mother's, seeing how little there can be to hurt Bowmore. But justice must be done, the blow fall—as it commonly does—on innocent and guilty together. See, now, I've another idea. Stay on guard while I try."

He hurried out toward the farther side of the broad band of trampled ground which surrounded the burnt barn, and began questioning to and fro, this way and that, receding farther from me as he went, and nearing the horse pond and the road. At last he vanished altogether, and left me alone with the burnt barn, my thoughts, and—that dim shape on the barn floor. It was broad way, but I felt none too happy; and I should not have been at all anxious to keep the police watch at night.

Perhaps Hewitt had been gone a quarter of an hour, perhaps a little more, when I saw him again, hurrying back and beckoning to me. I went to meet him.

"It's right enough," he cried. "I've come on his trail again! There it is, thorn-mark and all, by the roadside, and at a stile—going to Redfield—probably to the station. Come, we'll follow it up! Where's that fool of a policeman? Oh, the muddle they can make when they really try!"

"Need we wait for him?" I asked. "Yes, better now, with those proofs lying there; and we must tell him not to be bounced off again as I bounced him off. There he comes!"

The heavy figure of the local policeman was visible in the distance, and we shouted and beckoned to hurry him. Agility was no part of that policeman's nature, however, and beyond a sudden agitation of his head and his shoulders, which we guessed to be caused by a dignified spasm of leisurely haste, we saw no apparent acceleration of his pace.

As we stood and waited we were aware of a sound of wheels from the direction of Redfield, and as the policeman neared us from the right, so the sound of wheels approached us from the left. Presently a fly hove in sight—the sort of dusty railway station in this country; and as he caught sight of us in the road the driver began waving his whip in a very singular and excited manner. As he drew nearer still he shouted, tho at first we could not distinguish his words. By this time the policeman, trotting ponderously, was within a few yards. The passenger in the fly, a thin, dark, elderly man, leaned over the side to look ahead at us, and with that the policeman pulled up with a great gasp and staggered into the ditch.

"Ere 'e is!" cried the fly driver, regardless of the angry remonstrances of his fare. "Ere 'e is! 'E's all right! It ain't 'im! 'Ere he is!"

"Shut your mouth, you fool!" cried the angry fare. "Will you stop making a show of me?"

"Not me!" cried the eccentric cabman. "I don't want no fare, sir! I'm drivin' you 'ome for honor an' glory, an honor an' glory I'll make it! 'Ere 'e is!"

Hewitt took in the case in a flash—the flabbergasted policeman, the excited cabman and the angry passenger. He sprang into the road and cried to the cabman, who pulled up suddenly before us.

"Mr. Victor Peytral, I believe?" said Martin Hewitt.

"Yes, sir," answered the dark gentleman snappishly, "but I don't know you!"

"There has been a deal of trouble here, Mr. Peytral, over your absence from home, as no doubt you have become aware; and I was telegraphed for by your daughter. My name is Hewitt—Martin Hewitt."

Peytral's face changed instantly. "I know your name well, Mr. Hewitt," he said. "There's a matter—but who is this?"

"My friend, Mr. Brett, who is good enough to help me today. If I may detain you a moment, I should like a word with you aside."

"Certainly."

Mr. Peytral alighted, and the two walked a little apart.

I saw Hewitt talking and pointing toward the burnt barn, and I well guessed what he was saying. He was giving Peytral warning of what he had discovered in the barn, explaining that he must give the information to the police, and asking if, in those circumstances, Peytral wished to go home, or to make other arrangements. Often Hewitt's duty to his clients and his duty as a law-upholding citizen between them put him in some such delicate position.

But there was no hesitation in Mr. Victor Peytral. Plainly he feared nothing, and he was going home.

"Very well, then," I heard Hewitt say as they turned toward us, "perhaps we had better go on slowly and let my friend cut across the fields first to break the news. Brett—I know you would be useful, sooner or later."

And so I hurried off, with the happy tho delicate mission to restore both father and lover to Miss Claire Peytral.

## Chapter XIV

### THE CASE OF THE BURNT BARN (Continued.)

Miss Peytral had to be put to bed under care of a nurse, for the revulsion was very great, and so was her physical prostration. Bowmore, now set free, and in himself a very pleasant young fellow, came with hurried inquiries and congratulations, and then rushed off to London to cable to his friends in Canada, for fear of the effect of newspaper telegrams.

(To be continued.)







## HOGS

### ALFALFA AND CORN

Conditions have been such the past few years that in spite of extravagant feeding methods, the hog farmer has been able to make money. But with corn ranging around 60 cents at this time and with the likelihood of prices continuing high, at least until the new crop is ready for feeding, it will require some close figuring on the ration to make any money for the feeder even at present high prices for hogs on foot. On this subject, J. O. Shroyer of Nebraska, writing in Orange Judd Farmer, says he has 35 head of early winter pigs, 15 brood sows and 85 spring pigs in his lots at this time and is trying to line out a ration that will enable him to put them on the market at from four to five cents, and not lose out on the transaction.

"Now to begin with, I have never been able to produce heavy hogs on light feed, as some hog raisers are prone to claim. My pasture consists of 15 acres of mixed timothy, clover and bluegrass, and six acres of alfalfa. The hogs are now making the best of it. The alfalfa is the mainspring of my operations, as it takes but little grain to keep a hog in good growing condition when allowed all the alfalfa it can consume.

I propose to use a little slop and will grind up equal parts of corn and oats and mix a rather stiff slop. This I intend to feed twice a day, and will give small ration of corn twice a day. At present the morning ration of corn is hardly worth mentioning, as the hogs do not seem to want it, but prefer the alfalfa, and will walk right off from a basket of corn and find a breakfast of green feed more to their taste, and surely to my satisfaction.

"In the evening they seem more ready for a feed of grain, and the supply is more liberal. Alfalfa is going to revolutionize the swine industry, for it is a feed that gives greater bulk of highly nutritious grazing than any other plant. Hence with corn and alfalfa I have two great feeds that the hog raiser cannot ignore, if he expects to raise pork at medium prices. "Stock food and condiments are not required when alfalfa is part of the ration, but the hogs should have access to plenty of salt and ashes and coal screenings. These should be kept in a self-feeder, which the hogs can approach at any time. I find that hogs will devour a considerable quantity of coal screenings and do not desire to root so much, as it affords the mineral substances they require.

The water supply is from the stand-pipe that is the source of supply for the household purposes, and is as clean and pure as that we drink and use for cooking. Under this plan I think that the corn at present high prices is not fed at a loss, but is bringing in a good profit. Without the alfalfa it would seem a rather uncertain venture.

"My intention is to market at from nine to ten months of age, and a constant, thrifty growth is the slogan of the successful hog man of the hour. There must be no periods of standstill, but every week must see them gaining in weight. Good sheds and good beds at all seasons help to produce profitable pork, and the farmer has learned thru sad experience that comfort is a close partner with profit.

"Were I so situated as not to be able to supply the alfalfa, and was confronted with a shortage of pasture in the midsummer drouths, then I would sow oats for them. For the fall months a little rape is all right. Having 80 acres of the farm so that it can be made hog tight with small outlay, I propose to sow rye in the corn after it is laid by and expect to use that and allow the hogs full range in the late autumn and winter kept off the alfalfa and clover when it would be most apt to injure the pasture."—Farmers' Advocate.

### Hog Feeding

The but a new state, Oklahoma stands well to the front in pork production. According to recent statistics she stands eleventh in order among the states—according to the number of hogs raised, with 1,588,000 head. And not only have we large numbers of hogs, the quality is also very fair in the majority of sections. The improvement of no other class of stock has received so much attention in this state as the improvement of the hog. The horses and cattle are, generally, lacking in quality, yet the quality of our hogs is almost equal to that of those in any of the older states. Of course there is still room for great improvement, but our farmers deserve

credit for what has already been accomplished, and we do not doubt that they will continue in the good work so well begun. Wide-awake men realize that with high-priced corn it is impossible to make good profits by feeding inferior stock and so they raise the class of hogs that will produce the greatest returns. The hog that requires 700 or 800 pounds of corn for every 100 pounds of gain is not wanted if hogs can be secured that will produce the same gain for 500 pounds of corn or less.

But even with the best improved hogs, the largest profits are not assured unless they are properly fed and managed. Through the corn belt, corn is the staple grain used in feeding hogs and it is usually the cheapest grain that can be used for this purpose. Yet when it reaches the prices which have prevailed during the past season, only the most judicious feeding can be practiced if there be any hope of securing profitable returns.

Corn alone is not a good ration for hogs. The growing animal requires a certain proportion of muscle forming material along with the fattening nutrients of the food. From the farmer's standpoint, the important functions of the protein are the production of lean meat, tendons, wool, hair and building up and maintaining the vital organs of the body. The carbohydrates and fats are used in the formation of fat and in the production of the heat and energy of the animal body. Corn is rich in the fat forming compounds, but is deficient in protein and consequently the best results cannot be obtained by feeding it alone. Even when hogs are considered thrifty well matured and are simply being fattened experiments have demonstrated that better results are obtained by feeding a ration containing a higher percentage of protein than is contained in corn. Of course the price of the different food stuffs obtainable will influence the feeder in making his selection and there may be conditions, such as low priced corn and high priced concentrates, that would justify him in feeding a ration consisting entirely of corn.

During the summer months, there is probably no cheaper ration than corn and alfalfa pasture in the districts where alfalfa can be grown successfully. Even where alfalfa does not do well, there are other pasture crops such as wheat, rape, cowpeas, soy beans, etc., which are valuable adjuncts to corn. But many farmers may be so situated that they find it advisable to buy some commercial food to supplement corn in preference to growing pasture crops.

This station has just completed a hog feeding experiment conducted for the purpose of determining the relative value of several different food stuffs as supplements to corn. Thirty head of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs were selected and these were divided into six lots of five each. The following rations were fed:

- Lot 1—Corn meal.
- Lot 2—Seven parts corn meal, one part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 3—Eleven parts corn meal, one part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 4—Four parts corn meal, one part cottonseed meal, alternated every other two weeks by corn meal alone.
- Lot 5—Corn meal, alfalfa hay (ad libitum).
- Lot 6—Corn meal, cowpea hay (ad libitum).

In this test the cost of making 100 pounds of gain in each case was as follows: Lot 1, \$8.91; lot 2, \$4.94; lot 3, \$4.73; lot 4, \$6.38; lot 5, \$5.88; lot 6, \$6.07. These results show a very wide variation and a very expensive gain for lot 1. The hogs in this lot were somewhat off feed during part of the experiment, but that is just what is likely to happen when hogs are fed only corn.

### The Duroc-Jersey Hog

The Duroc-Jersey hog is a favorite with many of the Kansas and Nebraska farmers, who have come to Colorado, and there is an active demand for pure bred animals of this breed.

The Duroc-Jersey is a typical lard hog of good length, with a smooth, thick-meated body built close to the ground. It is solid red in color.

It is an active, hardy hog; a good feeder and a good grazer. When well fed it matures early and if kept until it reaches full growth can be made very heavy.

The Duroc-Jersey is a prolific breed. Records taken from hundreds of sows by the United States department of agriculture show an average of eight pigs to the litter.

Mature sows can be handled in Colorado to have two litters a year and the prolific character of the breed,

## 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

#### For Sale

Small herd registered Shorthorn cattle; good ones. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1863. 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 Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

817, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DUROC-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

together with its good feeding qualities, have made the Duroc-Jerseys popular with the farmers who have handled them.

The carcass usually shows more bone than either the Poland-China or the Berkshire, and the meat is often not so fine grained.

The Duroc-Jersey has been developed from a combination of two breeds: The Duroc, a small hog with fine bone and flesh, and the Jersey Red, a long, large, coarse hog. There is a tendency for these widely different types to show unexpectedly in the offspring unless the parents are carefully bred and selected.

Duroc-Jerseys for breeding should have constitution and quality. Coarseness of bone and hair, particularly of the hair along the back, should be avoided. The ears and head should be fine with a broad full jaw without loose skin.

Be particular that the body is full just behind the shoulders and that the chest is deep and wide. The hams and shoulders should be good and the back broad, thickly meat and slightly arched.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Hog Notes

Good clean wholesome food will never hurt a hog.

Pigs relish sweet and wholesome food much better than sour stuff.

As a rule it is the filthy keeper that makes the filthy hog.

Pigs cannot be pushed too fast, provided the right kind of food is used. Where a large number of hogs are kept together, the danger of disease is increased.

If there is one animal that enjoys comfort above another, it certainly is the hog.

The higher pigs are fed the more dainty they will be about changes of food.

By increasing feed with growth, it is possible to keep the growing pigs well rounded up.

Pigs confined to a close pen until four or five weeks old are almost certain to be unthrifty.—Selected.

### Going in Hog Business

Over at Fort Stockton W. C. Brannon and Dr. A. D. Lewis have gone into the hog business in quite an extensive way. They have an excellent start, having already purchased twelve thoroughbred prize winning Hampshire thin rind bacon hogs from Fort Worth parties, and will add to this herd in the near future.

They have employed a first-class feeder, and while they will make a specialty of the Hampshire hog they propose to make an all-round stock

### B. C. RHOME, JR

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

### RED POLLED

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

## Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

## BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle.

### BULLS

#### A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale.

W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

farm of the Diamond Y Artesian Well ranch.—Press-News, San Angelo, Tex.

### Sheep Breeding Experience

The University of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station has recently completed a five years' record of its flock of sheep undertaken to furnish reliable information pertaining to sheep husbandry. These records were compiled from a flock of 240 ewes, and at the conclusion of the five years' experiment, the conclusions following were arrived at:

The normal period of gestation, or the time from which a normal ewe is bred to the time of lambing, ranges from 145 to 151 days, and the greatest per cent of ewes will lamb 147 days after service. The gestation period appears to be somewhat longer for the male than for the female lambs. The percent of males born is practically the same as that of females. The larger per cent of lambs born on or before the 147th day of pregnancy is strong, and after this time the number of weak and dead lambs is greatly increased. The number of days a lamb is carried by the ewe does not seem to have any effect on its size.

The larger per cent of increase is due to twin lambs, and there is no appreciable difference in the per cent of twins of the different breeds. The production of twin and triplet lambs is detrimental to the strength and vitality of lambs at birth. Shropshire ewes appear to be more prolific than any other breed. Ewes 6 years old produce the greatest per cent of increase, while young ewes have the greater per cent of single lambs. The per cent of ram lambs increases and the per cent of ewe lambs decreases as the age of the ewe advances.

A ram is at his best at 2 and 3 years of age. The age of the dam does not have any effect on the sex of the offspring. Ram lambs average about one-half pound heavier at birth than ewe lambs. The larger the ewe the greater the per cent of increase, while the ram has no effect on the lambs in this respect. The size of the ewe, and not the size of the ram, determines the size of the lamb.

HASKELL, Texas, June 6.—J. S. Fox has a contract for building a gin house for Fred Sanders and will begin the construction work at once.

The gin will be erected on the west side of the Wichita Valley depot. This will give Haskell four cotton gins to take care of the fall trade. Heretofore the other gins were worked night and day. The increase of the acreage due to new lands being opened up warrant the erection of these gins.



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**Read Latest Livestock News in Stockman-Journal**

**Col. Poole's Column**

Lo and behold the last six weeks the tremendous rains have fallen and the mighty floods have ruined all crops in all the flooded and overflowed bottom lands in Parker county. I have been in Texas over fifty years and I have never seen as much rain fall in the same length of time. Wheat and oats are greatly damaged on all uplands also. Quite a number of farmers have planted their crops over three times and again this week all low bottom lands were overflowed and all crops planted have gone toward the gulf. It is certainly very discouraging to these hard-working toilers of the soil to face such adversity.

Crops, in my opinion, will be shorter in old Parker county than for many years. Cotton is all very late. However, if the farmers can get the seed there can be an immense millet crop raised yet between now and frost. I have heard several farmers say within the last week that they propose turning their wheat and oat stubble and plant to millet, provided they could get the seed, and I think this is a move in the right direction, for I believe all feed stuff is going to be very short this year except prairie hay. There is an immense crop of the latter already tall enough for harvesting, but if the rains continue to fall every few days there will be no chance to save it.

Stock of all kinds are doing well, except beef cattle. There is too much sap in the grass for them to pile on the tallow, and there is quite a big string of them being fed and grazed within a radius of five miles of Aledo. Judge Charles McFarland, four miles to the south, has twelve hundred three and four-year-old steers on feed and grazing. Hays McFarland, a brother to the judge, two miles west of the latter's home, has 800 head. E. D. Farmer, four miles to the north of Aledo, has 1,100 threes and fours on feed. Frank Corn, three miles to the east of town, has 900 three and fours on feed. All the above feeders are feeding cake and meal and letting their cattle run at will on several hundred acres of fine grass, almost knee deep, with plenty of water in every little branch.

Yesterday evening, about 2 o'clock, I said to my friend, Captain V. O. Hildreth: "Mrs. Poole is about to work me to death in this daggasted garden." Said he: "I am just ready to drive out to the farm. Come go with me." I thought to myself that this was one time I had got my gaits; anything to dodge garden work, and I at once climbed into his buggy, behind a slapping fine, fast-stepping bay horse. You know as a rule that all Kentuckians are fond of fine driving horses, and the captain is no exception to the rule.

The captain and family live in Aledo on account of school privileges. Yet he owns a beautiful home three miles out, east of Aledo. His ranch is known as the Highland Shorthorn farm and ranch, and is composed of something over 3,000 acres. Three or four hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation. On our way out I said to him, "Now, if it is just the same to you, just pull on them strings; I do not care to ride too fast."

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is anything that I am fond of it is the ladies, something good for the inner man and fine stock, and Hildreth has them in great shape. There is not a better bred herd of Shorthorns in America than is on this ranch. Now some of you readers of The Journal and breeders will doubtless get on a big grin and say, "Old boy, you are 'kiverin' lots of ground." I will admit that I have spit out a good big mouthful, but I know, and I am not boasting that I am a first rate judge of stock myself, if I am a common newspaper tramp. The stock are all superb and their pedigrees are not excelled by no herd in the United States. Now, if any of you readers of The Journal have any doubts about it come and see the stock and their pedigrees. They speak for themselves. He has five two-year-old bulls and three yearlings that are perfect models in every respect, size, color and form, that he is offering to take \$75 apiece for, provided a buyer will take all of them. That is certainly a great bargain for such a splendid bunch of young bulls, sired by the prize winning Seraph Lord, 231504. Seraph Lord was a low, thick bull of rare style and character and of very desirable breeding, carrying the blood of many champions. The mothers of the seven young bulls are all registered and of the very best families of the Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Hence I claim that these young bulls are worth two or three times the price that Mr. Hildreth has put on them. After seeing all these fine registered Shorthorn stuff we drove to his feeding pastures, where he is feeding 1,100 three and



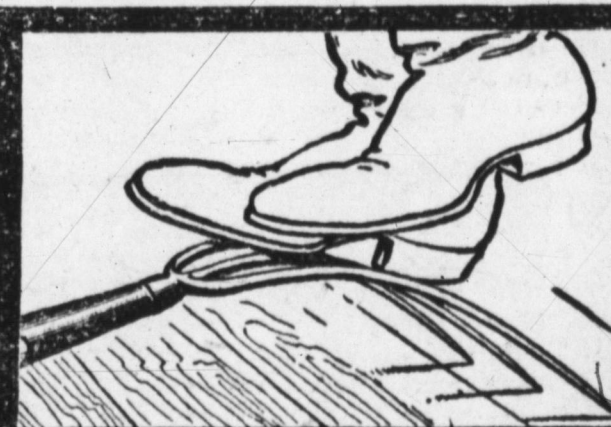
COL. C. C. POOLE

four-year-old steers on cake and grazing at will over his pasture, and I want to say they are Jim Dandies. A part of them are now well loaded with tallow and ready for the market. However, he expects to feed thirty or forty days longer.

In passing back thru a little pasture to the house, something more caught my eye. I said to the captain, "Hold, I want to take a peep at that young mule." I supposed from its size that it was a two-year-old, and so said to him. He said that he would be one year old tomorrow, and I want to say right here it is the prettiest one-year-old mule colt that I have seen in all my rounds in ten years. It is certainly a perfect model of mule flesh, a black mare mule, trim and neat, with all its good size and coupled up like a fine race horse. I advised Mr. Hildreth to put that colt in the barn and get him in shape for the fat stock show next spring. He said he was glad I called his attention to the matter and he is thinking seriously of doing so. I believe the mule will take the ribbon over anything in Texas.

I certainly enjoyed the outing yesterday evening to the Highland Shorthorn Farm. Now, Mr. Editor, I think a little outing like this would do you good. Do not take my word for it; come and see for yourself.

C. C. POOLE. Aledo, Texas.



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Put any Keen Kutter hand farm tool to the severest test you can think of—you discover an elastic toughness which restores tines, blade or handle to original form and position without weakening the tool. Toughness is a good quality of all

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

**FOR SALE**—Red Polled cattle, both sexes; priced to suit the times. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

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

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**DELAWARE HOTEL**, European plan. 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

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**COLUMBIA**. The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. **FIFE & MILLER**, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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**J. E. MITCHELL CO.**—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

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**UNEEEDA** Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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**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.

### REAL ESTATE

**175,000-ACRE** leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

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## SHEEP

#### A Private Eating Place for Lambs

The lambs are getting large enough now to begin eating a little grain. Remember, "an addition pound by feeding grain can be added to the lamb's weight now (with its mother's milk to regulate its system) at half what it would cost after it is weaned."

You have no doubt seen little pens in the chicken yard with slatted upright sides and ends, the slats wide enough apart to let the young chickens pass thru and eat, and the older ones stay out. Now this is the idea in making the lamb creep; "a private eating place for the lambs."

If you have five lambs or a thousand lambs, make a "lamb creep." Inside of this little pen should be placed a feed trough just the right height. This movable pen and trough should be placed near where the old ones are fed. Catch one of those big lambs, place him in the pen and get him to "nose" the feed without exciting him. You have started the fuse, the cannon will go off. Within a week nearly every lamb in the flock will look for that pen, with its mysterious "goodies."

Lambs for the market and lambs to be kept for breeding purposes in registered flocks, should be fed just a little different. Lambs for the market should get oats, one part; bran, one part; oil cake, one part, and corn, three parts. Just as much corn as all the other parts. Should the ewe lambs be kept for breeding purposes what corn they get now will not hurt them, providing they receive none after weaning.

Lambs for breeding purposes, such as pure-breeds, should receive no corn at all; they should get oats, three parts; bran, two parts; oil cake, one part. "Pea size" is the best oil cake for sheep.

Never allow feed to remain in the lambs' trough from one feeding time to another, but always put in just a little more than they can eat to insure all to get enough. What is left over put in the old ewes' troughs.

Perhaps it would be well to mention what the ewes should be fed. Ewes that are to be kept over, whether their lambs are for the market or the field, should be fed at least until past the middle of June. The feed should be something that will make nourishment for the lamb. Oats and bran is a good feed; also a little hay scattered out in the pasture is a good help early, when the grass is short and weak.

Ewes that are expected to go with their lambs to the market should be well fed. One quart per ewe per day will be a good feed, to consist of the following: Corn, three; oats, one; bran, one; oil cake, one.

#### Shropshire Sheep

The fleece of the Shropshire sells at unsurpassed as an all-round farmer's sheep, adapted to all conditions. Not only is the Shropshire a farmer's

sheep, but it is the rich man's sheep also. They keep them on their large farms because of their beauty and prolificacy. The Shropshire is the universal breed. It is found in large numbers in England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Canada and almost everywhere known to sheep growers.

Everywhere Shropshire rams are used to grade up the common class of ewes. And why is this so? It is because they have proved themselves to be the most profitable. Shropshires are also very profitable when raised in pure bred flocks. The ewes of this breed drop a large number of lambs and nurse them well, and as soon as the lambs are partially matured ready sale at good prices for them is immediately found.

The ranchmen buy Shropshire rams by the carload, a very large majority of the smaller sheep growers use Shropshire rams, and when you get the exceptionally good one there are plenty of pure bred breeders willing to pay you well for your product.

The fleece of the Shropshire sells at a very high figure. The Shropshires produce the highest priced mutton that goes on the market. Time and time again have grade Shropshire lambs topped the Chicago and other leading markets. At the leading shows, such as the international held at Chicago, Shropshire wethers have always carried away a large portion of the laurels for champion mutton.—Shepherd's Criterion.

#### Sheep in July

(By R. B. Rushing, Ozark, Ill.) During the month of July the flock requires but little attention. They have been shorn, the lambs dipped and otherwise attended and pasture is usually good. Sheep more than other animals should have two or more feed lots, or pastures. As soon as one is picked bare, change to the other, in this way the weeds will be kept down better, and the pasture freshened.

I find that sheep will do better and on less ground in this way than when kept in one pasture all the time, as they like a fresh close bite. When they are changed often it is surprising how many sheep can be kept and do well on a small area of thick grass such as bluegrass, and how effectually they will keep down almost every kind of weeds that grow on the farm.

Notwithstanding the small amount of care required during these summer months, there are a few things that must not be neglected. See that they have a constant supply of sale and good clean water within their reach at all times; however, sheep unlike other animals can do on less water in the summer than would be supposed, especially when there is heavy dew.

Another important thing is shade for them during the heat of the day. If there is no natural shade such as trees, etc., then they should be allowed in some building. If that is not possible it will pay to build some temporary shade. The flock should be seen fre-

quently. Possibly some may need tagging should they become foul. There is a possibility of trouble from flies, or perhaps one may get cast, hence the necessity for seeing the flock daily.

Altho high prices may be prevailing for horses, cattle and swine, a well managed flock of good sheep will hold them all down when you take into account the food consumed, and how cheaply it can be produced on most all kinds of land, even on hard, tenacious clay. Alfalfa is one of the best crops that can be grown for sheep, also red clover is very good.

These will improve the fertility of the soil beside furnishing sheep feed. Now is the time to put in rape. It will supply an abundance of the very best of feed from September until late in the fall. I find that rape is a better feed for either sheep or hogs than for other kinds of stock.

#### AN ADDRESS TO SHEEPMEN

(By George McKerrow of Wisconsin.)

The consumption of mutton in the United States is increasing faster than the production. However, today we are consuming but seven per cent of mutton in comparison with forty-six per cent of beef and forty-seven per cent of pork. We have a great percentage to increase before comparing favorably with our British neighbors. We have great reason to believe the middle west will produce more mutton in the future than in the past. Our western sheep ranches are being diminished in size, thru irrigation, transforming the once great sheep grazing districts into agricultural farms. This transformation will throw sheep raising back onto lands of similar value in our own districts. A very interesting report given out by the bureau of statistics, United States department of agriculture, shows the sheep breeding industry is making favorable improvements. In comparing the value of all classes of live stock of January 1, 1908, to that of January 1, 1907, sheep are the only class which have increased in value, all other classes decreasing in from two cents per head down.

This should be most gratifying to the American sheepmen who have been raising the standard of our flocks. This increase is due to one factor and that is better breeding. Flockmasters all over our country are beginning to recognize, more and more fully every year, the value of pure-bred sires, and are also building up their foundation stock by retaining their best ewes.

The day of scraggy breedless scrubs is becoming less in evidence every year. It has taken a long time to prove to the sheepmen of the country that it costs more to mature a flock of scrubs, and that money returns from better sheep far exceed those from inferior animals.

It is a recognizable fact that the most profitable sheep of today is the sheep that develops the large mutton producing qualities, together with a medium growth of wool.

It is not good policy for the average farmer to attempt to breed pure-bred live stock; there is but one man in many fitted for breeding pure breeds. The average man should start breeding with good grades if it be possible to procure them. Here he can use his best judgment in selecting the type most desired, paying strict attention to uniformity of size, conformation, color and fleece. There are now in our country many flocks that have been bred from pure bred sires; these are the most desirable for the beginner to select from.

The selection of a sire is of the

greatest importance in the breeding of a profitable flock; here is where we look for the improvement of our flock, and therefore the greatest care rests on the selection.

The ram to head the flock should be the embodiment of masculinity in every feature. The true ram's head should be deep and broad thru the forehead, the nose broad, with a large nostril, making a spacious entrance for plenty of oxygen into the lungs. The eye should be bright and large, full of vigor. The neck of the impressive sire should be short and well set on, giving style and carriage. The shoulders should be smooth and evenly muscled, which will give him an even walk, a brisket well extended and broad. A ram with a straight top line, ribs well sprung and wide loin and well muscled back will find favor with the good judges. The most important feature in the selection of a good sire is a wide deep heart girth. When we have good width here smoothness thru-out is characterized.

His fleece should be of type corresponding to the breed selected. Density should not be overlooked in any of the Down breeds, with a medium fiber. The sire should have plenty of bone; we find a ram showing a little coarseness will give better results as a sire than one of fine bone.

The finer points of breed type should be given strict attention by the pure bred breeder; however, they are not so essential for the farmer breeding for market.

Is pedigree of any importance? We find in this great dairy state, the breeders who are making the greatest improvements in milk production and placing their business on a paying basis are selecting sires with ancestry as near the standard of production as possible. The same is true in selecting the ram, for producing mutton. The pedigree itself is of great importance, showing the animal has been bred from the best ancestry for several generations, and in most cases, tracing back to the highest development of British breeding. Such sires offspring in uniformity and general development. We find the western breeders who grow and ship by thousands are realizing the benefits derived by the use of the best sires money can procure. The lambs not only bring a higher price per hundred-weight but also make greater gains in the same period of time.

A word regarding selection of the ewe. The careful breeder always has a distinct type in mind and will select his ewe flock accordingly. The ewe of most value as a mother should not show too much coarseness having fineness about the head, a bright intelligent eye, medium bone, a straight smooth top line, showing good mutton conformation, with deep well-muscled leg of mutton. Here we must also seek a good heart girth. The fleece of medium fiber and density. These are some points very essential in the pure-bred flock. I could go on and enumerate a list of important factors in selecting show stock.

### CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law  
Austin, Texas

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# Weekly Review Livestock Market

Flooded streams and the resultant interruption to cattle transportation played havoc with the live stock markets again last week, receipts continuing small and the market, for the comparatively few offerings, being in bad shape, compared with the northern markets, the values in all classes have shown improvement over the week before, when trade was really demoralized. Hogs have sold lower, but the break in prices was in sympathy with declines elsewhere, and prices have held up comparatively well. Few sheep have been sold, but those moving have found a rather better outlet than did the previous week's supplies, in face of the fact that northern markets are on the down grade as to prices.

The following table shows the total receipts, with Saturday's receipts estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Last week	11,675	1,185	3,700	1,080
Week before	9,862	2,383	724	9,015
Year ago	17,292	4,900	12,675	4,440

Horses and mules were received to the number of 39 last week, against 19 the week before and 253 the same week last year.

### Beef Steers

The best that can be said of the local steer market last week is that it has been less bad than the week previous. Sellers have struggled daily and hard to line up their sales with northern markets, but while the previous week's slump has been fully recovered, there has existed probably a wider spread in prices on the common to medium killers between this and northern markets than at any preceding time since the local yards were established. Knowledge of this fact failed to help the situation materially, as packers had much difficulty during the greater part of the week in getting out to the north their dressed products and it was next to impossible for sellers, once here, to do other than sell at the prices offered, the outlet to the north being virtually closed by reason of the impaired railroad service. Good to choice heavy fed cattle declined but slightly week before last and advanced little last week, the selling fully as high as just prior to the flood, two weeks ago, and nearer in line with other markets than any other class. Low grade and medium to good grass steers are quoted very unevenly and have sold that way, the recent sales were generally considered on about as high a level as two weeks ago, and all such grades were considerably higher than at the low time last week. Best heavy cake-fed heaves, averaging around 1,175 to 1,300 pounds, have sold from \$5.50 to \$5.65, a good fat heavy class around \$5 to \$5.25, and coarse fat heavy and tidy well conditioned medium weight grades from \$4.35 to \$4.75. Best grassers offered, a good 1,074-pound class, went at \$4.50, while most of the fair to desirable grassers sold from \$3.50 to \$4, and a large number of common to decent light steers from \$3 to \$3.40, with canner steers around \$2.50 to \$2.85.

### Stockers and Feeders

While demand has been very limited again the past week, inquiry has been somewhat better than for the week previous, and fair to good kinds have sold a little higher than at that meantime. Sales have included a good quality fleshy class of 910-pound feeders up to \$3.60, and fair to good 775 to 850-pound stockers from around \$3 to \$3.30. Few stock steer yearlings have been good enough to sell above \$2.60, and common mixed kinds have sold as low as \$1.50.

### Butcher Cows

More activity and a relatively better level of prices has been shown in trade on cow stuff during the week just past than in any other department of the cattle market, and at the close of the week's trading prices stood around 15c to 25c higher on good to choice fat cows, and from 25c to 40c higher on lower and medium grades than at the low time the week before, being a little higher than at the previous week's best time, Saturday. Strictly good fat butcher cows sold in car lots up to

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\$3.25 to \$3.50 Thursday, high day of last week, and fair to medium butcher grades were making around \$2.40 to \$2.85, as against \$2.15 to \$1.50 at the week before's low time. Bulls closed 15c to 25c higher for the week.

### Calves

Desirable light vealers and good fat heavies have virtually recovered the decline of week before last, rather good veals selling around \$4 to \$4.50, the best heavy calves sold during the week around \$3.25 to \$3.50. Common kinds have improved very little in value.

### Hogs

Only 3,700 arrived during the entire week just past. Of this meager supply about 1,200 got in from Oklahoma on Monday, since which date nothing has been received from north of Red river on account of disabled railroad service. Trade showed some strength on Monday of last week, a \$5.60 top being established and the bulk of the supply from \$5.50 to \$5.55. A series of declines on three succeeding days carried values down to a notch 20c to 25c under Monday. Thursday's top was \$5.32½, with nothing choice offered, and the bulk \$5.25 to \$5.30. Friday's trade inclined toward strength and sales Saturday were 5c to 10c above Thursday level.

### Sheep

Light receipts have given stronger tone to trade and some sales have been notably higher than the low level of week before last, the trade has hardly had a fair test and tone of northern markets has not been good. A fair to good class of spring lambs sold from \$1.50 to \$5, fairly good clipped native yearlings up to \$4.50, and a medium class of \$2-pound grass ewes and wethers at \$3.50.

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	.....	\$5.65	\$4.00@5.50
Tuesday	.....	5.55	3.85@4.20
Wednesday	.....	5.65	3.65@4.75
Thursday	.....	5.00	3.40@4.25
Friday	.....	4.00	...@....
Saturday	.....	5.65	3.50@5.55

	Cows—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	.....	3.10	2.40@2.65
Tuesday	.....	3.15	2.40@2.65
Wednesday	.....	3.40	2.40@2.90
Thursday	.....	3.50	2.60@3.10
Friday	.....	3.55	2.55@2.90
Saturday	.....	3.40	2.50@2.55

	Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	.....	4.00	...@....
Tuesday	.....	4.35	2.75@3.75
Wednesday	.....	4.35	3.00@4.15
Thursday	.....	4.25	2.85@4.00
Friday	.....	4.35	3.00@4.35
Saturday	.....	4.00	3.75@4.00

	Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	.....	5.60	5.50@5.55
Tuesday	.....	5.60	5.40@5.45
Wednesday	.....	5.37½	5.25@5.35
Thursday	.....	5.32½	5.25@5.30
Friday	.....	5.35	5.30@5.35
Saturday	.....	5.40	5.25@5.40

Receipts for the past week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Sal.	Hogs.	Shp.	H&M.
Monday	1,92	267	1,497	86	2
Tuesday	2,781	1	542	....	2
Wednesday	3,612	227	601	257	26
Thursday	2,010	294	654	168	6
Friday	1,629	530	314	2	5
Saturday	450	550	90	568	....

## Beef Shortage Is Real Says Crowley

### Secretary Crowley Shows That Texas Herds Are Depleted

Beef shortage in the United States will work direct benefit to the Texas cattleman. According to Secretary Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association there will be a good Texas supply with good prices. He points out, however, that the Texas cattlemen are on easy street and in position to get the benefit of the situation. This will work a return to them of the sacrifices of the last year when calf stuff was unloaded at low figures. This condition, resulting from the precaution of cattlemen fearing a reduction of the range by sales of state grazing land, gives them a chance to get back some return on that sacrifice. The step has, in reality, acted much as the movement among farmers to boost cotton prices by acreage reductions; the it was not taken with that idea in view.

Secretary Crowley has been predicting the shortage since coming from the range to become secretary of the association. This belief was based on his

knowledge of conditions and is amply borne out.

### Entire Calf Crop Skipped

During the last four years, he says, practically the entire calf crop has been shipped out from the west with few exceptions until there are few beef cattle available. This was due first to an abundance of caution, due to the selling of state lands. Then too, baby stuff prices were proportionately much in advance of other cattle and a good calf brought a good revenue. As a result steers were held back and the bulk of the calf stuff was shipped out. Now the packers have shipped out the export supply, not realizing that they were leaving nothing back. They are now short on beef with a lot of cattle in the country not available as beef stuff.

Cows have been shipped out fast, too, cutting down the supply. In the situation he sees good cattle prices all around. In fact, the prices on the Fort Worth market have been almost fabulous this year.

### Equals Chicago Prices

The market has had St. Louis and Chicago prices, saving the cattlemen the shrinkage and the transportation charges with the same figures right here. There have been prices for grass stuff equal to feed lot prices. Drought conditions last year also tended to the general depletion, a sacrifice that will now result in a return.

Mr. Crowley estimates that it will take three to four years to get back to usual conditions. The range decrease feared by the cattlemen has not materialized, as was expected when the herds were depleted.

Associated Press dispatches from New York report a shortage of beef supply throughout the country. Since last week the price has risen from 1 to 2 cents on the hundred pounds. The sharp rise in prices is said to be due entirely to the shortage in the supply of cattle in the market and there is talk of having to have beef, which was exported to England last winter shipped back to this country in cold storage.

### Cattle Market Higher Here

Monday's cattle market in Fort Worth showed unusual activity for Monday and the price of both beef steers and butcher cows showed an advance of 10c and higher. Calves sold steady. Steers offered were not choice, but ranged from medium to good and a load of cake feds topped the market. Steers this year have sold higher here than for ten years past. Hogs also showed an advance, but the supply was short and the demand strong.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—It was announced today by the Chicago packers that because of the "shortage of cattle and canned meats" the price of beef and canned meats will be increased. The increase will be between 1 and 2 cents a pound.

Reports received at the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association in this city, from seven inspectors of ranges, for the week ending Saturday, June 5, show that in all the range country covered by these reports conditions are good with the exception of the Pecos country, which is reported very dry. Down in the Hebronville district of the southwest it is also getting dry and needing rain and the grass is short.

Cattle shipments are very short, owing to condition of the railroads, only 281 cars having been shipped for the week. The following are the reports of the inspectors:

Victoria, Edna and El Campo—Alpine range good; weather good; fifty cars of cattle shipped out.—Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Beeville and Alford—Weather and range conditions good. Seventy-four cars of stock shipped.—John E. Rigby, inspector.

Realitos, Benavides, Alice and Hebronville—Range needing rain; grass short. Fifty cars of cattle shipped.—James Gibson, inspector.

Cotulla, Enclinal and Pearsall; Range and weather fine. Twenty-four cars of cattle shipped out.—T. H. Pool, inspector.

Amarillo, Plainview and Clarendon—weather fine with good light rains. Country in fine condition. Fifty-nine cars of stuff shipped out.—H. G. Sadler, inspector.

Lawton, Okla.—Weather, range and grass good. Considerable hail with some damages.—Raining, some with high winds.—W. F. Smith, inspector.

Pecos—Very dry. Six cars shipped out.—Inspector.

### Bulls

A comparatively light supply of bulls sold to an active demand at a dime better than they would have brought on Monday's market.

### Stockers and Feeders

With packers taking everything on the stocker and feeder order that was fit for killing, and regular yard buyers being slow, there was not much in this branch of the trade.

## List of Prizes For Fat Stock Show

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

### Sheep in Car Lots

Not less than fifty sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots not eligible in pens of five.

### Ewes or Wethers, or Either

Section 1.—Car load of fifty head of fat sheep, 1 year old: First, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

Section 2.—Car load fifty head fat lambs: First, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

Champion car load fat sheep or lambs, competition limited to first prize winners in above sections, class 10, \$50.

### Sheep in Pens of Five

Section 3.—Best pen of five muttons, 1 year old and over: First, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$5.

Section 5.—Champion pen of five sheep or lambs, limited to prize winners in sections 3 and 4, \$25.

### Wethers

Section 6.—Long and medium wool type wethers, 1 year old and under 2: First, \$10; second, \$7; third, \$5.

Section 7.—Wether lamb: First, \$10; second, \$7; third, \$5.

Section 8.—Champion wethers, competition limited to first prize winners in above classes, \$20.

### Fine Wool Sheep

Section 9.—Wether, 1 year old and under 2: First, \$10; second, \$7; third, \$5.

Section 10.—Wether under 1 year old: First, \$10; second, \$7; third, \$5.

Section 11.—Champion wether, competition limited to first prize winners in above classes, \$20.

### TUESDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	.....	3,100
Calves	.....	150
Hogs	.....	500
Sheep	.....	274
Horse	.....	1

As railroads get control of adverse conditions that have beset them for almost three weeks, receipts show better in point of numbers. Roads are now able to move freight freely from the south, from whence most of our cattle are now coming, but some of those from Oklahoma are still badly crippled, which cuts down the run from that state. Receipts today were 3,750 head, the biggest day's run since Monday, May 23, when the high water record was made at the stock yards.

### Beef Steers

About 1,100 head of steer cattle were on the market, a comparatively small proportion of the total. Quality, however, was not lacking, the general average being better than on any day for two weeks or more. Cake-on-grass steers predominated. Trading was lively on the desirable beef stuff, and a good demand took all the killers at steady prices with yesterday. The common quality cattle was slow, the a clearance was made. The market is now on a steadier footing than it has been at any time since the flood. Nine carloads of fat cake-fed heaves brought \$5.65.

### Butcher Cows

Cows were in large supply, and the quality was considerably better than the average that has been coming in. Total receipts were 2,000 head. The early trade was steady, with a movement showing good life, and a pressing demand for the best of the offerings. Later, with increasing receipts, the demand slackened and trading became less active, with some of the less desirable cows selling at a decline of a dime. Two loads of choice cake-fed spayed heifers sold at \$5, and several loads of cows at \$3.25@3.75.

## 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, 3318 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.



## Range

(Continued from Page 2.)

was shipped today, going to Fort Worth. It was shipped by Elias Wallace.

### Bexar County

Eleven counties in Missouri last year sold \$12,500,000 worth of live stock. About that many counties in South Texas have already sold \$15,000,000 worth of cattle this spring. However, Missouri still has some reason for being proud of the egg-laying proclivities of her hens.

G. F. Hindes of Pearsall is here on business, but will return today. "Our country is in good condition," said he to the Express yesterday, "and the cowman and the farmer are dwelling together in peace and unity."

George Houston will likely go out to his ranch the first of the week and carve out a few cars of the fattest ones for market. He does not contemplate any train load shipments in the near future or until he can know more definitely about the prospects of uninterrupted traffic.

St. Louis had a good string of Texas cattle Thursday, and perhaps the best sale recorded was that of Schreiner & Half on 329 head of steers, shipped from Pearsall, averaging 967 pounds, at \$5.25. Several lots brought \$5, and one load of wintered steers from Madill, Okla., sold at \$6, averaging 1,111 pounds.

The Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, under a suspension of the rules, will admit a new member on the 17th inst. The Express is in receipt of the following: "Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Wright invite you to be present at the marriage of their daughter, Frances Ellen, to Edmund Berkeley Spiller, Wednesday evening, June 17, 1908, at 7 o'clock, at their residence, Mansfield, Texas." Mr. Spiller is the well-known assistant secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, who, by his efficiency and devotion to duty, has made a warm personal friend of every member and official of the association. They will be surprised as well as delighted to know that his partner, Colonel Daniel Cupid, has been equally as efficient and devoted to duty in his particular line. Members will no doubt duly appreciate Mr. Spiller's position and not harass him with foolish questions about their accounts, but instead shower him with congratulations on the most important step in his career. The Express extends congratulations in advance.

W. J. Moore and John Dyer came in from Fort Worth Friday morning. The former spent the day there Thursday attending the meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and said that he had nothing to report further than was contained in the Express special from there in Friday's paper. He says John D. Jackson of Alpine would start down this way from there today, and that President Pryor would probably return by way of Columbus. Mr. Dyer just came down from force of habit and will leave for the west today.

Matt Courtney, who has been down in Live Oak county shipping out a string of fat steers to market, will be back in the city today. He is quoted as having made the prediction two or three weeks ago that the high period of the market this season on grass stuff in St. Louis would be between

### BUILT UP

#### Experience of a Southern Man

"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself," writes a Fla. man. "I formerly drank so much coffee during the day that my nervous system was almost a wreck. My physician told me to quit drinking it, but I had to have something to drink, so I tried Postum."

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about ten days. That was a year ago and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee."

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advise to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

June 1 and 15. Whether he has been quoted correctly or not the facts even thus far would have justified his forecast. He had some light grass steers himself on the market yesterday that brought \$5 to \$4.75 and averaged 820 pounds. Besides this, \$6.10 was paid yesterday for one load and \$5.90 for four loads of the G. E. King steers, from Taylor, which have had some cotten seed in the grass.—San Antonio Express.

### Midland County

T. P. Weathered is in from his ranch on the line of Coke and Sterling counties, after an absence of about ninety days. He is nursing a dislocated shoulder, given him by a festive bronco.

Coke Vest got in Wednesday from J. W. Buchanan's ranch fifteen miles northwest of Odessa. He says recent rains have been very fine out there, and the range and cattle conditions are all right.

Owing to the almost impassable condition of the railroads, there is only one shipment of cattle to report since our last issue.

On May 31 Charles Clayton shipped to Denver 1,383 head of 2-year-old steers, bought from J. B. Landers.

There are hundreds of head that are ready to be shipped from this point as soon as the road can receive them. Mrs. G. T. McClellie and son, Harry, were in from their ranch the first of the week. Mr. McClellie reports fine rains.

Inspector Andrew Allen this week received a letter from Federal Officer Sid Gault of the bureau of animal industry, to the effect that Midland county is now exempt from Federal inspection. This went into effect the first of the week.

Charlie Clayton of Denver, Colo., recently purchased of Landers & Hearrell 1,383 2s. They were shipped via the Pecos Valley to Denver.—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

### Tom Green County

Shipment of live stock, which has ceased now for over three weeks, will begin again over the main line of the Santa Fe today or tomorrow, and this will undoubtedly lighten the burden that has been on every stockman's heart for the last several days considerably. Shipments from here will begin as soon as instructions are received from headquarters, which it is hoped will arrive in two or three days. There are about thirty-five cars of sheep here waiting to be shipped, and the suburbs of the city are all filled with dust raised by hungry sheep hunting some of Texas' nice green grass. There is one fine bunch of goats seen by the carrier boy in Angelo Heights every afternoon, and they seem to be thriving on the fine grass in the vicinity of the Magruder Sanatorium. Before long, however, they will be experiencing the joys of railroad stock transit. The sheep are all in excellent condition, and were well prepared to undergo the long stay they have had here.—San Angelo Standard.

### Pecos County

A report that Johnson Brothers and W. D. Cowen had purchased the 7d ranch just east of town has been going the rounds the past few days, but up to the time of going to press, the report has not been verified. This is a very desirable piece of property, consisting of about 53,000 acres, most of which is tillable. It is watered by Comanche Creek.

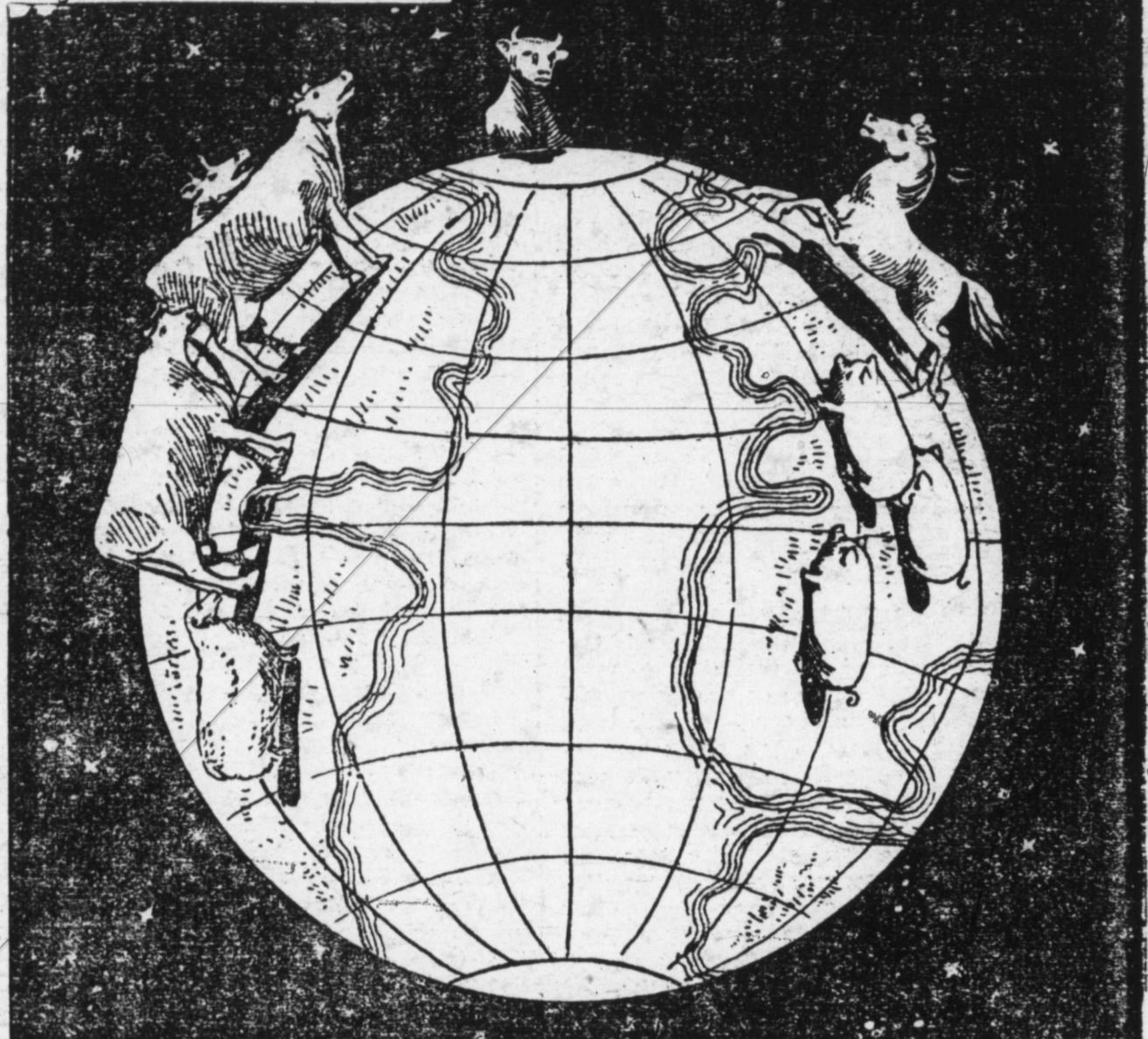
The 1907 tax rolls of Pecos county shows the following animals rendered for taxation for that year: 388 hogs, 4,078 horses, 88,116 cattle, 81,610 sheep, a total of 174,182 head of live stock.

Six hundred and sixty head of one and two-year-old steers from the J. H. Nations ranch passed thru town yesterday en route to Pecos, from where they will be shipped to the buyers in Nebraska. J. W. Thornberry told a Pioneer man that this is the first bunch of stuff he ever remembers of going to Nebraska from Pecos county.

Charley Dees has returned from a trip to Kansas City, where he went with the Anderson cattle. He came back by Shafter Lake and helped with the moving of 2,100 head of the Anderson cattle from that place to the Anderson ranch in this county. He says the grass at the latter place is simply fine, seven good rains having fallen there this year.

Dr. H. Fay of Colorado City, in charge of government inspection in the section tributary to the Texas and Pacific, came in on business last week and left Wednesday for headquarters. He reports that Clayton Maron shipped 1,400 head of cattle from Midland on May 30 to Denver parties. The doctor reports the Midland country in fine shape. He also says that Dr. Corbett, who was until recently in the inspection service, has been transferred to the tick eradication service. Shippers should remember when they want an inspector to write or wire Dr.

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.



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H. Fay, Colorado City, Texas.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

### Bexar County

Jim Wilson of Brewster county came in Friday night and the Express found him around at headquarters Saturday in his usual septentious mood. In reply to the usual question about rain, he said: "Haven't had a drop," and being pressed for a reason why such a condition existed out there, he said, "Dunno; been praying all the time." The reporter, in order to give him further opportunity to exercise his vocal organs or to get "sorter limbered up," as we say out on the ranch, observed that it was a well known fact that the heavy rains did not come this early in the country west of Sanderson and sought for his own as well as the information of the reading public to ascertain the date on which the average Brewster county man might reasonably expect rain, put the direct question to him, but Mr. Wilson just crossed his legs the other way and said: "Whenever it gets ready to come." Just as the job was about to be given up in despair, John Koker not came in and Mr. Wilson said, "Howdy, John," and Mr. Koker not responded with "Howdy, Jim." John walked up to the blackboard to copy thereon the market telegram showing Saturday's receipts. After he had finished Mr. Wilson surveyed the figures and said: "John writes a good hand, don't he?" Then he went on: "Used to live out in Brewster but got city fever. Never wore any linen clothes then. So low down then that he wore clothes just like mine. Bought him a span of horses and a trap when he got her, but trap wasn't like the ones we have out on the ranch. Also bought him a tin bugle which hooked in buttonhole of his coat. Would spin up in front of a lemonade joint, blow bugle, and have refreshments brought out to conveyance by nigger with a white apron on. Didn't see him myself, boys at Alpine reported it when they got back out there. Tinsel all worn off now. Can't tell him from a man who really has money." Then he crossed his legs again and said: "Know Joe Kincaid?" Everybody nodded assent. "Funny 'bout Joe, too," he continued. "Used to know him out at Haywood. Fine liver Joe was, and a good cowman. Subsisted on dried beef and coffee. His men all liked molasses and

sometimes a few bears. Joe was always economical. Used lard tops for dishes so the boys could not take much at a time. Run off, you know. Good provider, but didn't want anything wasted. Mrs. Kincaid, a lovely woman, taught Joe to eat with a knife and fork and then brought him to town. Understand he is doing well. Glad to hear it. He is one of my best friends."—San Antonio Express.

President Ike T. Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association came in from Columbus Saturday morning, having returned that way from his trip to Fort Worth to attend the meeting of the executive committee. "Association matters," said he, "are in good shape, and, while a full attendance of the members of the association was rendered impossible on account of wash-outs, the conference was quite satisfactory. The several questions affecting legislation were discussed, and plans evolved by which we hope to wrest victory in the freight rate and terminal charge cases. Sixty-five new members were admitted, representing the ownership of 3,000 cattle. This is an encouraging sign of the 'get together' disposition being manifested by the cattle raisers of the state, and the more encouraging as it is the largest number of new applications ever acted upon at the first quarterly meeting after an annual convention. The financial affairs of the association are in a highly satisfactory condition, as the books show that we are practically out of debt. This is as it should be, for, as is well known, in past years we were somewhat handicapped thru a lack of funds to meet all the requirements of the membership. The country at large has had plenty of rain, and if prices remain as proportionately satisfactory as they have been this spring, the year 1908 will be put in the most prosperous class in history for the Texas cattlemen."—San Antonio Express.

### Randall County

John H. Bell, speaking of his calf crop Saturday, said he had seventeen calves from fifteen cows.—Canyon City News.

BENNINGTON, Okla.—M. L. LeFlore lost 200 head of cattle during the flood last week. He has just finished counting his losses.