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The Quarantine on Cattle Mange

Dr. R. A. Ramsey of the United States bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., is paying a visit to the local office of that bureau in Amarillo, and generally supervising bureau work thruout the west relative to the federal regulations for controlling and eradicating cattle scabies. Dr. Ramsey spoke as follows:

"About four or five years ago it became evident to the department that cattle scabies or mange existed quite extensively in this country, especially in some of the states west of the Missouri river. There were reports from government inspectors at English ports that American cattle had landed abroad affected with this contagious disease. Regulations tending toward the control and eradication of the disease were promulgated and the areas where cattle scabies was known to exist to the greatest extent were placed under federal quarantine. These regulations provided for the inspection by the government inspectors of all cattle moving interstate, the treatment of all the cattle known to be infected with or exposed to the disease, as well as the proper cleaning of yards, cars or vessels having contained cattle affected with scabies.

After a trial of the enforcement of these regulations they were found to be not quite applicable in some ways to the conditions and to the manner of handling cattle in the states under quarantine. For instance owing to heavy shipments it was found to be impracticable or impossible for the employes of the bureau to inspect all cattle at the time of shipment from points of origin without causing delay and inconveniences to shippers and railway companies. Such delays and inconveniences were frequently magnified by the shippers and taken advantage of by the transportation companies. The shippers all wanted to reach market on the same day of the week; the railway companies indicated their inability to furnish cars required to move the cattle and in some instances showed a disposition to unload their troubles on the bureau by informing shippers that it was impossible to procure inspection for that day, or for many days. Such statements by railway agents brought many requests for additional inspectors, while in reality no shipment would be delayed more than one or two days awaiting inspection.

Then, too, it was discovered that many cattle shippers were as expert in detecting scabies in cattle as were the bureau inspectors, and as a result all the infected animals were frequently cut from the herd offered for shipment, and the inspector being unable to find disease upon the arrival of the cattle at the shipping station, he had no other alternative under the regulations than to issue a certificate for the interstate movement of the cattle as free from disease, when in reality they were a part of an infected herd and therefore exposed to the contagion by having been with visibly diseased animals. As a result of this procedure scabies would develop at a later date in pastures or feed lots in some other state. The new owner or his banker would then make vigorous complaint as to his having purchased diseased cattle accompanied by a bureau certificate stating that they were free from disease.

In order that the transportation companies might assume their own responsibility for any shortage of cars or motive power to handle shipments as well as to require the cattle raisers to treat the disease which was being harbored in their herds from year to year, a change in the regulation of

the department was considered desirable and very necessary in order that some progress might be made in actually eradicating cattle scabies. Accordingly on April 15, 1907, the present regulations, (By B. A. I. Order 143) became effective and they are still in effect. These regulations provide for the inspection and certification by bureau inspectors of all cattle moving interstate to points other than market centers for purposes other than immediate slaughter from the area quarantined for cattle scabies, should it be known to the inspector that cattle scabies exists in a herd from which the cattle originate, he must refuse to furnish a certificate even if infection is not found in the cattle presented and intended for feeding or breeding purposes in another state, until they have been properly treated under bureau supervision.

The present regulations do not pro-

posed cattle." However, should a shipper forward cattle interstate which he knows to be affected with scabies, such action would not only be a violation of the regulations but also of the federal statute upon which the regulations are based, and would render the shipper liable to a fine or imprisonment or both. All interstate cattle arriving at market centers or stopping for rest at public feeding stations en route are subject to bureau inspection and should scabies be found to exist, the shipment will then be handled as infected.

The present regulations are somewhat elastic. While the interstate shipment of diseased animals without dipping is positively forbidden, yet provision is made for all cattle which are free from scabies and those only exposed to this disease to be sent to market for just what they are, as soon as transportation companies can carry

pastures, and on the range, than if their work was confined to the inspection of shipments presented at points of loading. In this way the condition of the cattle of the herds is known, whether they are shipped interstate or not. This information is given to the owner and to the proper state officials as well as to the bureau. All parties interested have full information of the conditions as the result of inspections made all the year round. In addition to the advantage of this knowledge in permitting cattle to move interstate on permit, the bureau as well as the state has absolute knowledge as to the existence of scabies in each county in the different states, and should any county or number of counties be found as the result of the range inspections to be free from cattle scabies inspection, they can be released from quarantine without waiting for the whole state to show freedom from disease, providing the governor of the state or his authorized agents will maintain the quarantine line described within the state.—Amarillo Panhandle.

Beef Trust Abuse

The cost of living is constantly increasing and is felt nowhere in the United States more than in the south. That the trusts have much to do with making the cost of living greater cannot be denied, and one of the most oppressive trusts is the beef trust, which makes us all pay dearly for what we eat.

In the eastern cities the price of sirloin steak has been advanced by the packers to 36 cents a pound, and as a result we are told that the consumption of beef has decreased fully 25 per cent for the reason that many families now cannot afford this kind of food. In spite of the fact that times are hard the prices of food instead of going down as in former periods of depression are either stationary or advancing, because the protected monopolies control the supply.

In order to furnish some sort of excuse for the present extortionate prices, Mr. Armour a few days ago gave out a statement that the meats shipped back recently from England have been returned because of the shortage in this country, but this statement runs counter to the reports from the other side of the Atlantic that England needs all the meats she can get from abroad. While it is true that 2210,000 pounds of beef sent to England some time ago was shipped back last week, the fact has been developed that this consignment was sent back not because of a shortage in this country, but because England became disgusted with the methods of the beef trust and decided to increase her supply from Argentina and her own Australian colonies.

Great Britain is taking steps to stop the oppression of the meat trust, and some time perhaps our government will undertake another investigation which may accomplish more than the last one.—Farmers' Union Guide.

Seaboard Livestock Business

The Cincinnati Price Current Annual is the only publication we know of that contains Eastern seaboard receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep. In the year 1907 New York received 628,017 live cattle, 1,882,038 hogs and 1,759,583 sheep. Boston received 343,705 cattle, 1,246,818 hogs and 343,000 sheep. Philadelphia received 163,903 cattle, 269,792 hogs and 442,283 sheep. Baltimore received 196,781 cattle, 882,605 hogs and 411,438 sheep. The total Eastern seaboard receipts were 1,232,406 cattle, 4,281,253 hogs and 2,956,431 sheep.

An Ideal Guernsey Cow



IMP. HAYES ROSIE, 15476—Guernsey cow. Dam of the great bull, Imp. Yeoman. This magnificent cow won many prizes in England before she was imported into this country, and since arriving has produced in one year 14,633.08 pounds of milk containing 714.31 pounds of butter-fat, equal to 833.36 pounds of milk containing 714.31 pounds of butter-fat, equal to 833.36 pounds of commercial butter. IMP. HAYES ROSIE is owned by F. Lothrop Ames of Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass.

vide for the inspection of all cattle at the point of origin in the quarantined area and destined to market centers where slaughtering facilities and federal inspection are maintained. Provision is made for bureau inspectors to issue permits allowing cattle to move to such markets as "uninspected clean cattle" provided he has no knowledge that such cattle are diseased with scabies or are a part of an infected herd. These permits may be sent by mail or wire ten days in advance, and they are fully recognized en route and at market destination. When an inspector refuses to issue such a permit on the ground that he has no knowledge of the cattle being part of an infected herd, the owner may ship the exposed cattle to market centers without such a permit provided the cars containing the cattle and the billings are properly marked "uninspected

them and without waiting for inspection. It is true that some inconvenience attends the shipment of uninspected, exposed cattle on account of their having to be yarded at markets in what is known as the exposed division of the yards. However, the owner has the alternative of dipping his exposed cattle before shipment and forwarding them as clean cattle. This is no doubt the better and cheaper plan, and it is found that after an experience of shipping exposed cattle and paying the bills incident thereto, dipping before shipment is more frequently adopted than it would be as the result of persuasion or long arguments by federal or state inspectors.

It has been shown that bureau employes can be of greater benefit to both the cattle industry and the bureau by working all the year making inspections of cattle in the feed lots, in

Col. Poole's Column

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Saying adieu to my weary friends in Abilene on Monday morning, I again boarded the T. & P. cars headed for the west. My first stop was at Sweetwater, the seat of government of Nolan county. A number of old friends gave me a hearty greeting, among them Capt. James Newman, Walter Newman, Capt. James Fowler, John C. Montgomery, G. H. Arledge and others too numerous to mention.

The stockmen here all report stock of all kinds in first rate condition and the farmers report crops good and growing rapidly, but a little late. This county is rapidly merging into a farming country, the big pastures are now a thing of the past. The man with the hoe has this county and gone with it. Yes, the facilities for growing cattle, horses, mules and sheep on a large scale are growing less every year and the meat-eating people are multiplying by the thousands yearly. There is no doubt of the fact that there is a big shortage of cattle on the ranges in Texas. The stockmen on all sides report to me that their pastures are all lightly stocked and they intend to keep them so. They are putting thousands upon thousands of calves on the market and as the cows get fat will run large numbers of them to market. This, of course is knocking the breeding and producing cattle of the future.

It strikes me very forcibly across the face and eyes that the stockmen are not receiving enough for their stuff, taking into consideration the high price of beef on the block. When a few top loads of steers are sold for a fancy price, say from \$6.00 to \$7.25 per 100, it goes into all the daily papers and it is heralded to the world—the big prices the packing houses are paying for beef on the foot, when the great majority of the other stuff is selling at comparatively low figures. Yet it goes on the block and the consumers are paying for it on the line of fancy prices on foot. I maintain this is not a square deal. The producer is not getting what he ought to have or the consumer is paying too high for his meat. Yes, I believe in a square deal all around. Live and let live is my motto, yet I cannot see how this thing is to be remedied. If I did I would certainly speak out in meeting, and point it out.

Having heard that Lorraine was going to give a grand entertainment in the way of a fine barbecue the 8th and 9th I said to myself, "Old boy another chance for free meals, and I at once determine to take it in. If some of my teeth were a little loose from overloading on that magnificent meat on the Fourth of July at Abilene, I make it a rule to never miss a meal or give

DIFFERENT NOW

Athlete Finds Better Training Food.

It was formerly the belief that to become strong, athletes must eat plenty of meat.

This is all out of date now, and many trainers feed athletes on the well-known food, Grape-Nuts, made of wheat and barley, and cut the meat down to a small portion, once a day.

"Three years ago," writes a Michigan man, "having become interested in athletics, I found I would have to stop eating pastry and some other kinds of food.

"I got some Grape-Nuts and was soon eating the food at every meal, for I found that when I went on the track I felt more lively and active.

"Later, I began also to drink Postum in place of coffee and the way I gained muscle and strength on this diet was certainly great. On the day of a field meet in June I weighed 124 pounds. On the opening of the football season in September I weighed 140. I attributed my fine condition and good work to the discontinuation of improper food and coffee, and the using of Grape-Nuts and Postum, my principal diet during training season being Grape-Nuts.

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I never felt right in the morning—always kind of 'out of sorts' with my stomach. But now when I rise I feel good, and after a breakfast largely of Grape-Nuts with cream, and a cup of Postum, I feel like a new man." "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.



COL. C. C. POOLE

up a nickel for the same if I can avoid it.

I think I was the first visitor to hit Lorraine. Mr. Elmer Brown was at the depot in his buggy and as I hit the ground he yelled at me: "Here, you all newspaper tramp, fall in here" and I at once obeyed. He and his brother, Willis, old Coleman county boys, neighbors of mine long years ago in Coleman, have been here five or six years, and bought land when it was cheap and have made plenty of money out of their investment. We were soon at the beautiful Brown home, half a mile north of the depot, where Mrs. Brown and Miss Mollie Brown, Elmore and sister, gave me a hearty welcome and said, "Now make yourself at home for we are glad to have you with us once more."

Miss Mollie is an elegant young woman, and I think real pretty. Yes, if I were a young single fellow I certainly be saying to her "Wilt thou, my dear, wilt thou?" I can't keep from loving her as it is, and in fact do not try to.

The picnic grounds are in a beautiful grove only 200 yards away from the Brown residence on the Brown lands. This grove will give ample shade for 10,000 people, with a fine well of water in the edge of the grove, that furnished all the water, good and plenty for all the campers and the 6,000 people who were in attendance both days. The candidates from constable up to congressmen were on hand in great numbers, wanting to serve the dear people. I pause right here to remark that Willis Brown said to me, "Now I want you to say thru your paper that I am a candidate; also a very earnest one, and it only takes one vote to elect. It is leap year and I want to be elected mighty bad as I am almost 35 years old."

Now girls, a letter will catch him at Lorraine. Pop the question to him. Yes, he's amply able to take care of any sweet young woman. Go after him.

On the morning of the eighth I was up early and made a bee line to the cooking pits, as it is my duty to always inspect the meats. I found several hands busy and the meats over the coals getting her hot and by 8 o'clock the westbound and eastbound trains, which meet here in the morning, come loaded to the guards as the picnic had been advertised extensively. In every direction you could look clouds of dust were being kicked up by the farmers and country people coming in wagons, hacks, buggies, horseback, muleback, any old way to get there. The old soldiers from up in town at half past eight, headed by the Lorraine home band, marched into that beautiful shady grove, where plenty of seats had been provided around the speaker's stand. The band struck up Dixie and everybody cheered for five minutes. All the country people came with well filled baskets, likewise the visitors from the adjoining towns by rail followed suit with well filled baskets.

I want to tell you, Mr. Editor, the citizens of little Lorraine certainly deserve a great deal of credit and the band also. Yes they reminded me of the old lady that was telling one of her neighbor ladies about having one of her hens setting on 13 goose eggs. When the neighbor said to her: "She can't cover that many goose eggs," and she replied: "Lord, you ought to see that hen spreading herself."

Yes, there were plenty of meat, bread, coffee and pickles on the tables for every one who desired to refresh the inner man. The ladies of the town had tables near the speaker's stand,

where they served dinner and supper to the hungry for the benefit of the Lorraine church, and their meals were up to date, only 25 cents a meal and well cooked ham, boiled chicken, pie, barbecue, beef, cakes, pickles, coffee, ice tea and good and plenty of it.

I ate with them twice and two candidates paid for it. John Bryan of Abilene for one and another one, who did not know any better than to give up a quarter, thinking I lived in his county.

I like to work these candidates for a meal. I ran for an office myself once upon a time and gave up lots of quarters for meals and cigars, and never got elected either. I believe yet the people were sorry afterward that they defeated me, but I want to tell you now, I will never be worked on that line any more.

Dinner being over about 2 o'clock the band gave them Dixie and the candidates were given a chance to air themselves before the people. Every one had a fair show to tell his troubles to the dear voters. So many spoke that I have forgotten several of their names. However Judge Crockett of Colorado, and Wilmett of Snyder, candidates for the legislature, proceeded to skin each other in great shape. They are both lawyers and it affords me great pleasure to see these lawyers pull wool, and they know how to do so. John Bryan, of Abilene, candidate for state senator and his opponent, R. C. Crane, from Sweetwater, both lawyers, proceeded to hand each other some heavy digs in the ribs.

After supper the candidates for county judge of Mitchell county were heard from. Three of them are in the race. I want to tell you, Mr. Editor, I am having lots of fun all around the swing. I want to serve notice on you that you need not write or wire me to come in. Not on your life—long as there are barbecues and picnics out here keep going.

Another big hurrah at Stanton and barbecue at Stanton on 13th, 14th and 15th and again at Post City on the 18th and 19th. One hundred miles north of here at the foot of the plains.

On the morning of the 9th Lorraine was regained and the grounds were overflowing with people. Moses and the bull rushes, there are dead loads of pretty women out in this western country.

L. W. Sandusky, candidate for district attorney, made quite a lengthy speech, telling why he should be elected. At 2:30 the Hon. Jas. F. Cunningham from Abilene, candidate for congress, was introduced and proceeded to tell why he should succeed Judge W. R. Smith for the position, but he was at a disadvantage, being in Judge Smith's home county, the audience being in sympathy with Judge Smith. Yet he made a good speech and Judge Smith followed in a speech of one hour and a half.

I had to laugh at a young fellow who had paid strict attention to all the speech-making. Said he to a bystander: "Do you suppose all these lawyers who are candidates are lying on each other? If they are we ought to trot out an honest man and beat the stuffin out of the whole bilien of them."

I was very much amused at an old farmer who lives out a few miles in the country from Lorraine. I was trying to sell him a paper. Said he: "I take more papers than I read already, and I do not believe half I read in them. I once thought they told all the truth but I am getting shaky on them like I am on Governor Campbell." Said I: "What is the matter with the governor?"

Said he: "Two years ago when I read his speeches that 'Elect me governor and I will have a law passed exempting all homesteads from taxation,' and I was fool enough to believe it.

"I told my wife to write to her father and brothers back down east where we came from to get out and make a hard fight and elect Campbell governor and no more taxes on homes, and I wrote to my kinfolks the same and got out and shouted for him among my neighbors, but this spring when the assessor came around he handed me a little slip of paper telling me the oath I had to take in rendering my little property, which has made the rendition over double what it was last year, and now he is out on the stump telling the tax payers how he has made the rich man come up a double rendition, but he fails to tell the voters that he doubled it on us poor devils."

Just then one of the governor's appointees to fill one of the new offices created last winter passed by us. He pointed to the gentleman and said: "There's another one of them new officers for us tax payers to carry at \$5 per day." He shook his head in utter disgust and said: "No, sir, the governor fooled me once, but he cannot do it again this year. I am going to vote for the blacksmith," said he, "and will lick both my sons if they do not follow suit."

I wanted to say something about

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

Colorado as I stopped there one day, and I will, and her people, in my next, but I have strung this communication out already too long and I am tired and sleepy and will say good night.

C. C. POOLE.

Big Springs, Texas,
Saturday night, July 11, 1908.

Swine Feeding

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 fairly 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 good 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 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 experience 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 cornmeal, 1 part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 3—Eleven parts cornmeal, 1 part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 4—Four parts cornmeal, 1 part cottonseed meal, alternated every other two weeks by cornmeal alone.
- Lot 5—Cornmeal, alfalfa hay (ad libitum).
- Lot 6—Cornmeal, cowpea hay (ad libitum).

In this test the cost of making 100 pounds of gain in each case was as follows: Lot 1, \$8.01; lot 2, \$4.94; lot 3, \$4.73; lot 4, \$6.38; lot 5, \$5.88; lot 6, \$6.67.

These results show a very wide variation and a very expensive gain for lot. 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.—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

A Few Poultry Tips

In removing a sitting hen from her nest handle her gently. Don't carry her by the legs with her head hanging down, but hold her legs in your right hand and hold her up with your left hand on her breast.

Chickens like to scratch, but it is not wise to allow them to do it in the garden. Either keep the chickens in a yard with a tight fence or put a tight fence around the garden. The two don't do well together.

Skim milk has a high value in egg production. Don't waste a bit.

Where possible it is best to allow the chickens to range. They are less likely to contract disease and the fowl that is allowed to range finds the different kinds of food its system craves. Do not wash eggs that are expected to keep. It opens the pores of the shell.

Stale bread soaked in milk and then squeezed dry is the best food for young chicks.

HORSES

Premiums for Grade Stallions at Wisconsin, Country Fairs (Continued.)

It has been seen that grade or non-registered stallions are not used for breeding purposes in the foreign countries mentioned, and it may be added that such horses are there excluded from the show rings of the state, district and county fairs, and before being admitted to the judging arena practically all of the competing horses must pass a rigid veterinary examination for soundness.

In Wisconsin, as might perhaps be expected, considering the overwhelming prevalence of grade stallions, show yard rules are woefully lax, for, while competition in the classes for stallions at our annual state fair is restricted to pure-bred, registered animals, yet at \$9 (or 52 per cent) of the seventy-five county and district fairs of Wisconsin, special classes and premiums are provided for grade stallions, or no provisions have been made to prevent them from competing in the classes for horses of the various breeds. Yet all of these seventy-five fairs are annually subsidized by the state, a total of \$93,926.89 having, for instance, been paid out to them by order of the secretary of state during 1906.

We heartily approve of state help for deserving county and district fairs, but a subsidy is not deserved by the management of any fair where grade and scrub stallions are encouraged by special classes and premiums, or such laxity of entrance requirements exists that they are not barred from competition. The astonishing and deplorable condition of affairs now existing in this respect needs mending and that before the next fair season comes around. The secretary of state should be authorized to refuse to recognize the claim for a state bonus made by the management of any county or district fair that has awarded premiums to grade and scrub stallions (bulls, boars or rams) and we urge all interested in this matter to use their influence toward the adoption forthwith of rigid rules at every local fair, looking to the absolute exclusion of such animals from the premium lists. —Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

How Farm Profits Are Made

Some practical advice to farmers is given in a Texas paper by Henry Exall, a leading breeder of trotters, as follows:

Last week I saw a gentleman look-

A BUREAU DEAL

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that these ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better result is used both for external and internal use. The medicinal principles used in them, viz., pure, refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not to be used for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

ing at two cows, one was priced at \$50, and it was said that she would give four gallons of milk a day; the other was priced at \$25 and it was said that she would give two gallons of milk a day. The gentleman purchased the \$25 cow, it being the cheaper of the two. Now, the percentage difference in the net value of the product of the two cows is very great. We will analyze the case: If the milk is worth, as food, 15 cents a gallon and it costs 10 cents a day to keep the cow, the cheap cow would make 20 cents a day, or \$6 per month, or \$72 a year net. The \$50 cow would make 50 cents a day, \$15 a month, or \$180 per year, or \$120 a year more than the cheaper cow; this is 10 per cent interest on \$1,200 in favor of the \$50 cow as against the \$25 cow.

If a first-class brood mare, either draft mare, coach or trotting mare, brings a foal annually that will average to be worth \$150 more than the foal of a cheap mare of either of these breeds, then she pays 10 per cent interest on \$1,500 more than the common mare produces. If it costs \$2 to plow and harrow an acre of land, that means that it will cost \$4 to plow and harrow an acre of land twice, and make a practically perfect seed bed of it. All experiments go to show that even with the basic plain, substantial corn crop that the acre that is thoroly prepared, before the crop is planted, will yield, upon an average, more than twice as much as the poorly prepared acre. If a man plants forty acres and by the extra investment of \$80 in the proper preparation of his ground produces 25 extra bushels per acre he will have 1,000 bushels of corn, worth at 50 cents a bushel, or \$500 as a return for the \$80 expended in extra work. This gives him \$420 net in excess of what he would otherwise have had. This \$420 is 10 per cent interest on \$4,200, a wonderful percentage increase or difference between the good things and those not so good, and between first-class cultivation and the ordinary slovenly way of doing it.

High-Strung, Hot-Headed Mares

A correspondent who has noted in this column the statement that a large percentage of the really great broodmares among harness horses have been gimpy, nervous things, many of them spirited to the point of viciousness, and who likewise observed that Nancy Hanks is classed among the truly great pacers, wants to know how it is she has succeeded in giving the turf two trotters with records that average 2:06, a pacer that has beaten 2:20, and the dam of a 2:11 trotter, without having been high-strung or vicious, "as you seem to think is necessary," he adds:

The truth of the matter is that while Nancy Hanks is not a vicious mare she easily could have been made useless in colthood, as she had a lot of temper and was notional to a degree. Fortunately she fell under the management of Ben Kennedy, a high-class man in all that has to do with harness horses, and by a mixture of firmness and diplomacy he brought the filly thru colthood without trouble and after winning every race in which she started, turned her over to Budd Doble with a record below 2:15 and the ability to beat 2:10. Even then bad handling would have spoiled the mare, but she never got it.

"When she elected to pace three or four miles before striking a trot in her exercise no effort was made to argue the matter with her. When she would stop at the door of the blacksmith shop and decline to enter until somebody got a wisp of hay and "toll-ed" her across the threshold she was not yanked and yelled at in an effort to make her do something to which she was averse. When she got "fussy" with whoever was set to jog her another man was put in the cart, and Nancy discharged three or four men who suited all the other horses before she found the one she liked in Henry Doble, a brother of Budd.

"In calling attention to the interesting fact that a large percentage of the really good brood mares have been fiery ones, that they have been nervous to the point of uselessness for harness work, and that many of them have been unsafe for strangers to approach it was not intended to convey the idea that viciousness was inherent in them—merely to show that mares with a lot of nerve force, with plenty of ideas of their own, and with the pluck to fight their own battles, had given the world its greatest harness horses.

"The dams of Electioneer and of George Wilkes are in this class. The wonderful brood mares from the Pilot, Jr., family fitted the description, and Beautiful Bells, who did more for the Electioneer family than any other



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mare, was hot headed to a degree. Nancy Hanks, unquestionably the best of the later generation of brood mares, has plenty of nerve force, and with any but the most judicious and skillful handling in colthood would have been spoiled. It is easy to see where she got the gimp.

"Princess, the dam of Happy Medium, sire of Nancy Hanks, was a kicker, biter and general fighter. Nancy Lee, dam of Nancy Hanks, was looking for trouble all the time. She was by Dictator, brother to Dexter, and Dexter made friends with no man. Nancy Lee was a wild, hawky, kicking thing as a brood mare. She then had but one eye, described as 'as wicked in expression as it was prominent.'"—H. J. Kline in Kentucky Stock Farm.

Matter of Education

Train the colts to stay in the barn or pasture while the mares are at work, says Wallace Farmer. It is simply a matter of education. Shut them in a roomy box stall at first until they become accustomed to having the mare go out without them. It will not take the colt long to become reconciled to a separation of a half a day at a time, and it will be a good deal better for the mare and the colt, as well as for the temper of the farmer.

IN BELL COUNTY COUNTRY

Advantages and Conveniences There Told in Letter

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath has received a letter from Mayor William Ginnuth of Temple under date of July, in which the latter says:

"I note the convening of the Farmers' congress at College Station on 7th to 9th inst., inclusive, and want to call your special attention to the location, agricultural advantages and the general favorable conditions of Temple and Bell county. Interurban to Belton, two trunk lines of railroad and a branch to San Angelo, and an interurban to Marlin and Waco sure to be built soon. What can we do to bring us to correct notice?"

In replying to the foregoing, Mr. Paffrath says:

"I was glad to hear from you and I would suggest that you appoint a strong committee to go to the Farmers' Congress and present your claim and ask the Farmers' Congress that they recommend your section for an additional experiment station with a dairying demonstration farm attached, to be included in an appropriation for said purposes by the next legislature and pledge your section of the country to use its influence on the next legislature of Texas to make ample appropriation for experiment stations with dairying demonstration farms attached as follows:

"One in the Amarillo country, one in the Abilene country, one in the El Paso country, one in the San Antonio country, one in the Temple country, one between Fort Worth and Dallas and one in eastern Texas. And also use your influence to have the next legislature make large appropriations for the benefit of the agricultural department of Texas and the A. and M. College of Texas.

"I know of nothing on earth that would prove of as high value to the citizenship of the entire state of Texas, than the proper encouragement by appropriating a sufficient amount of

money for experiment stations as aforesaid, the agricultural department of Texas by appropriating sufficient funds for the proper and intelligent carrying on of the researches necessary to properly familiarize the people of Texas with the wonderful possibilities of the age and the country in which they live.

"I hope that this will meet with your approval, and that you people will all get together, pull together with a pay car move on, do it yourselves, or see that it is done.

"Hoping to have the pleasure of forming your personal acquaintance in the very near future, I remain yours sincerely,

"E. A. (PAT) PAFFRATH."

Not Much of a Dog

A man in Missouri recently sued a railway company for damages for the death of a hound dog killed on the track. The company defended itself upon the following points:

Said dog was chasing a rabbit upon defendant's track in violation of the game laws.

Said rabbit lived on defendant's right of way, and was therefore the property of the defendant.

Plaintiff's dog was a trespasser, and was hunting defendant's property without permission.

Said deceased was not much of a dog, anyway, or it could easily have kept out of the way of defendant's trains.

And having fully answered, defendant prays to be discharged.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank Fort Worth, Tex.

The Bank of Steady Service

Advertisement for the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex., mentioning services and interest rates.

SHEEP

Work of the Arizona Experiment Station in Sheep Breeding

The Arizona experiment station says that in the work in sheep breeding two main objects are borne in mind: One to develop a suitable type of sheep for the range; the other a type of sheep for the irrigated valleys. Three things are essential to profitable types of range animals: The ability to grow a profitable wool clip, to produce good mutton lambs and to stand herding together in large numbers.

Four things are essential to profitable types of valley animals: The ability to grow a profitable clip of wool, to produce good mutton lambs, to breed with regularity at any season of the year, and to withstand the extreme heat of summer. Native ewes that have endured the extremes of climate, feed and other range conditions have been chosen for the foundation flock. These ewes, so far, seem to give the progeny better constitution and herding qualities. For use with this hardy foundation stock ideal types of rams have been obtained which it is hoped to secure the desired combination of qualities for both range and valley.

We now have ideal types of Tunis, Oxford, Shropshire and Rambouillet rams for this purpose, and breeding operations are in progress on the general plan outlined. Of the Tunis-native cross the station now has two rams, six ewes, and seven wethers. These cross-red lambs are vigorous, active and early maturing. The general conformation is on the order of the Tunis, with an improved quality of wool over that of the Tunis. The large tail of the Tunis is lacking in the cross-breeds. At birth the lambs are of various colors, brown or tawny predominating. Later the color fades to a brownish white. The Tunis are very prolific, there being several sets of twins and one set of triplets. Very little difference, if any, can be noted in the size and vigor of twins from that of the single lambs.

Sheep and Their Surroundings

Amid proper surroundings the sheep is a hardy animal, otherwise it is not. Thousands of them are often seen in single herds in the mountain regions of the west, but there the air is dry and so is the ground on which they graze. No matter how rich their pasture, nor how carefully they may be housed from storms, if they are compelled to seek their food by wading in mud and water, or even in continually going thru mud to get their drinking water, the flock will not long be a healthy one. Their feet will get bad, ticks will infest them and internal worms will trouble them. The adult sheep may withstand these attacks, but they will show plain signs of suffering, but many lambs will perish after being perhaps half grown.

Sheep are three times profitable, for lambs, wool and mutton; and there is room in the United States for double the number there now is, and farmers may well grow them in small or medium flocks. But don't do it if your pastures are low and marshy. In some portions of the year our atmosphere itself is too moist for them, and when it is added to that a moist bed and mud and water for them to walk and feed in for long at a time, success need not be expected.

Farmers who raise sheep, therefore, should always select the highest ground for their pasture, and if possible provide them clean drinking water that they can get to without going into mud. If this can be done, there is not a more profitable animal on the farm, except those whose actual services are needed and make them profitable.—American Stockman.

An Oregon Wool Clip

Eighteen clips of wool, aggregating almost 500,000 pounds, were sold at Pendleton, Ore., southwest of Spokane, a few days ago, practically completing the transfer of the crop of the county for the year from the growers to the buyers. The price ranged from 63-4c to 133-4c a pound and seemed to be better than that offered at the first sale early in May. The largest individual clip sold was that of William Slusher, and by refusing to sell at the first sale and holding it over he received one cent more a pound on his 150,000 pounds. The average price paid was about 12 cents. The J. E. Smith Land and Live Stock Company refused a bid of 101-4 centson 150,000 pounds, but all the other sheepmen accepted bids offered without delay.

Rape for Sheep

If the pasture area is limited an acre or two of rape will afford a surprising amount of green feed. A good plan for this early pasture is to sow oats and

rape as early as the ground can be worked well. The oats will grow faster than the rape and will afford pasture in a shorter time than would the rape alone, and by the time the oats are seven to nine inches high the rape will be seven inches, too. The oats furnish lots of pasture then, and as they are eaten down the rape grows up, thus furnishing green feed for a good deal longer period than the oats would alone.

Rape, sown on well prepared ground during May or June will furnish an abundance of forage during the usual dry period of August, when other pasture is brown and dry. For late pasture, sow rape in the corn at the last plowing. This will furnish the pasture as soon as the corn is past the pollinating stage, and if a sufficient acreage is sown there will be plenty of feed until hard frosts come.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Big Wool Clip in Wyoming

Estimates now being made as to the size of the Wyoming wool clip indicate that this year Wyoming will not only exceed all previous records, but it is expected will pass Montana, which last year was nip and tuck with this state in its total wool production. Last year Wyoming with a production of 33,000,000 took the lead for wool in the grease but Montana's figures on scoured wool exceeded those of this state.

This year the clip is expected to be at least 35,000,000 pounds, and it is confidently expected that this amount when scoured will also exceed the scoured product of Montana, its nearest competitor.

The average weight of a fleece last year was 7.2 pounds, while this year in addition to the wool being of longer staple and finer quality, the weight will probably average close to eight pounds. The gain to the sheepmen of the state thru this increased weight will be readily seen.—Ranch and Range.

Better Breeds Produce Better Results

Sheep desire the first tender growth of tender grasses and other herbage. They bite close to the ground. They will readily destroy clover. For this reason, added to the reason above given, the permanent limited pasture is not a success for the flock. The best pasture that we have ever used for our sheep has been some sown crop like oats mixed with rape. Young standing corn makes an excellent pasture. Their close bite does no harm and they do not trample down your feed as cattle do. Sheep, as is well known, are superior stock to turn upon a grain field after harvest. They love the weeds. Here is the great benefit upon the farm in keeping sheep. About the only weed that they won't eat is the thistle. They convert an undesirable growth into good meat and wool. Fields that are to be so cleaned, however, must be properly fenced.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

Better Sheep Needed

The poorest class of sheep on the market today is the one cared for in the agricultural states, says H. A. Chandler in "Breeder's Gazette." These breeders, as a rule, use good rams, but they fall far short of giving the flock proper attention. The whole bunch is put in a pasture in the spring and allowed to remain there until winter, while with a few hours' work a patch of rape could have been planted or the fence repaired so they could have had a change of pasture. Sheep need attention, the same as any other stock or business. When they are well cared for they cap the climax for profits. Farmers should breed more registered sheep of the mutton breeds. The rangeman comes East for his rams and we should be producing fifty head where one is raised now.

Breed to Produce Right Ideals

Some rules laid down by a successful sheep breeder are as follows: Do not breed to a dry-fleeced ram. The sire is the proper improver, but in order to be such he must be a good individual and descend from the best lineage. Study sire, dam and blood lines. Follow the show ring, but show only good, well fitted sheep. Have a right ideal and breed to produce it. Honesty is of as much importance in sheep breeding as it is anywhere else.

Southdowns for Mutton

The Southdowns stand high as mutton breed. This is attested by the remarkable records it has made at the Chicago International Shows. In 1902 the champion carcass of the show was a grade Southdown. In 1905 the champion wether and wether lamb were both Southdowns, and at later shows the Southdowns have won valuable prizes

in competition with other breeds. The Southdown is an excellent breed for the American farmer, and the reason it is not more popular is thru no fault of its own, but on account of the neglect of Southdown breeders to properly advertise its superior qualities. There are a few good pure-bred flocks in the East. Rich men who have country estates are particularly partial to the Southdowns.

Sheep, Mutton and Wool

Sheep breeding with the improved mutton and wool breeds, must increase with our better farming, far more profitable than the large flocks and pays a big premium on good breeding of a skillful breeder.

The spring lambs of the mutton breeds have become a special industry with many farmers better than spring chickens on a ton scale and the mutton sheep with size and breed quality, is a great income, a fine market for grass, weeds, forage and grain on the farm and the wool is another profit.

As lands increase in value, we must have better farming and with more intensive farming and with more intensive farming the sheep industry lends itself with greater profits than ever before, as there is our great and ever increasing home markets and the European markets that must be supplied with the improved mutton breeds. Choice spring lambs and good mutton sheep farm conditions must be had to best produce these to suit the market demands. Every farm should have a flock of sheep with a pure bred buck that rapidly improve in breed quality and increase in numbers soon become an important source of revenue. Now is the time to start to flock a few pure bred ewes soon breed up a good flock or even a bunch of grade or common ewes may rapidly be improved upon with a pure bred buck grading up to better market each year and by adding a few pure bred ewes may soon have a pure bred flock. With pure bred sheep and pure bred hogs the farmer is sure of good prices and soon breeds only pure bred stock on the farm.—American Live Stock Journal.

Four thousand sheep men met at Salt Lake City in April, representing 27,000,000 sheep, with a value of \$80,000,000, and formed an association in the nature of a protective trust against wool buyers of the East. The membership includes sheep men from Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Every sheep man was asked to hold his wool until higher prices are offered than were being paid at the time the association was formed. The consumers, who use the wool and eventually pay all the expenses, were not consulted.—Ranch and Range.

Sheep Shearings

Sheep will subsist on a much larger variety of plants than cattle or horses. If there is but little profit in good sheep, there is less with poor ones.

To secure the best returns for feeding make the lots of fat sheep as evenly good as possible.

Early maturity is just as advantageous to the producer of sheep as to any other stockmen in the world.

The more sheep you can keep and keep right, the less per sheep will be the cost of keeping.

If sheep are worth fattening and preparing for market, they are worth being placed before the buyer in the best possible shape.

Do not allow anyone to top your sheep; better improve them until people will want to buy the tail end of your flock.

With sheep, in breeding, the aim should be to increase the size as it can be done without detriment to any other desirable quality.

Wool is a product the same as fat and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth and that of fine quality.

During the summer especially, all reasonable care should be taken to see that the sheep have access to good water daily.

The best time to fatten old ewes economically is while they are on good pasturage. Market as soon as they are in a good condition.

Wool washed in cold water is not so soft and pliable nor does it make as fine a quality of cloth as that which is cured after being sheared.

Careful and constant attention to a flock of sheep thruout the year and in shearing and putting up the fleeces will add largely to the net price any wool grower gets for his fleece.

In order to gain the best profit, we must raise a sheep that will combine a growth of wool with a growth of mutton and that will make the most mutton and a good grade of wool.

Advices from San Angelo are to the effect that wagon trains of wool are arriving daily from the sheep sections of the west and south. The spring clip

HOW SHE KEEPS BEAUTIFUL.

The Mystery Solved.

Like the flowers that bloom in the spring the young girl just budding into womanhood is an inspiring sight and she is usually beautiful if she is perfectly healthy. She stays beautiful just so long as her health and constitution remain good. Let her be nervous, have backache, sleepless nights, and how soon does it take for wrinkles, crow's feet and dark circles to appear in the face? Her cheeks were rosy until she began to suffer from woman's weaknesses and the constantly recurring pains and drains brought her quickly from the beautiful age to the premature middle age. It was not meant for women to suffer so—it is due to our unnatural, but civilized methods of living, and to the fact that so many neglect those small ills which soon lead up to larger ones. Nothing so drags a woman down as those constantly recurring periods when she suffers more and more from a chronic condition that can be easily cured. No woman should take an alcoholic compound for that will disturb digestion, and the food is quickly compacted and becomes hard and tough in contact with alcohol, rendering the food indigestible. She must go to Nature for a cure. The native Indians of early times were far from wrong when they called a marvelously effective medicinal plant "Squaw root"—what the physicians of our day called Caulophyllum or Blue Cohosh. This and Black Cohosh, Golden Seal, Lady's Slipper, and Unicorn root, are important ingredients of a wonderfully successful remedy in modern times, namely, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Having made a specialty of the diseases of women in the early sixties Dr. Pierce soon found that a glyceric extract of these roots with Hydrastis or Golden Seal and Lady's Slipper root, combined in just the right proportions, made the very best tonic and cure for the distressing complaints of women. Where women suffered from backache, weakness, nervousness and lack of sleep, it was usually due to functional trouble, therefore this prescription directed at the cause cured 93 per cent. of such cases. That is why Dr. Pierce soon put it up in a form easily to be procured all over the United States.

Aching from head to foot—that is the condition that afflicts some women at stated periods—backache, dizziness, and pains almost unbearable. An honest and a safe remedy which no woman can afford to lose the opportunity of trying for the cure of these distressing complaints which weaken a woman's vitality is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dr. Pierce not only assures you that his "Favorite Prescription" is honestly made, but he lets you know just what it contains.

The best of medical authorities recommend and extol the virtues of the above ingredients in "Favorite Prescription." Thus F. Ellingwood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions." Of Lady's Slipper root he says: "Exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the female organs; relieves pain, etc." Prof. John King in the AMERICAN DISPENSARY, says of Black Cohosh root: "This is a very active, powerful and useful remedy." "Plays a very important part in diseases of women; in the painful conditions incident to womanhood. In dysmenorrhea it is surpassed by no other drug, being of greatest utility in irritative and congestive conditions." "Its action is slow, but its effects are permanent." "For headache, whether congestive or from neuralgia or dysmenorrhea it is promptly curative."

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

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

is heavy and goes into storage here to await buyers from the north.—Stockman.

Livestock

The Angora Goat

(J. E. McCarty, Dublin, Texas, in Farmers and Drovers Journal.)

As this paper has engaged me to write a series of articles concerning the Angora goat, I shall endeavor to give not so much the early history of the goat but its present up-to-date history and the practical workings of an up-to-date goat ranch, which I believe will be of more practical use and more interest than its original and ancient and early history.

I shall in these articles write more especially concerning the up-to-date goat, its commercial value, the proper way of handling a goat ranch, etc.

The Angora goat originated in the Province of Angora, Turkey, and has been known to the commercial world for some centuries. As long ago as 100 years or more some few of these were imported into England, Germany and France, but for some reason they did not thrive, and so far as I now know the Angora has not been raised with success out of its native country, except in South Africa and the United States.

There had been several importations from Turkey to the United States as long ago as sixty-five or seventy years, the first being imported by Mr. Davis, the consul from the United States to Turkey, these having been presented to him by the sultan of Turkey. These were later sold to Colonel Peters of Atlanta, Ga., and from this stock most of the Angora goats in the United States have sprung. There were several importations later, until finally some years ago Turkey passed a law prohibiting the exportation of the Angora goat, and at this time the government absolutely prohibits the exportation of the Angora from Turkey. There had been imported to South Africa, in the Boer republic, quite a good many very fine goats from Turkey prior to the passage of this act. The Boer inhabitants being of German descent and being men who understood the proper breeding of stock in order to improve it, have improved the goats imported to that country until now it is claimed that the best goats in the world are to be had in South Africa. This, however, I very much doubt, for I see from the market quotations that the Turkish mohair brings the better price and is more eagerly sought by the mills than the South African.

The original and pure-bred Angora was a very delicate goat, not so large as the common goat of this country, neither was it as hard or prolific, only shearing from two to six pounds of exceedingly fine mohair. The Americans and even the Turks and South African breeders have crossed this upon the common goat, thereby greatly increasing the size, and making the goat much more hardy and prolific, but this has been done to such an extent that the absolutely pure-bred Angora, I very much doubt, can be found at all. At least I will say that I very much doubt there is an absolutely pure-bred Angora goat in the United States or South Africa.

The shearing capacity of the cross-bred goat has greatly increased until now we have a goat the best of which will shear as high as twenty-one and one-half pounds of mohair. I have never personally seen or examined a goat of this shearing capacity; however, this is claimed for some of the best bred South African goats, and the character and standing of the men claiming this would lead me to believe that the claim is well founded, for they are men of integrity and I do not believe would make a claim not true. I have seen and have examined several goats, however, that have been claimed to have a shearing capacity of eighteen and nineteen pounds of mohair each per year. These were also goats imported from South Africa, known as the Hoerle importation, George A. Hoerle having made quite a nice importation of bucks and ewes in 1902. I have one of these goats upon my ranch—one of the original imported goats—which Mr. Hoerle claims will shear eighteen or nineteen pounds per annum, and which, from the length and density of the fleece, I believe will come up to what is claimed for him. I fear, however, that a goat of this shearing capacity will not have the fineness—that is, the mohair will not be of the very best quality and will be just a little too coarse to bring the very best price—and this is why I believe the South African mohair is not so good as the Turkish.

It is claimed for some of the very best herds in South Africa that the average shearing capacity of the entire herd is eleven pounds per head, and for the Turkish goat about eight pounds. As to the American flocks, I cannot say, for we have

a goat in America which shears from a few ounces up to twenty-one and one-half pounds per head; but it is my idea that a flock in this country shearing an average of four pounds per head would be above the average; possibly there are a very few flocks in America which will exceed this. There are a great many flocks, however, that will not average more than two or two and one-half pounds per head. The low shearing capacity of the American flock is due to the crossing with the old common Mexican goat, and to the ignorance of the parties who are breeding and attempting to raise the Angora in the United States. Since the English have subjugated the Boers and now have control of their country they have placed an export duty of \$500 on each head of goats taken from that country, thereby trying to follow the example of Turkey and hold a monopoly of this, one of the important industries of the world.

Bradford, England, is headquarters for the greatest manufacturing institutions for mohair goods in the world. There are some seven or eight mills in the United States, but none of them of any very great importance. The most important of these is the Sanford mills of Sanford, Me., and the Massachusetts Mohair and Plush Company of Lowell, Mass.

Growing Cattle in Western Nebraska

"Growing Cattle in Western Nebraska" is the title of Bulletin No. 105 of the Nebraska experiment station. The bulletin gives the results of dehorning cattle and of feeding alfalfa, prairie hay, and cane, and combinations of these feeds to calves and to yearling steers. It also gives figures showing the gains made by steers during the winter and during the summer periods.

Experiment No. 1 gives the results of dehorning one-half of a herd of 150 two-year-old steers. These were weighed April 1, 1904. They were weighed again May 1 and ran in the substation canyon pasture until December 1, seven months. During the month of April they were kept in a pasture in the South Platte valley by the owner. All steers lost in weight because of lack of feed. Those dehorned lost eight pounds more per steer than those not dehorned. During the remainder of the summer they lacked thirteen pounds of gaining as much as those not dehorned. During the eight months after dehorning, there was a difference of twenty-one pounds in favor of those not dehorned. The difference in price of dehorned steers for feeders still made dehorning profitable.

Experiment No. 2 gives the results of wintering 100 steer calves in five lots of 20 steers each, on the three main forage crops of Western Nebraska, viz.: alfalfa, prairie hay and cane (or sorghum hay), with two pounds of grain per calf daily. The results show that during the four months of the experiment alfalfa produced twice as large gains as prairie hay and three times as large gains as cane, but that a ration of one-half alfalfa and one-half prairie hay, or one-half alfalfa and one-half cane, gave almost as large gains as alfalfa alone. The cheaper gains came from alfalfa and alfalfa with prairie hay or cane.

Experiment No. 3 gives the results of a similar test with the same steers as yearlings. No grain was fed. Prairie hay and cane, each fed alone, did not prove a maintenance ration. Alfalfa and rations containing alfalfa showed substantial gains. Each steer on the average was fed one and one-fourth tons of forage in four months.

The results of all the tests indicate that summer gains are made quite cheaply in Western Nebraska, but that winter gains are costly. Where cattle are run in good native pastures at twenty-five cents per head per month, the cost of gains during six months from May 1 to November 1 is between fifty cents and seventy-five cents per 100 pounds.

The summer gains must be secured so cheaply that they will cover the cost of winter feed as well as the cost of pasturage.

Pure Bred Cattle Outlook

Relative to the outlook for pure-bred cattle Secretary Brown of the American Galloway Breeders' Association has the following to say:

It is true that cattle values have been at a low ebb the past few years, but the conditions that have brought about these low values are the very conditions that are working for a better future. Years ago, when the range industry was growing, there was a demand for cows for breeding purposes and every available animal was retained in the breeding herd. The steers were kept until they were 4 and 5 years old. The supply of meat in-

creased until the supply exceeded the demand and there was a consequent decrease in values. This condition would have adjusted itself, and soon, but for two other factors that entered in, partially as the result of the temporary low price of cattle, viz.: the conversion of the ranges into small farms and of the beef producing sections of the country to dairying. These changes have been gradual and have kept a steady stream of cattle flowing into our markets for the last four or five years. One man writes of the existing conditions in the west as follows: "Settlers going in and cattle coming out. Cattle are being shipped off the range in trainloads, while settlers are literally going in in trainloads. The very fact that prices have kept up so well thru it all suggests better conditions in the near future."

The range men in the northwest have had greater difficulty this year than usual in obtaining higher prices. It is probable that corn belt feeders from now on will have more difficulty in filling their feed lots with range cattle. The high price of butcher every available animal of this class to market, yet the receipts show that there must be a scarcity in this class of cattle. Our rapidly increasing population, the demand for "baby beef" and a disposition on the part of our government to open up wider foreign markets for our meat products are all lending their influences for a better condition in the near future.

The meat supply in the future is not to be produced on a few large ranges, but on many small farms, and on these high-priced farms only the best beef can be produced economically. Dairy-men are using better cows and our beef producing farmer must fall in line with better cows of the beef breeds and use pure bred bulls only. While looking to an extension of our pure bred business into new fields, let us remember that our greatest field for extension must be among our neighbors on the farms. The relation of the breeder of pure bred for breeding purposes to the breeder of grades for market must become closer and closer as time goes by. Between dairying and beef production the average farmer favors the latter, especially while there is a scarcity of labor. Live stock is, and always will be, the basis for our agricultural wealth. During the recent financial depression live stock values depreciated less than the products of nearly every other line of industry. There was never a more propitious time to embark in the pure bred business or to push your particular breed than at the present time.

Chinese Cattle Trade

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, of Tsingtau, transmits the following report regarding cattle in the Chinese province of Shantung:

An American firm is busily engaged at this place in exporting cattle to Vladivostok, over 1,000 head having been shipped during the past month. The representative of this firm enters the interior of the province and purchases cattle directly from the Chinese owners, or in the regular market towns, where all kinds of product are exposed for sale at regular periods of five days. Exports to the Philippine islands were formerly made from Shantung, but, owing to the prevalence of anthrax and other cattle diseases the importation into the islands was prohibited. Last year the Chinese government prohibited the export of cattle from China to Vladivostok, but apparently the prohibition has since been removed. Recently the importation of cattle into Vladivostok was prohibited by the Russian government officials, but this restriction has, according to later advices, been removed, and it seems probable that future shipments will be made.

Cattle are not grown in China to any great extent; there are no large cattle ranches, each small farmer raising such stock as he may himself need. Cows are not used for milk by the Chinese people, but are yoked with oxen, or with any other available animal, and used in cultivating the fields. Foreign buyers can afford to pay prices which appeal to the owners of cattle, and it is feared that if large exportation continues the country will be depleted of this class of draft animal.

In a few places in the province, especially those towns where occidentals are living, the Chinese raise cows for milking purposes, and even the better class natives are taking kindly to the use of milk. It is the fear of typhoid germs in the milk that makes the sale of the tinned product so large among the foreign population of this country.

Efforts have been made to introduce German cattle in Tsingtau, but without success. The local cattle are apparently more or less immune from the effect of anthrax and other disease, and they continue living and thriving even with these diseases prevalent about them. Foreign cattle, how-

ever, dies almost immediately. A few years ago the German government brought out a dozen of the finest breeds of German cows, but within two weeks after arrival they had all died. Last year Dr. Martini, a German bacteriologist, for many years chief assistant to Dr. Koch, was sent out here to investigate the cattle diseases and endeavor to eradicate them within the German territory. He informs me that so far as he can discover the prevalence of anthrax has been greatly exaggerated, although undoubtedly other cattle diseases exist.

After a year's investigation it was decided to bring out another shipment of German animals, which were sent from Germany last December, and should have arrived here by the government transport in February. The cattle were in charge of a chief veterinary surgeon of fine army, but unfortunately the ship in which they were transported, in company with 1,100 troops, was unsupplied with cold storage appliances, and consequently was obliged to take on a stock of cattle at Suez for fresh meat. Some of these latter animals were apparently infected, and the entire lot of German cattle died before arrival of the ship at Tsingtau.

I am informed by Dr. Martini that a most curious fact has been discovered by him and his assistants in relation to the percentage of butter fat contained in the milk of the Chinese cows. These locally grown animals are much smaller than our home cows, and give a much smaller quantity of milk, but it contains 7 to 8 per cent fat, while cows milky in the United States seldom yields more than 2 to 3 per cent fat, and 4 per cent is considered extraordinary. This increased percentage of fat is said to be due to the bean cake fed to the animals here. Peanuts and beans are grown throughout this province in large quantities, and crushed into peanut oil and bean oil, which is exported in large quantities. The refuse from the mills is pressed into round cakes, measuring about eighteen inches in diameter and two or three thick, which are largely exported to Japan for use as a fertilizer, and is fed to cows, oxen and all draft animals. The bean cake when used is pounded up in rough granite mortars and mixed with the animals food, and all domestic animals in this country seem to appreciate its peculiar flavor.

The large percentage of fat contained in the milk here makes it unsatisfactory for drinking purposes, especially for children, but it produces excellent butter in large quantities, there being very little waste material, and it is so easily manufactured that merely shaking the milk in a stoppered bottle for a few moments will produce butter.

Constipation in Cattle

This is one of the most common ailments that cattle are subject to; at the same time more cattle die from this cause than any other, for the simple reason that constipation is due to paralysis of the bowels.

Constipation is to be regarded as the sign of another disease, rather than a disease of itself. It occurs in almost all general fevers.

In order to overcome constipation the treatment must be applied to overcome the ailment which causes it. Seventy-five per cent of the cases of constipation are due to partial paralysis of the bowels. In this case the bowels require a laxative and tonic, and not a physic, for if the bowels are paralyzed a physic will have a tendency to cause irritation, congestion and inflammation. For this reason it is dangerous to give a cow salts or oil.

A cow thus afflicted should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it, bran mash made from flaxseed tea. Also inject several quarts of water once or twice daily per rectum by the use of a hose and funnel, and give the animal a reasonable amount of exercise.—Dr. David Roberts.

Do Not Allow Calves to Suck

A farmer is frequently tempted during rush of field work to neglect the cow, and as a result he turns loose the calf to suckle the cow, with the hopes of milking her later. The calf has a tendency to dry up the cow, and this abuse will result in a marked decrease in the flow of milk for that period of lactation, and it frequently affects the yield in all future periods of lactation. A cow may be neglected and abused for a while and then be treated so that her milk yield will be greater than it was for the time she was being abused, but it will not be as great as if she had been well treated all the time.—Professor Oscar Erf.

It is a mistake, as a rule, to feed too many mouths before marketing.

It is a mistake to feed high-priced feeds and then market at a loss. Figure your probable gain or loss, and govern yourself accordingly.

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Opportunities for Dairying In the Texas Panhandle

Following is a letter written for the Amarillo Panhandle by Dr. J. H. Dunn, state organizer for the Farmers' Union:

Dear Sir: Please give me space to tell our farmers my experience since visiting the greater part of the Panhandle of Texas and conferring with the most successful farmer and business man of the country. I find that after our success with the sugar beet industry and the opportunity of growing so much fine feed of all kinds, the next great cash proposition would be in the dairy business. The climate here is so favorable for stock, and the demand for hides and milk and butter is becoming so great, that in a very short time this section would become noted as one of the greatest furnishing states in the union. Its productive soil and smooth, broad lands are calculated to furnish desirable homes to hundreds and thousands of good active farmers, who could easily be induced to move here as soon as conditions become known.

This done, it would not be a difficult matter to have our streets and markets flooded with home products, and the growers would avoid the necessity of shipping hundreds of miles to find a market.

When this shall have been an accomplished fact, manufacturing plants would open up, the packing house would materialize, and farmers and business men would join hands and make the Panhandle most prolific in its productions, and with proper care to the stock in winter and summer, there is no reason on earth why this country cannot make as great a percentage of fat and butter and milk as any other state in the union.

Government reports show that the Ayrshire cow is a large and persistent milker, a yield of 5,500 pounds a year, as an average for a working herd of twelve in good hands, is well established from records collected. One noted herd of fourteen cows showed an unbroken record for nineteen years of 6,950 pounds of milk. Four of the cows in this herd gave over 10,000 pounds in a year, and another one over 12,000 pounds. Butter records are not

numerous, but in the herd above referred to the milk averaged 4½ per cent of fat for the last year. In previous years single cows in the same herd made butter records of 504, 546, 572 and 607 pounds, within twelve months.

Another Vermont herd has a detailed record for eight consecutive years, the average yearly milk yield of the cows, 3 years old and over, having been from 6,003 to 6,440 pounds. Every year single cows exceeded 7,000 pounds and sometimes 8,000.

Milk from this averaged over 4 per cent butter fat, and the yearly herd record ranges from 306 to 319 pounds butter per cow. The most interesting fact in connection with this herd is the economy of the rations upon which these records were made in summer, on pasturage alone, and in winter each cow daily, one bushel of ensilage, of matured field corn, an average of two quarts each of corn meal and wheat, bran and plenty of good hay.

The milk of the Ayrshire is not exceptionally rich but somewhat above the average. Herd records show 3½ to 4 per cent of butter fat in the mixed milk thruout the year. The milk of this breed is very uniform in its physical character, the fat globules being small even in size and not free to separate from the milk. The cream rises slowly and has comparatively little color.

One Swiss cow's record showed 86,304 pounds of milk before she was 12 years old.

The Dutch Belted cow has a record from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year and a few single 12,000 of milk a year.

The Holstein cow has a record of from fifteen to twenty-five pounds of butter a week.

The Jersey is a small breed, but very active and a smart breed of cattle. Their record for milk is small, but for butter excels the most of the other breeds.

The Polled Durham cow has a record of 7,000 and 10,000 pounds of milk, but they are noted for their quality of flesh and beauty in color and signs.

The Shorthorn cow is noted for her kindness and is noted also for her milking qualities, which averages 5,000

pounds of milk in three months.

Besides all of the cattle benefits the cow enjoys, we can raise the finest hogs and poultry in connection with the dairy business and the comforts of a farmer's life when he can say: "I own this home and I owe no man, and what I wish to buy I have the money to pay for, so that old system of living out of a paper sack and myself and wife tied up with an infernal mortgage and someone else to say when I shall move or what rent I shall pay or when I shall sell my farm produce and what I shall take for it," will all be a thing of the past.

But all of this is brought about by co-operation and organization for self-protection. This is the only road to success so says John D. Rockefeller in his last February reports. Brother farmer I submit this for your consideration, hoping you will give this your first and last attention.

THE HEALING OF WOUNDS

Nature Is the Great Physician and Better Than Most Patent Nostrums

Animals on the farm are continually being injured by accidents that happen in a thousand different ways. Barb wire cuts are most frequent and a word or two of advice as to the proper treatment in the hands of farmers will not be amiss. The first thing to gain a correct understanding of a sane and effective method of treating wounds is to remember that nature does the healing and that remedies applied are simply for the purpose of assisting nature, says Dr. George H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural college. The right mental attitude in this respect will tend to eliminate a thousand and one nostrums which are tried in rapid succession in the belief that there is somewhere, if it only could be found, a specific remedy with magical influence to bring about the desired recovery in a marvelous way. Mankind has been diligently seeking such remedies for thousands of years and is still keeping up the search. It is time that such a view of the situation, which is based purely upon superstition, should be eliminated and that we get down to principles based upon scientific research, and instead of groping blindly in the dark seeking the "where," let us always be ready to inquire "why."

The ordinary wound will heal of itself if not interfered with. This interference may be from germ infection, parasites or too much meddling with various applications on the part of man. Now, let us suppose a case. A horse has been badly lacerated on the

leg from contact with a barb wire. The first thing to do, of course, would be to stop the bleeding. This can be accomplished by a tight bandage of clean, white muslin, tied directly over the wound or above it. Often the bleeding artery will protrude, and a thread can be run under it with a needle and the artery tied. Do not use flour, dirt or cobwebs, or anything of that sort on the wound; they are unnecessary and may produce a dangerous infection.

Having stopped the bleeding, remove the clots of blood and cut off the ragged edges of muscles with shears. A pan of antiseptic solution should be provided. One of the best and cheapest antiseptics on the farm good for man or beast, is Creolin. Add a teaspoonful of this to a pint of water that has been boiled. Place the knife, shears, etc., in this solution, and wash the hands before beginning. After having cleaned out the wound, wash it thoroughly with antiseptic solution. See that there is good drainage from the wound at the bottom. Do not allow it to start healing with a pocket that will hold pus. As it is practically impossible to keep a wound on a horse antiseptic, it is not advisable for the farmer to tie up the wound; leave it exposed to the air and apply the antiseptic wash several times a day. Three good antiseptics are corrosive sublimate, which can be purchased at the drug stores in tablets all ready for use; formalin is good, as is also a solution of boracic acid. After about a week, it is well to change to dry dressing, a powder composed of equal parts of boracic acid and charcoal and iodoform makes a very good dry dressing. Clean, air-slacked lime powdered over the wound twice daily is very satisfactory. The so-called "proud flesh" is only unhealthy granulation. It is seldom advisable for the farmer to interfere with this condition by using caustics; the results are usually disastrous; better in this case call in a qualified veterinarian. If maggots should get into the wound a little turpentine or chloroform will help to bring them to the surface, where they may be picked out. I did not mention sewing up the wound for reason that in case of the ragged barb wire cut, it is seldom worth while to do so.

A wound to heal properly, must be gotten perfectly clean and free from germs from the start and then kept clean. Remember that it is largely a matter of keeping dangerous germs out and giving nature a chance. Too much interference is often the cause of tardy healing of wounds.

Growth of the Panhandle

BY E. A. PAFFRATH.

In 1876 the plains part of this Amarillo country was covered by antelope, buffalo and fine mustang horses, the broken part of the country was full of prairie chickens, deer and wild turkeys and quail, showing that it is a natural live stock country for domestic animals as well as wild ones; for poultry, horses, mules, cattle and sheep, and as time has proven, there is no better hog country in the world than this.

Perhaps the first domestic stock that was ever in this country was sheep. Captain Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, will tell you that when they came to this country there were Mexican villages up and down the Canadian river, which were successfully engaged on a large scale in the sheep industry and which were driven out by the cattle people, who either bought or leased the land in this part of Texas.

The cattle bred in this country can be developed into the best beef steers of any cattle bred in the United States, which is evidenced by the premiums that the J. A.'s, X. I. T.'s and L. S.'s and the Mill Irons have taken in the last ten years at the National Fat Stock Show at Chicago, Ill., the Royal Fat Stock Show of Kansas City, Mo., and at the World's Fair at St. Louis and also the premiums that Mr. John Hutson of Canyon, Texas, took on his fine Hereford bulls at the Fat Stock Show at Denver, Colo., in 1908. These premiums were obtained, not because the judges felt partial toward this section of the country, but because the cattle so far excelled those of other sections that the judges in justice to themselves and to protect their own reputations, were compelled to award the premiums to this section.

All of the aforesaid cattle were bred here within a radius of one hundred miles of Amarillo and finished in the central states by various feeders, except Mr. Hutson's cattle, which were bred and developed here. It is well known that cattle can be successfully developed and finished here, as has been established by Colonel T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, and others.

As it is well known, horses and mules that are second to none can be successfully bred and developed in this country. Mr. Tregg, who lives about eighteen miles east of Amarillo, has been for a number of years successfully engaged in buying young mules in central Texas and bringing them up here and developing them to his profit and satisfaction.

This is also a natural fruit country. Up and down the streams was originally full of wild grapes, wild plums, some wild cherries and currants. Fine apples and peaches have been grown in the largest part of the country, equal to any grown in the United States.

Profit in Forage Crops

It is well known that milo maize, Kaffir corn and sorghum can be successfully grown every year in this country in great abundance, with perhaps a greater tonnage to the acre and by the man's labor than elsewhere in the United States. Alfalfa can be successfully grown in this district. Sugar beets, pumpkins, cowpeas and goobers can also be successfully grown and are all excellent feeds. And I believe that cotton can also be grown successfully, which would not only give an additional money crop, but the seeds would be an additional feed crop.

The cotton stalks would be a fine winter pasture, and the growing of cotton would cause a cotton seed oil mill to be established at Amarillo, which would be a great benefit to the packing industry, and would give the people home-made cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, available for home consumption at all times. No matter if the railroads were or are not able to bring in cotton meal and hulls from other parts, it would encourage the people of the Amarillo country in roughing and full feeding cattle. The fact that all of these feedstuffs can be successfully grown in greater quantities per acre in this section on cheap lands, and the further fact that these various feedstuffs go together so well, make it a certainty that by proper care and attention this would be the most successful and profitable stock farming country in the United States.

There is no doubt that by proper care people could get, perhaps, a higher per cent of calves than elsewhere in the United States, and by taking proper care of them, as they do elsewhere, they could develop a more de-

sirable and higher class steer at 2 years old, that would be worth a great deal more money at 2 years old than the 4-year-old is today, that has grown on the open ranch.

Europe's Example

If the people in Europe by raising turnips and beets can afford to buy our cotton seed meal and cake from us and pay the freight on it and afford to feed cattle on the products on high priced lands under unfavorable climatic conditions, it is certain that we can more profitably do so where we can raise all of these feeds so cheaply on cheap lands, and where we have so favorable climatic conditions as here. Because of the reason aforesaid and the fact that we have learned that these various kinds of feed can be successfully grown here, and by reason of the development that has taken place and the railroad facilities that we have now, and because we know we can raise wheat and oats, Indian corn and broom corn fairly successfully one year with another.

This land today is cheaper at from \$10 to \$40 an acre for the purpose that we know it can be used for successfully now than it was at \$2 an acre before the country was developed, and the manner in which it was used to raise cattle on the same, in this country in a raw-hide way. For in those days people were unprotected in case they became overstocked, or the grass was burned off, and could not protect themselves against loss, which risk is a thing of the past, because we can and do raise plenty of feed of various kinds successfully here now and because we get better results now than we did as herein stated, and can still attain higher results by closer attention, which gives a man of ability the power to pay a better interest on this land at \$40 an acre than he could have done at \$2 an acre. This country can be developed into the greatest and most profitable dairying country in the United States.

1. Because of the various kinds of feedstuffs that you can raise in greater tonnage per acre than anywhere in the United States.

2. Because of a semi-tropical climate, with a reasonably high altitude.

3. Because it is north of the quarantine line, free from ticks, enabling people to safely bring in and take-out dairying cows from any part of the United States.

4. Because you can get plenty of good water anywhere in this country.

5. Because you are reasonably near the markets of the world.

6. Because this is a beautiful country for man and beast and a delightful climate to live in both winter and summer.

7. Because the class of people coming to this country is a high class of citizens, energetic, ambitious, educated, have some money and credit.

8. Because this class of citizenship and this climate with the combination of things it is adapted for, are attractive to the class of people and the industries which have made the central states great and their land very high in value.

Dairying, as it is well known, is the most profitable industry in the United States, and its income for the year 1907 was over \$800,000,000, second to corn only. Dairying carries with it by feeding skim milk, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising, and enables the farmer to transform his feed crop into the most profitable commodities in the world at his home, and enables the father of a large family to utilize the time of his children by giving them employment that otherwise would be wasted. The children can look after the cows, hogs, poultry and sheep in the morning before they go to school and in the evening after they come home. They will thus get an education in four of the most profitable industries of the world.

In conclusion, as a close observer of the country, having witnessed its transformation from a wilderness into a region of high civilization, and of beautiful bright, prosperous and happy homes, I would advise the people of Amarillo and of the Amarillo country to get together and pull together along these lines, familiarize themselves with the possibilities which will doubtless be a revelation to many of them, and to develop their country with the pay car move on them, and to do it now.

Treatment For Loco Poisoning

In response of letters of inquiry to Dr. C. D. Marsh, in charge of the loco experiment station of the government at Hugo, Dr. Marsh is sending out the following information to stockmen who inquire:

"It is obviously impossible, in a letter, to give any adequate idea of the results of the investigations, or even to indicate as clearly as could be wished, the remedial measures which the work has shown can be taken to prevent losses from loco. We can summarize the result in the following manner:

"1. It has been clearly proven that two of the so-called loco weeds—Aragalus lamberti, commonly known as 'white loco' or 'rattle weed,' and Astragalus mollissilous, commonly known as 'purple loco' or 'woolly loco'—are distinctly poisonous to horses, cattle and sheep, when eaten in any considerable amount. There is reason to think that other related plants are also poisonous, but the work on this subject is still incomplete.

"2. The poisonous effects of these two plants are due to the presence of barium, which is taken up by the plants from the soil.

"3. The easiest method of eradicating these loco weeds is by digging. Contrary to the opinion quite common in the west, altho the plant is perennial, it does not grow from the cut root, provided the cut is below the crown of buds. It is comparatively easy to kill the plant by means of the spade and the labor of clearing a large number of acres is not excessive. This method of eradication seems to be perfectly feasible when the land is in the form of fenced pastures. At the present time we know of no good method of eradicating the weeds from

the open range.

"4. In treating animals which have become poisoned by eating loco weeds the first essential is to remove them from the possibilities of getting more of the weeds. They should be fed on nutritious food, and it is better that this food should be of a laxative character. For this reason, alfalfa is one of the best foods for locoed animals. Many of them will recover if nothing more is done than to remove them from loco, and feed them in this manner. It has been found, however, that this recovery is rendered more sure and speedy if in addition to care in the use of food, certain remedial measures are used.

"Cattle should be given hyperdermically strychnine, in daily doses not exceeding 3-20 to 1-4 of a grain. If the strychnine is given calves, the dose should be even smaller than this. This treatment should be extended ordinarily not less than thirty days, altho beneficial effects may result from treatment during one or two weeks.

"Horses should be given Fowler's solution in daily doses of four to six drams. This treatment, too, should ordinarily be continued for not less than one month. The Fowler's solution is most conveniently given in the grain with which the animals are fed.

"Where it is deemed worth while to treat sheep, strychnine will also have a beneficial influence upon them. The dose of strychnine for sheep should not exceed 1-20 of a grain.

"It has been found that by treatment along these lines, a great majority of locoed animals can be expected to recover.

"The remedies mentioned are in common use and may be readily purchased at all drug stores.—Arizona Range Notes.

Dairymen at the Congress

The Texas Dairymen's Association was a live wire at the Farmers' Congress just closed at College Station. Every session was crowded to capacity with interested dairymen and men who are just getting interested in the dairy industry. D. B. Lyon of Sherman was elected president for 1908-09 and C. O. Moser of Demison was re-elected secretary.

Following is the text of important resolutions regarding demonstration farms which the association passed:

Whereas, Agriculture is the basis of all our wealth and prosperity; and Whereas, Diversified agriculture is one of the most potent factors in the development of the prosperity of our country; and

Whereas, It has been amply demonstrated that intensified and scientific farming has added largely to the wealth of those sections where such methods have been employed; and

Whereas, Modern sanitary dairying has proved one of the most profitable adjuncts to successful farming operations, and one of the most potential factors in the development of all our farming interests; and

Whereas, Experience having demonstrated unqualifiedly that our people are gaining more intelligent and profitable information thru observation and practical demonstration than otherwise, they should be afforded every opportunity and facility for increasing their intelligence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that every possible encouragement and assistance be given to these interests, not only by the masses of the people, but also thru legislation on the part of the state and national governments. Be it further

Resolved, That we impress upon the governor and the state legislators, as well as the members of our national congress, the great importance of establishing a limited number of demonstration dairy farms in this state, having for their purpose the demonstration of the most modern methods of dairying, and the cultivation of all grains, grasses and other feedstuffs suitable and necessary for the successful conduct and maintenance of such institutions. Be it further

Resolved, That after duly considering all the facts and circumstances connected with the location, different soils and climatic conditions, and accessibility to and by the largest number of people that it is the sense of the Texas Dairymen's Association that such demonstration dairy farms should be located at the following points, to wit: Amarillo, Temple, Beeville and Troupe and that such additional farms

be located from time to time in other sections of the state as conditions may justify. Be it further

Resolved, That the unqualified success already attained by and the highly satisfactory results already accruing from the demonstration farms recently established at Denison by the national government is the strongest argument that could be presented for prompt action along these lines. Be it further

Resolved, That the cost of such farms is infinitesimal in comparison with their great value to the people of Texas, since they could readily be established at a cost not to exceed \$10,000 each, and should be self-sustaining when once established. Be it further

Resolved, That the establishment and operation of such farms should be under the supervision of the director of the experiment station. Respectfully submitted,

R. T. CRAWFORD
J. A. TALLEY,
J. H. DUNN,
D. B. LYON,
P. L. DOWNS.

Constipation in Cattle

ments that cattle are subject to; at the same time more cattle die from this cause than any other, for the simple reason that constipation is due to paralysis of the bowels.

Constipation is to be regarded as the sign of another disease, rather than a disease of itself. It occurs in almost all general fevers.

In order to overcome constipation the treatment must be applied to overcome the ailment which causes it. Seventy-five per cent of the cases of constipation are due to partial paralysis of the bowels. In this case the bowels require a laxative and tonic, and not a physic, for if the bowels are paralyzed a physic will have a tendency to cause irritation, congestion and inflammation. For this reason it is dangerous to give a cow salts or oil.

A cow thus afflicted should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it, bran mashes made from flaxseed tea. Also inject several quarts of water once or twice daily per rectum by the use of a hose and funnel and give the animal a reasonable amount of exercise.—Dr. David Roberts.

Preventatives are worth more than remedies. Keep the hogs in sanitary surroundings and you will need few "cure-alls."

It is a matter of much importance that the sows and pigs have clean, dry beds.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

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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.

DAIRYMEN WAKING UP

TEXAS is credited with 6,000,000 cattle. The state has a population of nearly 5,000,000 people, every one of whom uses milk or butter in some form. It is estimated to supply these needs there are only 5,000 dairymen in Texas and on the 10-cow basis for each (many of the so-called dairymen have less) this would make only 50,000 cows used for dairy purposes in the state or one dairy cow to every 500 people.

These figures are high because thousands of people living in the agricultural sections of the state keep cows for their own milk supply and do not rely on dairymen, but still the figures are of value in showing how the dairy industry may develop before becoming overcrowded.

It is further estimated that there are only forty creameries in the state. There is not a single cheese factory, and San Antonio is the only city which is wholly supplied with butter from local sources.

Reason enough, then, exists for a great development of the dairy industry and the Texas Dairymen's Association, which has just closed an enthusiastic meeting at College Station in connection with the Texas Farmers' Congress, has plenty of work ahead. The newly elected president of the dairymen's association is D. B. Lyon, of Sherman, who is progressive and a dairy enthusiast. The secretary remains C. O. Moser, of Denison, who is in charge of the government dairy demonstration farm at Denison, which by the way, is the only dairy demonstration farm in the United States.

The first step of the dairymen's association in 1908 will be to secure 500 members. At present the association has less than 100. The demand for Texas dairy products is so great that 10,000 could be engaged in the business without making an over supply.

The demand for dairy cattle is so large that for a number of years several men have made a comfortable living from buying old and undesirable dairy cows in the eastern part of the state and selling them in the west at double prices.

The association at College Station made a good move in passing a resolution endorsing the idea of more dairy demonstration farms in Texas. The farm at Denison is already a success,

altho less than a year old. The state needs half a dozen more.

Incidentally the dairymen are working for better and purer milk and butter, and are co-operating with the state dairy commissioner to that end.

A NEW TURN AT A. & M.

REFUSAL of Dr. Joe Gilbert, physician at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, to resign as requested by the board of directors without an investigation of his relationship toward the recent disturbances there, presents a new phase of the difficulty which, it seems, was not settled by the board's second investigation and exoneration of President Harrington.

Dr. Gilbert declares that he was not responsible for the strike, nor for the dissatisfaction that has existed among the student body, and that the board has no right to demand his resignation without proper charges and a full investigation of them.

On the face of Dr. Gilbert's statement it appears that he is acting within his rights as a citizen and that it is up to the board to deal with this new phase of the difficulty which cannot but increase the agitation of the problem arising from Dr. Harrington's unpopularity with the student body.

In the issuance of its second verdict the A. & M. board appealed to the public and the press to sustain it, and to work for the best interests of the college. Such an appeal would have come more properly had the board shown itself able to handle the situation more efficiently than it has done. A general impression seems to prevail that in some manner politics is responsible for the college's difficulties, but just how has not been brought out. Politics and public education cannot be mixed, and any attempt to inject one into the domain of the other is always an invitation of disaster.

THE TALE OF A STEER

MOST people if asked why the packing houses went to Kansas City in early days would declare that the location of the town close to the source of live stock supply prompted the packers to select the city because of its railroad facilities and, having made up their minds, proceeded to buy lands and build packing houses.

The fact of the matter is that the principal reason for the big packers going to Kansas City was a dead steer.

In the '60s the Chicago packers were getting vast herds of cattle from the City, which was the nearest Missouri river point, make them swim the river at Kansas City, drive them to Quincy, Ill., and thence ship them by rail to Chicago.

One of the firms in the packing business then was Plankinton & Armour. Afterward Phillip D. Armour Southwest for slaughter. The method was to drive them from Indian Territory, Oklahoma or Texas to Kansas became the head of the firm.

But at the time the dead steer figures in the story, Plankinton was senior member. He was out at Kansas City superintending a drive and was riding along the road when he saw a dead steer. Thinking that a strong odor would be the result, he started to ride around it, but was surprised to find none. He rode close to the dead animal, but still detected no odor, and was astonished. Speaking of it afterwards, he said: "The incident set me to thinking and I concluded that if the climate here would cure a

dead steer, the carcass of a slaughtered one ought to keep a long time. Then I thought of jerked buffalo meat, which is cured without salt. The result was that we decided to try packing at Kansas to save the drive to Quincy and shipment from there, and we have been doing it ever since."

Nowadays artificial refrigeration has solved the problem of meat slaughter anywhere, and no future dead steers are likely to influence packers to locate plants in new sections, but there is a point in the incident that is vital to Texas at the present time.

Plankinton & Armour came to Kansas City because it was close to the field of supply, and because the climate was suited to beef slaughtering. Probably hundreds of good Kansas City people at that time would have used every means at their command to induce packers to come, but they didn't know how to get at it. The single dead steer did the work. It appealed to the packer on his own ground.

Texas today is profligate with undeveloped resources; the east and north are populous with manufacturers. To bring these manufacturers to Texas would mean development, population, wealth.

It is for the Texas developers, the men who are working to bring more capital into the state, to find arguments that will cinch the facts home to the minds of those who have heard about Texas, but only in a general way.

One pertinent fact is worth a million adjectives, as The Telegram has frequently said before. Texas needs more facts. It needs accurate compilation of all its resources so that the man who is interested will get from them something to set him thinking.

Commercial clubs and other organizations at work to develop Texas cannot do better than remember this.

If a manufacturer is looking toward a city, let the commercial club of that city supply him with information about his own business applied so forcibly he cannot fail to be convinced. Generalities about "our superior citizenship, inexhaustible supply of well water, good schools and churches" will not do the work like a single effective statement about what his own business could do if it were moved to the new location.

Dead steers, sometimes, may be used to bring about live results.

A PREMIUM FOR INDUSTRY

MORE keenly than perhaps any other section of the state the Texas Panhandle has felt the effects of selling land to anyone who would pay the price, regardless of whether the land was purchased for speculation or cultivation.

Somewhat late in the day the men who are working for Panhandle development have awakened to the fact that the land speculator is the worst enemy which any newly developing country may have, and as a result an attempt is being made to discourage land purchases by buyers who will not become settlers. On the other hand purchasers of land who buy for homes and who will agree to cultivate the land they buy, are to be encouraged.

A plan is now being advocated to the real estate men of the Panhandle by which the man who buys a tract of land will be allowed a rebate of \$1 per acre provided he settles on it within a year after purchase, and puts a certain percentage of it in cultivation. Full market price, according to the

A Bit of Verse

UNCLE BILLY FINNEY

(Lowell Otus Reese in Leslie's Weekly.)

Uncle Billy Finney was a funny sort o' feller.

Mightn't be a cabbage or a tater in the cellar,

Season's goin' crooked an' the crops forever fallin',

Yet you'd never hear ole Uncle Billy, Finney ralin'.

"What's the use o' telling everybody all your woes?

Plenty of their own," he says, "the Lord A'mighty knows."

Never heard him liftin' up his voice condemnin' when

Others were disparagin' their errin' feller-men;

Smoked his pipe in silence till the argument was thru.

"Ain't no call to kick about the things my neighbors do.

Tell you what," he says, "it keeps me humpin' every day

To keep my own feet treadin' in the straight an' narrow way."

Never talked religion; but he acted it so well

He might have been a Methodist as far as you can tell.

Never called the world a place o' sorrow an' o' sin,

"Pretty fine ole world," says he, "that we're a-livin' in.

Want to go on livin' so that when I die, maybe

Neighbors now an' then will think a kindly thout o' me."

Uncle Billy Finney died a dozen years ago;

Not a dog or child but hated bad to see him go.

'Peared as tho he left a place nobody else could fill.

World was not the same when Uncle Billy went, but still,

Seemed to hear the welcome of the joyous angel throng—

"Why, Uncle Billy Finney! What's been keepin' you so long?"

plan, is to be charged the man who buys but does not improve. It is hoped that this system will induce buyers of Panhandle land to also become Panhandle citizens.

There has been at no time any difficulty in selling Panhandle lands. The advent of every excursion train from the North and east always means a large number of sales. The other day a train brought 150 prospectors into the Plainview country. In a week 140 of them had purchased land and three had taken options.

The Panhandle plan of making a reduction in actual price to the actual settler is one that should be generally adopted all over the state. Texas needs development and settlers worse than it needs the money to be obtained from the sale of lands. Efforts of real estate men should be concentrated not so much on cutting up new ranches, as in settling those that have already been cut up. A little patience for the few years in settling what land is now available in small lots, will make bigger prices for the big lots later. The motto should be "A settler on every section," and later the number should be raised to a settler on every quarter section. The man who settles, cultivates and develops is worth 100 per cent more than the man who merely buys for investment. The actual settler should be encouraged to the fullest extent possible.

THE LAW OF OBEDIENCE

By Elbert Hubbard

The first item in the common-sense creed is obedience.

Do your work with your whole heart.

Revolt is sometimes necessary, but the man who mixes revolt and obedience is doomed to disappoint himself and everybody with whom he has dealings. To flavor work with protest is to fail absolutely.

When you revolt, why revolt—climb, get out, hike, defy—tell everybody and everything to go to hades! That disposes of the case. You thus separate yourself entirely from those you have served—no one misunderstands you—you have declared yourself.

But to pretend to obey, and yet carry in your heart the spirit of revolt is to do half-hearted, slipshod work.

If revolt and obedience are equal, your engine will stop on the center and you benefit nobody, not even yourself.

The spirit of obedience is the controlling impulse of the receptive mind and the hospitable heart.

There are boats that mind the helm and boats that do not. Those that don't get holes knocked in them sooner or later.

To keep off the rocks, obey the ruder.

Obedience is not to slavishly obey

this man or that, but it is that cheerful mental condition which responds to the necessity of the case, and does the thing without back talk—unuttered or expressed.

Obedience to the institution—loyalty! The man who has not learned to obey has trouble ahead of him every step of the way. The world has it in for him, because he has it in for the world.

The man who does not know how to receive orders is not fitted to issue them. But he who knows how to execute orders is preparing the way to give them, and better still—to have them obeyed.



2252
GIRLS' ONE-PIECE DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 252
All Seams Allowed.

There has never been a more becoming style for the growing girl than the one-piece box-plaited model, and this one is so simple in construction that it will be welcomed with delight by the home dressmaker. Developed in dark-red English delaine with the square neck, flowing sleeves and lower edge of the skirt trimmed with black velvet ribbon, it is pretty enough for any occasion. The gumpie is of white batiste trimmed with narrow insertion of Valenciennes lace. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years, the dress requires 8 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 86 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide, as illustrated, 1 1/2 yard of velvet ribbon 1 1/2 inches wide for belt, and 4 3/4 yards of ribbon 1 inch wide to trim; the gumpie needs 2 3/4 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, with 5 3/4 yards of insertion and 1 1/4 yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Little Stories Told For a Laugh

WHY HE CALLED

From an Eastern city comes a sad story of a pawnbroker. He was enjoying a beauty sleep when a furious knocking at the street door brought him to the window with a jerk, according to the Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"What's the matter?" he shouted.

"Come down," demanded the knocker.

"But—"

"Come down."

The man of many nephews hastened down stairs and peeped around the door.

"Now, sir," he demanded.

"I wan'sh know the time," said the reveler.

"Do you mean to say you waked me up for that? How dare you?"

The midnight visitor looked injured. "Well, you have got my watch," he said.

* * *

John Mitchell, the labor leader, told this to the Pittsburg Dispatch:

"Harvey Barr, a successful lawyer, had a wonderful talent for getting the best of people. Even at home he kept his talent in play. His wife said to him one morning:

"Harvey, dear, this is the fifteenth anniversary of our wedding. What are you going to give me?"

"This is what I am going to give you," Harvey answered, affectionately,

and he handed his wife \$15 in crisp, fresh bills.

"Oh, thank you. And what shall I give you?" the gratified wife asked.

"That meerschaum pipe I've been admiring so long," Harvey promptly announced.

"In the evening on his return home the pipe awaited him. It had cost just \$15. He lit it up and began to color it carefully.

"But as the evening wore on his wife seemed ill at ease.

"Where is my present, Harvey?" she said at last, fretfully.

"Why my dear," Harvey explained, "you gave me a pipe. I gave you \$15. Don't you see? We're both even."



2270

CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2270

All Seams Allowed.

Turquoise-blue plain English delaine has been used for this attractive little frock. The full waist which blouses slightly at the front is fitted into the yoke by groups of narrow tucks. The very short gathered skirt is attached to the waist under a belt of the material stitched with white, and the full-length sleeves are finished with narrow wristbands of the same. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 42 inches wide; with 3 3/4 yards of insertion to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

It is a mistake to try to feed the pig or hog and the worms that may be in him or the lice that may be on him. And the hog would tell you so if he knew how.



2051

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.
Paris Pattern No. 2051

All Seams Allowed.

This simple shirt-waist model, with its two broad tucks turning toward the shoulder, is suitable for taffetas, as well as for cashmere, albatross, French flannel, and any of the heavy linens or madras would look equally well made in this style. In gray and black striped taffetas silk, worn with a linen collar and a broad tie of black satin, it would be suitable for every day, and best wear. The pattern is in 8 sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 4 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Any pattern on this page 10 cents. Address pattern department, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

In selecting sows to keep for breeding purposes don't pick the shortest, blockiest ones. A brood sow should be rather long and roomy.



1995

LADIES' BOX-PLAITED DRESSING SACK.
Paris Pattern No. 1995

All Seams Allowed.

The dressing-sack that hangs with straight lines of fullness has much to commend it, and quite the most attractive model shown this season has three box-plaits, as illustrated, in the front and back. A flat collar with rounded points and trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery on the edge is used for finishing the neck, and the same embroidery appears on the three-quarter sleeves below the band. There is no visible closing, the middle front box-plait concealing the buttons and buttonholes. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing-sack requires 5 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; with 2 1/2 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



1915

CHILD'S SET OF SHORT CLOTHES.
Paris Pattern No. 1915

All Seams Allowed.

This outfit for a child includes the Bishop dress, a petticoat, underwaist and drawers. Mothers will find this little one-piece slip dress one of the most desirable of theseason's models, on account of its being easy to make and its becomingness when worn. The petticoat is gathered into a waistband and trimmed with tucks and a full ruffle of embroidery; the drawers are cut in one piece without seams except where the openings are made at the sides. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 3 years. For a child of 2 years the dress requires 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide; 3/4 yard of insertion and 1 1/4 yard of edging to trim. The petticoat in any size requires 1 1/2 yard 27 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 36 inches wide; 3 yards of edging to trim, and the underwaist needs 1/2 yard 27 inches wide, or 3/4 yard 36 inches wide. The drawers in any size need 3/4 yard of material 27 or more inches wide; 1 yard of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Range News

Runnels County

H. Z. Parrott, who sold his place on Valley Creek, formerly the W. E. Allen ranch, of 1,600 acres, to C. A. Doose and associates, about two years ago and moved to Carizzo Springs, where he has been experimenting in the truck business since, has just closed the deal for the William Anson ranch in Coleman county, and will become a citizen of this section again.

The purchase includes 1,600 acres of land, well improved, some 200 acres in cultivation, about 100 lots and several houses in the village of Valera. There is a good stone dwelling, large barns and many miles of wire fence on the ranch, being cut into a number of small pastures.

Mr. Parrott paid \$27,500 for the property, spot cash, and he intends to spend his remaining days there. He has returned to Carrizo Springs to wind up his affairs there as soon as possible, when he will move out to his possessions. He says there is money in the trucking business and the Carrizo Springs country is fine for that business, but he has been engaged in the stock business too long to be satisfied in any other line.

Hardy Parrott is a good man and citizen, and while we would prefer to have him in Runnels, we are glad to know that he is to be so near Ballinger.

After all, this is the land where once a man drives down his pegs, to be tempted by the siren voice of the land boomer and paradise painter to go elsewhere, they all come back sooner or later, and we are pleased to welcome one and all such, for we realize that they will stay put after they've tried some other field.

Mr. Parrott is the third good citizen who has returned lately after trying the south Texas country.—Runnels County Ledger.

Pecos County

Carlos Pena killed a panther measuring seven feet from tip to tip at the Jim McKenzie ranch last Sunday. The animal had killed a deer and feasted on it when Carlos got on his trail and came up on him near a tank, asleep. But before he could get a shot at him the varmint had awakened and started down the hill at a rapid speed. Carlos ran around the other way and got a couple of successful shots at him.

W. G. Dees and Burney Ligon came in from the Dees ranch Monday, where Mr. Ligon has been a few days with his well machine. We are glad to report that water was secured for Mr. Dees. The well is sixty-eight feet deep, water being struck at fifty-five feet. Here lately there have been a number of wells struck around here at much shallower depths than usual.

June 24 we were visited by a splendid rain, tho not nearly so much as we would have liked. Our country, which is always beautiful, is now in its new habilitment of green, transcendently beautiful.

We understand A. B. Paschal is off buying steers which to stock his pastures.

J. C. Ferbis is busy tanking, getting ready for the abundant rains which we hope will ere long be poured upon us.

J. B. Irving is gathering 2,000 steers, which he has been pasturing in the Half Circle N ranch.

Johnnie Paschal is boss at the Half Circle N headquarter ranch, in the absence of A. R. Paschal. The boys say he is a dandy boss.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

Brewster County

Local showers fell in many parts of Brewster county during the past week, and a good rain in Alpine Sunday night. A heavy downpour visited the Glass mountains. A number of tanks were washed out, but the benefits were far in excess of any damage.

The Southwest Texas and Mexican Land Company sold the Jones land in the eastern edge of Presidio county, 10,500 acres, to N. A. Brown of Hamilton, Texas, at \$1 per acre.

T. J. Miller sold 500 head of stock cattle to Jesse Pruitt at \$15 per head. The John Young Land Company made the deal.—Alpine Avalanche.

Midland County

Hick Belt of Midland, Texas, who came in yesterday, June 23, reports that cattle are doing extra well in that section of the state, says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. Mr. Belt stated that the season has been very favorable so far, and that cattlemen are in good spirits. "Just enough rain all along to keep range feed up, is the way the weather has been with us," he said. "Showers have visited that

part of the great cattle belt regularly, and so grass is plentiful. While a great many settlers have been locating in the Midland district in recent years, but little farming is being done, and so we still have a good range for cattle. The spring calf crop was good, and as there is plenty of grass for the cows, the calves will be good. There is an average supply of cattle in the country, too, and we will be here with them a little later in the usual numbers. Ranchmen will not rush them to market in one great stampede, but will market them gradually, and not until they are in good condition."—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

Sutton County

Hancock & Russell bought from Ed Fowler 235 two-year-old steers at \$20. S. E. Gilbert leased his four-section ranch to J. B. Blakeney for one year for \$400.

G. W. Whitehead & Sons bought 500 mutton goats from J. J. Ford of Sonora at \$2.50 per head.

S. G. Taylor sold to Corder & Co. 600 head of stock cattle, calves not counted, at \$12.50 per head.

Allison & Martin of Sonora sold to Wheat & Ellis of Edwards county 261 two-year-old steers at \$19.

G. W. Stevenson sold to E. F. and Alfred Vander Stucken of Sonora 170 yearling steers at \$14.

B. A. Dail sold to Hancock & Russell 171 one, two and three-year-old steers, at \$14, 19 and \$23 per head, delivered at McKavett.

Tom Morris was in from the ranch last week and was figuring on dipping his cattle. He says a look at the W. A. Glasscock cattle will convince any one that dipping pays.

W. A. Glasscock was in Sonora Tuesday. Mr. Glasscock has just finished dipping his cattle. Mr. Glasscock dipped twice last year and the results were so satisfactory that he will keep up the work.

S. E. Gilbert of Sonora sold to J. B. Blakeney 150 stock cattle at \$13 for cows with calf, \$13 for dry cows and \$14 for yearling steers. Mr. Gilbert retains his yearling heifers and a few choice cows.—San Angelo Press-News.

Cochise County, Ariz.

S. T. McClintock was a business visitor from his ranch in the Aravaipas Monday. Bud is disposing of fat cattle to Silver City parties and reports cattle in the Aravaipa country in fine condition.

T. J. Johnson was in from the Eureka Springs ranch Monday and reported the sale of some eighty-odd head of fat beef cattle, to Douglas butchers. The cattle were driven thru here Monday, followed by a string of goats from the ranch of Charles Chambers.

James Scow, a prominent cattleman of Dos Cabezas, was a Wilcox visitor Saturday and Sunday. Jim reports the receipt of an interesting letter from his son, Oliver, who holds a lieutenant's commission in the army in the Philippines. Oliver expects to graduate from the government military school about Aug. 1, when he will assume his real duties as lieutenant.

Many cattle have been in town this week starving for water. If this was a condition that could not be avoided there might be some excuse for it, but when there is a well just northeast of Wilcox that would furnish all the water needed if a windmill were erected thereon it appears to us that it is not only cruel, but shows slack business methods on the part of cattlemen to permit these dumb brutes to suffer.—Arizona Range Notes.

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S. E. Gilbert of Sonora sold to J. B. Blakeney 150 stock cattle at \$13 for cows with calf, \$13 for dry cows and \$10 for yearling steers. Mr. Gilbert retains his yearling heifers and a few choice cows.—Devils River News.

Tom Greene County

As an indication of the magnitude of but one branch of industry, the city of San Angelo, the western terminus of the Santa Fe in Texas, has already

shipped this season, according to E. H. Ross, who has been the local agent here, the total of 1,300 cars of cattle, 300 cars of sheep and 100 cars of wool. While the cattle movement is practically over, Mr. Ross states that the wool shipments have just begun, the 100 cars having been shipped by himself during the past week. In all, there will be, he says, not less than 3,000,000 pounds of wool shipped from that point this season.

A nice shower fell in San Angelo early Tuesday morning and during the rains visited several sections of the country. Heavy clouds were visible south, southeast and east nearly all day and particularly during the afternoon and early in the evening telephone messages told of a five-foot rise in the San Saba river at Fort McKavett. At El Dorado during the afternoon a rainfall of five inches was recorded, and in Devils river draw the heaviest rain in years fell. Teamsters coming to the city on the Sonora road reported a downpour from Pecan south. The North Concho river went on a little rise.—San Angelo Press-News.

Irion County

F. O. Perry, a ranchman from the Pecos country, was here Wednesday with a bunch of young horses and mules, which he took to San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Blacklock of Winchell, are visiting Mrs. Blacklock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Catley, at their ranch, seven miles from Sherwood.

Reports coming from southeastern Colorado state that it is very dry there and some live stock is suffering for feed and water. Stockmen of that section are anxiously hoping for rains soon to relieve the situation, which is becoming serious.

President Johnston Robertson of the Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Growers' Association has issued a call for a special meeting of the association to meet in Del Rio at the court house at 2 p. m., July 27. In the call he urges all members to be present, as matters of vital importance are to be considered and the counsel of all is sought.

Reeves County

Tom McKenzie informs us that he has purchased the L. R. Wright herd of registered Herfords, comprising cows, calves and bulls, forty-seven head in all. This is beyond question the best bunch of cattle in Reeves county and will make a splendid addition to Mr. McKenzie's already fine herd.—Pecos Times.

McCulloch County

The Kellett ranch near Waldrip has been sold to George V. Murray of Coleman at \$10 an acre.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—The chair on which Taft will sit in his Texas mohair pants while he directs the destinies of the United States in event of his election as president will be made from the horns of Texas long-horn steers. It will be presented to him March 4, 1908. N. R. Powell of Pettus, one of the richest ranchmen of Texas, has closed a deal with a local manufacturer to make the chair. Mr. Powell said:

"My deal with the manufacturer is to construct the chair out of horns which I will furnish him. It will not be necessary for him to follow the instruction given Noah when he built the ark, but both of us recognize that an ordinary chair is out of the question. I have just delivered to him one pair of horns about eight and a half feet long from tip to tip, which will make the back and part of the arms of the chair, and will gather up other specimens I have selected between here and the Rio Grande and send them to him. The chair will be a companion piece for the pants which San Antonio has provided, and the new president while wrestling with the problems of a nation in Washington will at the same time be able to enjoy some of the comforts of Texas, a condition which any man cannot fail to duly appreciate."

Little Mavericks

National Provisioner: If daily newspapers are molders of public opinion, then the meat packers of the country must be sinking under an avalanche of public condemnation because meat prices are so high and they are to blame—according to the newspapers. The abnormal market conditions of the last fortnight especially, as they apply to the beef supply and prices, have resulted in an epidemic of ignorant and ill-considered newspaper comments as to cause and remedy. Exception must be made of an increasing number of the important daily newspapers, whose editors appear to have made an effort of late to look into the facts of the meat situation, with the result that they are beginning to discuss it with an occasional glimmer of intelligence.

and with a spirit of fairness as well. But to the majority of editorial writers it is easier to damn the "beef trust" than to get acquainted with the facts. Besides, damning the packers is profitable—to newspaper circulation as well as vote-getting. Fortunately for the trade, the newspaper reader's meat taste is not affected. This sort of "roast" never spoils his appetite or the other kind.

Everything in General

St. Joseph Journal: Bill Baum, in his Corpus Christi, Texas, Herald, jumps up and exclaims that he don't care how high beef gets so long as he has the watermelon crop in his midst. That may be all right in Texas, Bill, but you should understand that up here in Missouri watermelons come about as high as beef—and the dog-goned things ain't very fillin' either.

Kansas City Telegram: H. W. Smith, a former Kansas City grain man, who is in the elevator business at Enid, Okla., was on 'change yesterday. Mr. Smith said the wheat harvest in Oklahoma was nearing completion. He thought the yield would be almost up to the earlier expectations, and generally of good quality.

"We were visited the other day by an Englishman on a queer mission," continued Mr. Smith. "He offered to contract for wheat straw at \$3 a ton. The straw was wanted to chop up and mix with ground rutabagas and other vegetable matter to make feed for horses and other animals in London. The buyer said the stuff was worth \$16 a ton in the English market."

MADISON, Wis.—The executive board of the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' association will meet July 1 in Agricultural hall at the University of Wisconsin to consider the future policy of the organization and to arrange for the exhibition of horses to compete for prizes offered by the association at the state fair. The association is taking an active part in the circulation of literature relating to the improvement of horse breeding in the state, and action is proposed for the coming executive meeting regarding the restriction or elimination of patronage of grade stallions.

MADISON, Wis.—Double Time, a pure-bred Jersey owned by the University of Wisconsin, made a remarkable record of 410.9 pounds of milk and 20.39 pounds of butter fat, equal to 23.7 pounds of butter, in an official test. This ranks her second only to the cow Jacoba Irene, which made the world's record of 444 pounds of milk and 20.56 pounds of butter fat in seven days.

Johanna Clothilde 4th, a pure-bred Holstein of the university herd, in a similar test, made the notable record of 430.7 pounds of milk and 16.32 pounds of butter fat, equal to 19.04 pounds of butter.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A party of Kane county investors, headed by Benjamin W. Dodson of Geneva, has purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of pasturage near the city of San Angelo, Texas, in the heart of the sheep country, and will begin sheep raising. The land has been under option to the Denton Realty Company of Aurora, who closed the deal.

D. R. Smith bought 200 head of cows and calves from parties west of here this week that he is pasturing on Oak creek.—Press-News, San Angelo.

Storing Wool

H. R. Duff, who owns some 3,000 sheep, began hauling and storing his spring clip of wool this week. He will have between ten and eleven thousand pounds. The shearing has been done by Mexicans. Mr. Duff says that the low price of wool this spring, if he should sell now, would cause him to get less for his wool about \$700.—Hersford Brand.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

Take No Substitute.

Weekly Texas Crop Report

Haskell County
VENTRESS—Crops fine; some cotton blooming and milo maize heading all right. Fine rain, which was especially good for feed crops.

Callahan County
PUTNAM—Had two fine rains lately, insuring a fine corn crop. Cotton is also doing well.

Johnson County
VENUS—Good rain fell Monday of this week, which will insure a good corn crop and was very beneficial to the cotton.

Van Zandt County
OWLET GREEN—Fine farming weather and farmers are very busy, some finishing up, while some will plow their cotton again. Cotton doing fine and the weevil are here putting in their work, but not as they were last year.

Coke County
BRONTE—Noisiest politician has tallest weeds in his corn field and fewest potatoes in his hills.

Delta County
CHARLESTON—Crops are growing nicely, but are beginning to need rain. Cotton is especially good.

Red River County
YOUNGSVILLE—Farmers are about up with their work. The rain of last Thursday was of great benefit to the crops, especially corn. Late June corn and peas are growing nicely. Cotton weevils seem to have possession of the cotton crop; there are not many blooms and people think that the cotton crop will be a failure.

Brown County
BLANKET—Had another rain. Cotton is doing well; small grain produced a large yield and with no untoward event will make good crops.

Williamson County
 Crop outlook is splendid in all sections adjacent to Leander. Corn will be a very good yield except in a few fields that were damaged by frost. The cotton plant is doing nicely.

Parker County
MILSAP—Had fine rains, which will insure bumper crops of corn. Grain is fine; fruit is excellent and the cellent. With a good sweet potato and possum crop things will be all right.

Dallam County
DALHART—Weather clear and cool. Maximum temperature 94 degrees; minimum, 48. Condition of corn fair; wheat none; oats good; cotton none. Insect damage none and only a medium demand for labor.

Wise County
BOYD—Weather warm, with one inch of rain. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees. Corn in good condition; wheat poor, oats good, cotton good. Some boll worms. No demand for labor.

Stonewall County
ASPERMONT—Crop prospects were never better than they are now in Stonewall county. Those who hollered that corn was damaged by dry weather since the rains declare that they will make a fine crop.

Baylor County
SEYMOUR—Weather cool. Had fine rain this week over most parts of the county. Prospects for fine crops are flattering. Cotton is doing as fine as it possibly could and most corn will yield well. The county is in fine shape.

Wise County
NEWARK—Weather dry, with maximum temperature on the tenth, 95 degrees; minimum 60. Corn is made; wheat threshed five bushels per acre; oats threshed thirty bushels per acre; cotton is in good condition; some reports of boll weevil; no demand for labor.

Erath County
DUBLIN—Weather good for past week, with some rain. Corn in good condition; wheat yielded probably 25 bushels to the acre; condition of oats good; yield 30 bushels to the acre; cotton late, but doing well; no dam-

age from insects. Getting crops in good shape.

Shackelford County
ALBANY—Weather dry with no rain. Corn is damaging. Five thousand acres approximately planted in a radius of ten miles from postoffice. Oats and wheat harvested; only a small acreage planted; less than 100 acres all told. Cotton in good condition. Four thousand acres planted in a radius of ten miles of the postoffice. Insect damage none. Need rain for corn.

Jones County
NIENDA—Weather moist with fine rain. Crops looking fine with roasting ears plenty and sweet.
CURTIS CHAPEL—Good rain with prospects for more. Crops look fine and if nothing happens will make a good crop all around.
SUNNYSIDE—It rained and people rejoiced. Some complain that grasshoppers are eating up the cotton, but cotton is growing fast.

Taylor County
SALT BRANCH—Crops are looking fine tho a little dry; a good rain would be appreciated.
NOODLE—Crops are fine since the late rain and everybody is feeling comfortable.
DORA—Has threatened rain for several days, but no rain of account has fallen. Some people ran to their cellars Thursday, fearing a cyclone, but were fooled.

McCulloch County
BRADY—Crop conditions are very promising. The season's harvest of small grain was abundant; the acreage was larger than usual and the yield per acre larger than ever known before. The corn crop, owing to the lateness of the rains, is not quite so good as it would have been, but on many farms it is excellent. Maize, Kafir corn and sorghum are very fine. The fruit crop is far above an average and the vegetable crop is fine. Cotton is well advanced and fruiting well. Recent rains have assured a good yield of cotton unless some enemy of the crop begin devastation within a short time.
FIFE—Three inches of rain fell last Wednesday. This will insure fourth of a bale of cotton to the acre and has revived the spirits of our farmers.

Hamilton County
BIG EYE—Fine rain has fallen and people think that enough rain has fallen to finish making corn and cotton is looking fine.

GILMORE CHAPEL—Needing rain, but cotton is looking fine and there is a fine prospect for a big crop if a train comes in time.
DUFFAU—It thunders, but does not send down the needed moisture. The farmers have begun to cut their corn tops.

Collin County
ROLAND—Farmers up with their work and wishing for rain. Wheat is poor. Some complaint of web worms on cotton.

JOSEPHINE—Crops are all good, especially hay.
GRAYBILL—Summer sun is shining and cotton is growing and blooming right along. But few drawbacks up to date. Thousands of bushels of corn left this part of the county in the last three weeks for market, which brought \$70 to \$73 per hundred bushels.

Donley County
CLARENDON—Weather hot with some rain. Corn in good condition. About 4,000 acres planted within a radius of ten miles of town. Oats were a fine yield. Cotton in good condition. Demand for labor fair. Acreage of corn is about twice what it was last year.

Johnson County
CLEBURNE—Weather cloudy and showery. Pretty good showers in spots. Maximum temperature 90, minimum 86. Corn crop in pretty good condition in this county. Wheat only fair. Oats good. Cotton fairly good. Insect damage, none. But little demand for labor.

Eastland County
RANGER—One inch of rain with maximum temperature 94, minimum 75 degrees. Corn crop in good condition, cotton good. Damage from in-

Blacklegoids
 Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
 NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
 Just a little pill 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.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
 HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
 NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

sects, none. Demand for labor fair.

EASTLAND—One inch of rain. Condition of corn good, about double in acreage of usual amount. Oats in good condition. Cotton good. Insect damage, none. No hot winds nor hail. Some damage was done in early spring by floods, but very little.

NIMROD—Weather fine, four inches of rain. Corn in very good condition, oats not very good, only about twenty-five bushels average per acre. Cotton in fine condition. Insect damage, none. Demand for labor, none.

Shackelford County
MORAN—Weather good with one inch of rain. Maximum temperature 98, minimum 78 degrees. Condition of corn, 75 per cent of an average crop, with about 1,000 acres planted within a radius of ten miles of postoffice. Wheat 70 per cent. Oats 75 per cent. Cotton fine, about 5,000 acres planted within a radius of ten miles of postoffice. Insect damage, none. Demand for labor, none. Crop is in good condition, laid by.

Jones County
HAWLEY—Local showers. Condition of corn excellent. Condition of wheat, good, small acreage. Oats fair, with small acreage. Cotton late but good. Approximate acreage within a radius of ten miles of postoffice, 10,000. Damage by insects, none. Demand for labor poor at present.

McCulloch County
BRADY—Our crops are absolutely perfect. Oats, wheat and corn, hay, milo maize and cotton and corn could not be better and plenty of rain.

Clay County
HENRIETTA—Weather clear with no rain during week. Corn in extra good condition. Cotton in fair condition. Insect damage, none.

Lavaca County
 Showers continue and have become a daily occurrence. Some damage has been done.

Tom Greene County
SAN ANGELO—Fine showers have fallen and appear to have been general. Farmers and stockmen are jubilant.

Brown County
 Fine rains have fallen. The corn crop will be large. Threshers are busy.

Brewster County
ALPINE—Rain fell on the evening of the 7th, extending thruout the entire valley. Hail accompanied it, but was not destructive. This portion of the county is soaked.

Concho County
PAINT ROCK—Heavy rains fell on July 7. About two inches had fallen at dark. While the county was not suffering, the rain nevertheless was welcome and practically assures a good cotton crop.

Brazoria County
ALVIN—Indications are that the heaviest fig crop in the history of this section will be harvested between now and the first frost. The fig preserving

plant is all in readiness to care for the crop, which has all been contracted by owners.

Goliad County
GOLIAD—Another heavy shower on the 7th and last night. Farmers are beginning to fear damage to their cotton crop, now practically made. Almost every field in this county is heavily foliaged and the damp weather will cause an increase of the boll weevil, besides considerable rotting. The sun came out this morning.

Kendall County
BOONE—Protracted dry weather was broken the evening of the 7th. The rain was greatly needed.

The Work Team Off the Farm
 This is a trying time on the heavy teams which are taken from the soft fields and put upon the hard roads with heavy loads behind them. There is usually more or less heavy hauling around this season of the year, and the work teams are called upon to do it. Take it slowly. These big teams will draw heavy loads, but let them have their own time to it. They have become accustomed to a certain gait while doing field work, and it worries them to be urged into a faster walk when out on the road. Keep a close watch of their feet. It is not uncommon to see a horse go lame the first day he is put on the hard roads. Don't pull too long at a stretch, and, above all things else, carry feed along with you for noon. Many horses are thrown out of sorts by changing feed, after a long forenoon's haul. Feed usually found at city feeding barns is not always of the best quality. Home grain and a bunch of hay will be relished by the team. Also much care should be taken in watering the team on those long hauls. Just remember that change of food and water will affect your team just as quickly as it would yourself.—L. C. Brown.

Squeals from the Pigs
 Good care will tend to ward off hog cholera.
 The hog lots should be dry. Burn over the feeding places at least once each year.
 Hogs should have plenty of clean water to drink, and their feeding troughs should be kept clean.
 Dry meal can be fed in shallow troughs; hogs chew it well.
 It is not too late to put in fodder corn, but it should go in right away.
 Plant it thin enough so that every stalk will have an ear on it and lots of sugary juice in the stalks. The sugary juice does not develop in thickly sown corn.
 Put in some sweet corn, too, as it is a fine food for the hogs and growing pigs.
 When the little pigs are weaned, put the sows out of their hearing for a while.
 Take care not to allow food to sour in the pig troughs. Feed just what the pigs will eat up clean; if any remains clean it out.
 Charcoal, sulphur and salt should be kept in every pen and hog lot, as they are correctives and are relished by the hogs.
 Breed for utility every time.

Three generations of Simpsons have made
SIMPSON
 EDDYSTONE PRINTS
 Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown
 The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.
 You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.
 Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.
The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
 Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

DAIRYING

The Common Cow

The various experiment stations have from time to time proved beyond question that the milk production of the common cows of the country can be increased very much by simply giving them the proper shelter and care and feeding them a balanced ration. Inasmuch as dairymen need line upon line and precept upon precept, we give the results of an experiment conducted at the Minnesota station and reported at the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society in January, 1906.

At the meeting Mr. Slater put the following question: "I would like Professor Haecker to state in a few words the experience he has had in dairying with the common cow at the experiment farm; the difference in the response between that cow with proper care and the care she gets on the average farm, where she is returning only 165 to 170 pounds of butter per year."

To this Professor Haecker replied: "We have now at the University Farm some forty complete yearly records of the common cow; cows that have come to us without selection. Out of the forty there may be three or four that were selected, but they carried no dairy breeding whatever. In round numbers these cows have averaged 275 pounds of butter, or about 125 pounds more than they are returning through the state. This means about \$25 less per cow than it is possible to get. I am positive that the difference in this yield is due simply to different methods of handling. More generous feeding, better balanced rations; more regularity in feeding, and especially more comfortable quarters for the cows would in a single year make good half the difference. I generally feed prairie hay and silage for roughage, tho I would just as soon use fodder corn, and some years do so almost entirely. If the common cow with prairie hay and concentrates composed largely of farm grown grains can produce 275 pounds of butter on the university farm, why not at home with similar care and feeding? About \$25 a year is the difference in income. With 900,000 cows there would be an additional income to the state, if good care were given, of \$22,500,000 per year—something worth working for—and I believe there is no educational effort so promising in this state as field work, showing these figures to the farmers and telling them how to care for their cows."

This same experiment was conducted two or three years ago at the Kansas station, in which good cows—just cows—were bought from the farmers in that state, photographed, sent to the college, fed properly, a complete record of milk producing kept, the cows photographed again, and the facts published for the education of Kansas farmers. We do not now remember the exact figures, but they were very surprising, some of these cows yielding over 300 pounds of butter fat per year.

We speak of this now because the man who is expecting to make money off his dairying has an opportunity this year, perhaps as seldom before, to provide the kind of feed needed for his dairy cows; and between now and fall he can reconstruct his barn and stables, if necessary, so as to give ventilation, sunlight and the proper protection from the cold. Then by studying balanced rations he can add to his income at least \$25 per cow per annum.

With prairie hay and corn fodder or silage, it would be necessary for the successful dairyman to balance up the ration with some kind of purchased concentrates. With clover hay such as every farmer should be able to get this year, and with silage or corn fodder it would be possible to provide a balanced ration, and if sunlight and comfortable quarters are provided, he will get rich in the dairy line very much faster than he has ever done before.—Wallace Farmer.

Good Milkers' Worth Working For

High-grade cows are not any too plentiful, and prices for such stock are high. Young milch cows that will yield from thirty-five to fifty pounds of milk per day are worth as many dollars. Farmers and breeders have recognized the demand for fine stock of this class and during the past year many excellent animals have been selected and kept for raising. Much, of course, depends upon this selection; the cows for both milk and butter are greatly improved by careful selection and feeding. The feeding is important. If an animal is stunted, and starved and chilled during a period of its growth, it will never fully regain what it has lost, no matter what good treatment it subsequently receives.

Successful breeders recognize this fully and provide warm, comfortable quarters for the winter, and are particularly careful to keep their young stock vigorous, healthy and growing thru all the trying portions of the year. This midway treatment, before stock begins to produce, is often as important as anything like selection.

Pure breeds are not, of course, necessary to success. It is not possible for every farmer to have pure breeds, or anything like pure. He may be a number of years breeding up his herd to a satisfactory standard. Good milking cows of every breed, and of no particular breed, possess certain qualities in common which guide the farmer in the selection of dairy stock. According to the late Professor Alvord of the department of agriculture, they have generally, neat, well-balanced heads, light fore and heavy hind quarters, mild, gentle eyes, sloping shoulders, rather than upright, large udders, good-sized teats, with well developed milk veins and mellow skin and soft, glossy coat.

The milk of young cows is generally richer than that of old ones. The most profitable age of the milker is supposed to be from four to nine years, yet for many years after that cows may be splendid milkers and highly profitable, but their milk becomes relatively somewhat poorer, and the animals eat more, especially during the winter. As animals grow older, having once become lean, they are more difficult to fatten.—Texas Farmer.

Milk Notes

The Holstein-Friesian breed has twenty-one cows that have produced twenty-eight pounds of butter per week, which is at the rate of four pounds of butter per day.

The Milk Reporter says: "The demand for certified milk seems to be increasing. The demand has probably doubled in a year and many dealers and producers are going into it, principally because of the high price paid for it by the consumers."

Commencing May 16 and until further orders, milk shippers to the New York market are getting 2½ cents a quart for milk, which is \$1 per can of forty quarts. New York is receiving over a million cans of milk a month.

"Here are a few things all dairymen should keep in mind: Reduce the cost of production, improvement of the herd keeping records and tests of herds, sanitary improvements, and the growing of alfalfa."—Milk Reporter.

It always appears on the surface as tho the city milk distributors get their product cheap enough, also that they sell it high enough, and yet with an open selling market and people favoring the smaller independent dairies, here and there one fails to make ends meet. It looks as tho the solution of the trouble is for the producer to become distributor also. This, however, is only feasible with large quantities of high class product and with a city investment greater than the value of the farm and the cows.

Dairy Wisdom

An old cow can endure neglect and hardship better than a young calf which is intended for a dairy cow.

Those who want cream and butter would do well to take Jerseys. Those who want milk should choose Holsteins.

Next to raising the calf, there is no more profitable disposition for the skim milk than to give it to the pigs and fowls.

Milk will raise cream best where there is no separator if it is set in shallow pans and allowed to remain twenty-four hours.

While it is true that the expensive machine does good work, it will not pay unless there is enough work to do to justify the outlay.

During the hot days, unless there is shade and plenty of good water, the cows fall off in milk. They seem very sensitive to the hot sun.

During the hot summer months, a good shade will be as much appreciated and as valuable as balanced rations. The dairy cow needs both.

Separators pay even when there is a small number of cows. Milk set in pans will not raise all the cream, if the weather is warm, before it sours.

It is a great pity that everyone cannot live within easy reach of the customers. The producer gets too small a proportion of the profits.

Doing old things in a new way, or presenting the same thing in a new light often puts new life into old things and makes business where it would otherwise die out.

Cream only should be churned to

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

V. WEISS

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

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 DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

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 furrowing.

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

make the best butter. The cream should be soured to the proper acidity in order to give the proper flavor to the butter. Ordinarily cream is of about the proper acidity as soon as it begins to thicken. It usually takes butter thirty to forty minutes to come when cream is ripe.

Dairy Wisdom

Do not change the feed too suddenly. Do not keep a cow simply because she gives a large mass of milk.

Active exercise or excitement lessens the proportions of butter fat in milk.

A good point in a dairy cow is to have the milking habit well established.

A lazy man will be a poor dairyman and poor feed will spoil any cow.

Social conditions always make changes imperative in methods and conditions of butter making.

The longer a cow is kept in the dairy at a loss, the greater will be the total loss.

Overloading of the churn retards the coming of the butter and adds to the labor.

Desirable qualities in a herd are fixed by a long line of careful selections and breeding.

Good rich cream with a large per cent of butter fat, will keep sweet the longest.

The more uniform and comfortable the dairy cows' surroundings, the more uniform will be her yield.

The cheesy taste in butter is wholly one of imperfect cleansing of the buttermilk from the butter.

One reason why butter is a long time in coming, is because the cream is churned at too low a temperature.

THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE SHOW

Breeders to Contribute to Sale and Proceeds to Go to Premium Fund

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Berkshire Congress held June 15, it was decided that the congress ask Berkshire breeders generally to contribute an under-a-year gilt to be sold during the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, Oct. 12 to 17, and the proceeds of the sale of these animals to be used in the premium fund for Berkshires at that show. The express and sale charges are to be paid by the congress and the breeders contributing will not be asked for anything excepting the gifts. Half of the net proceeds of the sales of these animals are to be set aside for the general premium list, and the other half goes to various state funds, to be competed for by breeders from the states from which the gilts were contributed. The

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.

committee appointed F. A. Scott of the Breeders' Special, L. E. Frost and George W. Berry to select the gilts for this purpose. On account of the fact that it is impossible to determine in advance the amount of the proceeds of the sales, the classification and premium list will be the same as published in the official list for 1908 with the proceeds from this sale added and pro-rated. The committee in charge of the show and sale of Berkshires at the American Royal includes Charles F. Mills, director of exhibits; C. E. Sutton, sales manager, and F. S. Springer, clerk.

Sanitation As a Disease Preventive

If farmers who raise swine can be induced to generally adopt better sanitary precautions and improve the environments of their swine yards and pens, especially during the summer months, we are confident that the annual losses from swine plague and hog cholera may be ultimately reduced to a minimum each season, and save many thousands of dollars that are annually lost, sometimes in single counties alone.

The best plan is to prevent an outbreak, if possible, even tho the disease is ravaging in the neighborhood. First, weed out all "runts," leaving only well developed pigs in the herd. Frequently clean out all pens, yards, sleeping places and troughs. If you have an old swill barrel or tub that has stood over from last season, knock it to pieces and burn it. It is too true that the average swill barrel stands in a hole in the ground for several seasons, without a single thoro cleaning or disinfection.

Frequently clean out and disinfect with plenty of fresh lime in solution one-half pound of lime to one gallon

of water. From one to two ounces of crude carbolic acid may be added. Use a sprinkling can or spray pump and thoro saturate all places liable to be infected.

Furnish plenty of pure fresh water every day to each animal from now until late in the fall. See that plenty of shade is available during hot weather. Feed liberally and make each pig grow every day from birth. Furnish charcoal, salt, ashes, burnt cobs, either singly or in combination.—Live Stock World.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

HOGS

Handling Young Pigs

Discussing methods of handling young pigs, H. M. Cottrell of the Colorado experiment station, says: "Pigs should not be weaned until they are at least 8 weeks old, and if the sow is not to have a second litter, or if there is time enough in case she is, it is better to let the pigs suckle until they are 10 to 12 weeks old.

"Farmers often get in a hurry and wean pigs when 6 weeks old, but unless there is an abundant supply of milk and especially good care is given the pigs are likely to get stunted, sometimes so severely that they never recover.

"The cheapest way to put gains on young pigs is thru the sow. She has a strong digestion and can turn coarse grains and pasture into easily digested milk. Careful experiments show that a pound of weight taken from the sow will make more than one pound of gain on the pigs, the flesh of the young animals containing more water.

"The sow should be fed to produce a high yield of milk and the pigs should be kept with her until they get to eating a full feed of both grain and pasture.

"When the time comes to wean the pigs cut down the sow's ration to water and a little grain. Take away the stronger pigs first, leaving the weaker ones to suckle for a few days. This method will give the weak pigs an extra chance and will dry up the sow without injuring her udder. When she is giving a large supply of milk and all the pigs are taken away at once her udder is often ruined and she becomes unable to suckle another litter.

"When first weaned feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their meals at least every two hours and too sudden a change is detrimental.

"After they get to growing vigorously cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh seventy-five pounds each and are on good pasture feed once a day and that at night.

"When first weaned feed the pigs some skim milk if possible. It makes the change from the mother's milk easier. Whole milk is good, but as butter fat is worth \$400 to \$740 a ton, it is expensive pig feed. Tankage will take the place of milk, making it about one-fifth the total weight of the grain fed.

"A variety of feeds will give larger and cheaper gains than will any single feed. Peas, barley, wheat, rye, milo maize and corn are the grains to use in Colorado. Soak from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, each time feeding a mixture of at least two grains.

"Do not sour the feed and keep the troughs, pails and barrels used in feeding sweet and clean.

"Half the weight of a 200-pound pig should be made from pasture. Alfalfa makes the best pasture, followed by rape, clover and a mixture of wheat, oats and barley sown thickly.

"Keep the pasture short for young pigs, as fresh growth is the most easily digested and tall pastures when wet often make the pigs have sour skins. Have two pastures and change from one to the other, so that the pigs will always have clean feed.

"They need fresh, clean water always before them. If a well is not convenient the water can be supplied cheaply in barrels to which are attached long waterers.

"They must have a warm, dry, clean shelter, free from draft every night in the year, and they need a shade from the midday sun.

Hogs in Canada

For certain very obvious reasons hog raising in Western Canada has never assumed the importance it should among the agricultural industries. One of these reasons is the lack of permanency that ordinarily characterizes the hog market. Another strong reason for lack of interest in this line is that the great majority of farmers have not yet come round to the point where economic conditions force them to change from grain growing to mixed farming, and so long as a fairly easy living is possible, and the one appears a trifle more laborious than the other, it is doubtful if some of them ever will. These, however, are not the best farmers in the country. The more advanced agriculturists of Western Canada are getting rapidly away from the old notion that working more than six months of the year is dishonorable. The fact of the matter is that as land increases in value and the acre yield from it decreases gradually, as it must decrease where grain incessantly follows grain, there comes a time very

soon when grain growing must give place to other lines of farming more remunerative and less exhaustive. This condition of affairs in the older west is in neither the rear nor the distant future. It is, in fact, already here.

Whether or not the hog values are any less permanent and sound year by year in this country than in any other, we do not know, but one thing is certain, there is a wider fluctuation in hog prices on the Winnipeg and Western Canadian market than the farmer can see reason for. Over-production at certain seasons and a deficiency in the supply at others are the only reasons ever given by packers for cutting or advancing prices. Wide variations occur in pork values within short periods. Prices at one time may be high and the profits in hog feeding large. A few months later a general slump has sent values down until the finished porker does not return market prices for the food he consumes, let alone any profit for the man who bred and fed him.

This condition of affairs operates to the injury of the market and industry alike. Farmers invariably run in mobs, and in consequence are likely to be found dissatisfied and ready to go out of the hog business about the time prices have got down to the rock bottom. Then in the course of time when a glutted market has recovered from the effects of such extensive unloading operations, and prices are getting back again to somewhat near their former level, there is a general stampede back into the industry. It is astonishing the number of farmers who change like this from one extreme to the other, who find themselves loaded heavily with hogs when market prices are too close to the cost of production to make profit possible, and are out of the business entirely when values get up around the point again where the hog looks like a profitable proposition.

The hog business is very like any other. Nobody can make much out of it by taking only an occasional plunge into it. The men who are making the largest profits in hog raising are those who stay with the business year by year, who take their share of the low prices when they come as well as reap the profit from the high. If we take the average price for the last ten years one with the other hogs have been a profitable proposition. Perhaps to the man who is always stocked up when values begin to fall, profits from hog feeding may not seem very tangible or real. There are men, however, and plenty of them, who have made money in the business, the ones who jog along between extremes, content themselves with average profits and attain remunerative results.

Exercise for Brood Sows

The exercise of the brood sow should be looked after, even in the summer time. This should not be forgotten until the sow is just a few weeks from farrowing. She should be given a good lot of exercise all the time of her life, that she may work a large part of her food into good, strong muscle, rather than into fat. The sow that is kept closely penned will not make muscle, but fat, and she will transmit to her offspring a weakened constitution, which means largely a lack of muscle-making power.

The muscle-making power is a large part of the constitution of any animal. The animal that has the power to develop good muscle will make a powerfully-built heart, which is one great muscle. A powerful heart to send the blood with great force all thru the body is a large factor in the proper development of the frame.

Therefore give the brood sow a good lot of exercise in the bright sunlight, and in the pure air, in a pasture where there is no dust-flying in the air. Some sows are given their exercise in dry lots where every footstep sends the dust into the air. Naturally some of this gets into the lungs of the sow, and this is not a desirable receptacle for dust. It must be coughed off with mucus.

The exercised sow will be more prolific than any other, for she will have the material out of which to make progeny, because not only the muscle of the heart, but all other muscles of the body will be strengthened.

—Live Stock Reporter.

Hogs That Make Meat

The hog raisers of Kansas station made a test to show what kind of a hog grows the best meat. The weights of hams in the test were as follows:

Berkshire hams, twenty-three and one-half pounds; Duroc-Jersey, twen-

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ty-four and one-half pounds; Poland-Chinas, twenty-five and one-half pounds. These hogs in size were as near the same weight as possible to get them. The shoulders of the Berkshires weighed twenty-one and one-half pounds; Duroc-Jerseys, nineteen and one-half pounds, and Poland-Chinas, nineteen and one-half pounds. The Berkshires have larger shoulders than the other breeds.

The butcher who saw the hogs slaughtered thought the Duroc-Jersey had the most fat on the back; the Poland-China next, then the Berkshire. The Berkshire ham showed more lean and less fat than the Poland-China. The butchers considered the breed of hogs that had the most fat the most profitable hog, both for the farmer and the butcher.

Breed to Higher Standard

As to the business of raising hogs to sell as breeders, a man who first had his failure, but later a gratifying success, says:

"As long as one breeder will be capable of producing better hogs than another there will always be a market for choice hogs of good breeding. The business will continue to grow because of the demand for good swine. Fancy swine breeding of high class cattle and horses. It will always be a business wherein the small farmer as well as the stockman must be interested. Breeding enterprises where brains are the largest part of the capital stock will always be successful. It is the man and not his money that will make the work a paying investment. Good stock to begin with is essential. Paying a good price for a top hog that comes from a line of winners and winner producers is but investing in another breeder's brains and skill. Buyers there be in plenty for the very tops of the breeds. It is the poor stuff that is a drug on the market. Begin carefully, yet securely, work conscientiously, and learn from the experience of others."

Grunts

If you want clean pork, feed clean feed.

On individual quality rests the value of the herd.

The brood sow can be made a source of profit in every feed lot.

A herd of large and small sows will not produce an ever lot of pigs.

Where the sow finds an important place on the farm, the pig thrives the best.

Young hogs will not make a profitable growth in a dry lot without a variety of food.

A pig that becomes unhealthy or unthrifty before weaning, rarely makes the most satisfactory outcome.

The hog to thrive best must be given food that will build up the system evenly.

An even lot of pigs cannot be expected from a choice lot of sows bred to different boars.

Never breed to a boar that is excessively fat or that has had his powers of reproduction overtaxed.

Before fattening, sows are the better from abundance of exercise, and should have all they will take.

The breeder to receive the greatest possible profit with hogs, must have them reach a marketable weight as quickly as possible.

In nearly all cases too early breeding of the sow stunts the growth and prevents a proper development of the frame.

Milk and corn will grow a thrifty pig with a good frame and a short period of grains food will make it ready for market.

A race or family of hogs kept on the same farm will improve or degenerate according to the ability or shiftlessness of the owner.

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Little Mavericks

Live Stock World: Packers are beginning to feel uneasy about the supply of good cattle in the country. For several weeks receipts have fallen down surprisingly, and buyers have been compelled to advance prices materially, tho they were reluctant to do so, knowing they would have difficulty in selling the product at the advanced price. During the last week the price of choice cuts of beef have been elevated several notches, tho the public was already protesting against the high schedule. It is said that a large number of southern cattle have been stopped by the floods and that they will soon be poured on the market. That will relieve the trade considerably, but only for the cheaper grades of beef. It will make a broader range in prices, for there are no signs that the choice steers will sell any lower for some time.

Santa Clara, the California aged queen of the polo ponies, has just given birth to a foal, the second in twenty-three years of her life. Twenty-one years ago, when she was a two-year-old, she foaled her first born, begat by a colt of the same age, a rare instance for animals so young. The foal grew to a horse sixteen hands high. The aged mare is doing well and her foal is well formed and good spirited. Santa Clara is a thoroughbred mare by Sacramento out of Clara by Rifleman out of Queen by Lexington. She is thus inbred as Sacramento is also by Rifleman. She is fourteen hands high, a fine hack and tandem leader, can jump anything and once got over six feet and three inches with her present owner, G. L. Waring, on her back, carrying about 190 pounds.

The consumption of beef continues remarkably small, owing to its cost and the hard times for many people, but the stocks of beef in the coolers are growing small as the marketing of cattle has been falling to surprisingly light proportions. No large amounts of cattle will go on this month, but it is probable that some native grass-fed cattle from the corn belt will show up along in July and later on the western rangers will begin to run and this will have the effect of easing up things. The other day sleepy old St. Louis woke up long enough to pay \$7.50 for some well fattened long yearlings weighing 1,157 pounds.

Another decision has been handed down in the famous terminal charge case and this time in favor of the railroads granting them an injunction to prevent the interstate commerce commission from enforcing the reduction of the charge from \$2 to \$1. This will not end it. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange is still in fighting trim and the case will once more be taken to the supreme court of the United States. It will be brought up as soon as possible, probably next fall, when it is confidently expected that the interstate commerce commission decision will be upheld.—Chicago Live Stock World.

R. E. Carr of St. Louis is in Wyoming establishing agencies for the purchasing of range horses. He says he will be able to sell every horse raised in that state for the next five years. From what we have been able to learn about the range horse trade prices are a shade lower than last year. Those of the best quality are selling from \$10 to \$15 lower and the more common grades from \$5 to \$10 under last year's prices. Buyers seem anxious for horses and everything that shows up is taken.

J. N. Porter of the First National Bank has been awarded the contract by the interior department to furnish beef for the Apache Indians of the San Carlos agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1. About half a million pounds will be required for this contract, which will be supplied in installments as called for by the government. Mr. Porter has had a permit from the government for nearly twenty years to use the range in reservation for pasture and is advantageously situated for complying with the requirements of the contract.—Belt.

The anti-gambling movement has hit the east so hard that all the big tracks are closing up. Many of the best stables are being shipped abroad to join the racing game in England and France, where it is recognized as the sport of kings, managed by gentlemen and maintained as a national pride.

T. O. Munford, writing from Beeville, says June was a most satisfactory month with the New Orleans Live Stock Commission Company.

With the exception of three loads of cattle the business of the month has been conducted without a single complaint as to first class service and sales. Mr. Munford says his friends are continuing to remember him with New Orleans consignments, for which he is duly appreciative, and is showing it by getting full market value and giving the best possible service. Mr. Munford says: "This whole southwestern country, as far as I can see and hear, is in better condition, both as to crops and water and grass, than I have seen it since 1900."—San Antonio Express.

All meats handled by the big packers is under the supervision of the government and not a pound of it is sold that has not been closely scrutinized and stamped as good. This Federal inspection only applies to slaughter houses engaged in interstate commerce, so that the little fry that kill only for local consumption are not under this inspection. They are under city inspection, however, but that being one of a political nature has always been suspected as being loose and incompetent.

The Stock Yards Journal says: Deteriorated quality and lighter weight are perhaps the best possible indicators of the immediate future of the hog supply. It would be folly to predict a short supply of pigs in the country, but present condition of hogs coming do not indicate a liberal supply of mature and fat hogs in the country. It is possible that a large share of the spring pig crop may be marketed in light and immature condition, but they will not start coming for three or four months yet and the immediate future of the market looks bullish for mature stock.

"Cattle feeding is done in a very different way now from what it used to be," said S. M. Beard, a retired farmer of Carrollton, Mo., to a Chicago reporter. "They finish up a string of steers now and have them on the market before they are two years old, while we use to keep them till they were around two years old before letting them go."

A little attention to experiment station bulletins by farmers who have had their crops destroyed by floods, might help remove some of the thick coating of pessimism that has settled over river bottom flocks of late. Good forage crops and some kinds of grain may yet be raised.—Stock Yards Journal.

The public is wondering how it can get cheaper beef and the cattle producer is wondering how he can get more money for his steers. The packers are wondering how they are going to get rid of the product, and so it is a case of wonder all along the line.

Salted Him Outside

WINSTED, Conn.—A Woodbury farmer recently hired a lad to help him do chores. He told him to salt a calf out in the pasture. The boy took a quart of salt and thoroly rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. Colts in the uasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked all its hair off and nearly took the hide off, too.

Will Be Big Market

The sheep feeders are making plans to make Denver a great sheep feeding place—in fact, they anticipate making it the largest market in the world. It will only be a short time until Denver will be the largest cattle market in the union, for Colorado and the west produce the fine stock.—Gunnison Republican.

Sheep and Goats on Pike's Peak

COLORADO SPRINGS.—The Pike's Peak Sheep Raising and Lumber Company, it is understood, will be incorporated for \$100,000 to cut and sell timber and raise sheep and Angora goats on a tract of land owned by its promoters on the southern slope of Pike's Peak. The projectors hold 1,000 acres adjacent to the Half Way House, in addition to about 500 acres in and around Manitou. Miss Lisle Harris and N. M. Keith of Manitou, E. M. De La Vergne of Colorado Springs and Reed Alter of Grand Island, Nebraska, are back of the movement.

Rains in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. — Heavy rains all over New Mexico have broken the most serious drouth for several years, and one which threatened to ruin thousands of stockmen and ranchmen in sections where water is not available for irrigation.

Heavy electrical storms began yesterday and rain has fallen in all parts of New Mexico.

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FOR SALE—A car of 2 and 3-year-old mules, very fine, 15½ to 16 hands when grown. Dams big boned Shire mares. Address G. Wolf, Holstein, Hamby, Taylor County, Texas.

THE "ANGUS" herd of the late J. N. Rushing, the oldest herd of "Doddies" in West Texas, is being closed out at bargain prices. Several bulls left. R. L. ALEXANDER, Baird, Texas.

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

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Milo as a Dry Land Crop

Farmers' bulletin 322 is on the subject of "Milo As a Dry Land Grain Crop." It is appeared by Carlton R. Ball and Arthur H. Leidigh.

In the last four or five years the development of milo as a grain crop has been progressing rapidly along the lines shown to be desirable. The carefully selected milo of today is a great improvement over the common, unselected crop. Ordinary milo has been reduced by selection to a uniform height of four to four and a half feet in the plains region lying at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, or at an equivalent latitude. Thru selection and thicker seeding the heads have been changed from mostly pendent to mostly erect. Earliness has been increased until these strains ripen in ninety to one hundred or one hundred and ten days under the conditions of altitude and climate found in Western Texas and adjacent territory. The grain yields of the crop have been maintained and increased during all these changes in habit.

A true dwarf strain, growing only three to three and a half feet in height under the same conditions as the ordinary taller strain, has been improved in the same way as the ordinary milo, tho the changes are not yet as firmly fixed. All the work outlined has been done by the writers under the direction of the office of grain investigations. Most of it has been carried on at the experimental farms maintained by the office mentioned, formerly at Channing, Texas, and now at Amarillo, Texas. These improved strains are not yet generally on the market, but are gradually finding their way to the seedsmen, and probably will soon be obtainable by

everyone interested.

Milo is at present the most successful summer grain crop for the southern half of the plains region. It is an earlier and more drouth resistant crop than corn, and makes a satisfactory feeding substitute. The highest average yield of corn under the same conditions have been ten bushels to the acre less than those of milo. The yields of black hull kaffir have been five bushels less to the acre. Milo is now a staple crop in a large part of Western Texas and in the adjacent portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. This section lies at elevations of 1,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level and has a varying annual rainfall of seventeen to twenty-five inches. Milo is well adapted to the whole southern half of the plains region lying below an elevation of about 4,500 feet. The soil requirements of milo are about the same as those for corn.

Place Patton in Graham Jail

GRAHAM, Texas, July 11.—Hainer Patton was surrendered by his bondsmen and was placed in jail.

It will be remembered by readers of The Telegram that Hainer Patton was charged with complicity in the murder of C. C. Mills, a well-to-do citizen of this county, some three months ago, Arthur Mills, son of C. C. Mills, also stands charged with the killing and after an exhaustive investigation was denied bail in the examining trial, but was later released on \$5,000 bail by District Judge A. H. Carrigan at Wichita Falls, before whom habeas corpus proceedings were instituted.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Receipts for the week have been light in all departments, being distributed as follows: Cattle, 17,312 head; calves, 3,959; hogs, 10,954; sheep, 2,215; horses and mules, 51. This shows a decrease of 772 cattle, 1,876 calves, 6,363 hogs, 88 sheep and 73 horses and mules as compared with the week previous. Steers show very little change from a week ago, cows are about a dime higher, calves are 50c better, bulls are unchanged, hogs are 25c to 35c higher and sheep are steady.

During the early part of the week receipts of steers were light, and by hard work salesmen managed to work up a stronger market on the good kinds, but with heavy runs Thursday and Friday the little that had been gained was promptly taken off, the market closing no better than a week ago. Northern markets have shown some improvement, and a good many steers are being shipped out of Fort Worth to other places. The week's market was topped at \$6.60, some cake-fed heaves bringing that amount Monday. Such kinds are selling well and have changed but little during the last month.

Cows are probably a dime higher than a week ago, as to the fair to medium grades, but the hard kinds and good to choice grades are no better than steady. Cudaly has been a good buyer thruout the week on canners having been very light.

Bulls remain unchanged, receipts having been very light. Calves closed with best grades selling at \$4.25 to \$4.35, an advance of 50c having been gained as compared with Friday a week ago.

Hogs are selling higher than any other time this year, and are bringing more than they have at any time since last October, at which time the money stringency sent values down with a dull thud. Best hogs sold Saturday at \$6.47 1/2.

Sheep remain unchanged with very few coming in.

| Week's receipts | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Cattle | Calves | Hogs |
| Monday | 2,597 | 932 | 2,574 |
| Tuesday | 3,669 | 1,071 | 1,629 |
| Wednesday | 2,769 | 613 | 1,594 |
| Thursday | 4,073 | 756 | 2,964 |
| Friday | 3,588 | 569 | 1,013 |
| Saturday | 625 | 10 | 1,180 |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Totals | 17,312 | 3,959 | 10,954 | 2,215 |
| Week ago | 18,084 | 5,835 | 17,317 | 2,303 |

Decrease 772 1,878 6,363 88
Horses and Mules—Monday 1, Wednesday 2, Thursday 19, Saturday 24; total 51, a decrease of 73 compared to the same week a year ago.

| Prices for the Week | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|
| | Top | Bulk |
| Monday | \$6.60 | \$4.00@5.15 |
| Tuesday | 5.50 | 3.95@4.50 |
| Wednesday | 5.75 | 4.20@4.75 |
| Thursday | 5.85 | 3.75@5.25 |
| Friday | 6.50 | 4.00@5.50 |

| Cows | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|
| | Top | Bulk |
| Monday | 3.15 | 2.40@2.65 |
| Tuesday | 3.35 | 2.50@3.00 |
| Wednesday | 3.50 | 2.30@2.85 |
| Thursday | 2.05 | 2.25@2.70 |
| Friday | 3.05 | 2.35@2.90 |

| Calves | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|
| | Top | Bulk |
| Monday | 3.65 | 3.25@3.50 |
| Tuesday | 4.00 | 3.50@3.85 |
| Wednesday | 4.00 | 3.00@3.90 |
| Thursday | 4.25 | 3.25@4.10 |
| Friday | 4.25 | 3.25@4.15 |

| Hogs | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| | Top | Bulk |
| Monday | \$6.20 | \$6.00@6.07 1/2 |
| Tuesday | 6.35 | 6.05@6.32 1/2 |
| Wednesday | 6.35 | 6.05@6.25 |
| Thursday | 6.30 | 6.15@6.20 |
| Friday | 6.37 1/2 | 6.15@6.27 1/2 |
| Saturday | 6.47 1/2 | 6.30@6.40 |

| RECEIPTS TODAY | |
|------------------|-------|
| Cattle | 2,500 |
| Calves | 900 |
| Hogs | 1,700 |
| Sheep | 190 |
| Horses and mules | 65 |

For a Monday market the run of cattle was moderate, not more than last week or so, running from medium to good butcher stuff, with canners in offerings being taken early. Such light supply. In contradiction to conditions in the steer market, there was good life in the trade, and the opening was active, with a large part of the 3,750 cattle coming in, including 900 calves. This compares with 8,600 a year ago today, showing less than half as many in as on that day.

Beef Steers
Steers were in light supply for Monday, not more than 850 head, but the market showed as bad an effect as if there had been more. Heavy receipts at northern markets depressed prices here. Local packers appeared not to be in urgent want of anything, and they placed their bids on a lower basis than at the close of last week. A few loads were sold on the morning market at a decline of a dime, and bids on others were still lower. The quality was mixed, some loads showing good breeding quality and flesh, but lacking the necessary weight.

Stockers and Feeders
A number of would-be buyers were looking at the supply, but were not bidding to any great extent. The market was lower, but apparently not low enough to tempt them to buy.

Butcher Cows
The greater part of the day's cattle run was composed of cows, but the supply was light for Monday, reaching not more than 1,500 head. Quality was better than has been coming for the early sales were on a good firm to strong basis. Later, however, there was a weakening tendency, and the late market was a shade lower than the opening. Two loads of fat grass cows topped the market at \$3.25.

Bulls
Bulls were in comparative good supply, most of the offerings being of common quality. The market was slow, with sales at steady prices with last week.

Calves
Receipts of calves were 900 head, making a comparatively liberal supply, considering the number of steers and cows. Trading was long in opening, caused by inability of buyers and sellers to get together. The latter wanted an advance and the former couldn't see anything better than steady figures. Sellers gave in, however, and sales were made on a generally steady basis. The quality was fairly good, with nothing tippy.

Hogs
Receipts of 1,700 indicate a cleaning up of hogs in Fort Worth territory. Possibly, also, this light Monday run was to some extent owing to this market being somewhat low compared with others. Everything on the market was from Oklahoma, except one load, and it came from the Panhandle. A few loads of good hogs were in, but the bulk was of not more than fair quality. The market at the opening was boosted by export buyers, who paid \$6.62 1/2 to \$6.70 for three loads of the best. These sales were 15c to 20c above Saturday's level. Packers were not so ambitious, and put their bids about strong with Saturday. Sellers were asking 15c to 25c higher. After a stubborn resistance, they got together on a basis of about 10c above Saturday, and then the supply was soon cleaned up. The best price paid by packers was at \$6.55, but these hogs were not so good as the hogs sold for export at \$6.62 1/2.

Sheep
A load of stock sheep came in that had not changed hands at 1 o'clock.

| Hog Sales | | | Sheep Sales | | |
|-----------|------|------------|-------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 80... | 240 | \$6.62 1/2 | 8... | 243 | \$6.55 |
| 62... | 236 | 6.70 | 47... | 148 | 6.50 |
| 70... | 241 | 6.67 1/2 | | | |

| Calf Sales | | | Bull Sales | | |
|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 25... | 300 | \$3.25 | 31... | 175 | 4.25 |
| 24... | 184 | 3.35 | 47... | 169 | 5.50 |
| 8... | 212 | 3.00 | 11... | 234 | 4.25 |

| Cow Sales | | | Heifer Sales | | |
|-----------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 25... | 756 | \$2.60 | 5... | 896 | \$2.20 |
| 16... | 727 | 3.10 | | | |
| 61... | 791 | 2.45 | 28... | 774 | 2.55 |

| Hog Sales | | | Calf Sales | | |
|-----------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 25... | 300 | \$3.25 | 31... | 175 | 4.25 |
| 24... | 184 | 3.35 | 47... | 169 | 5.50 |
| 8... | 212 | 3.00 | 11... | 234 | 4.25 |

| Cow Sales | | | Heifer Sales | | |
|-----------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 25... | 756 | \$2.60 | 5... | 896 | \$2.20 |
| 16... | 727 | 3.10 | | | |
| 61... | 791 | 2.45 | 28... | 774 | 2.55 |

| Hog Sales | | | Calf Sales | | |
|-----------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 25... | 300 | \$3.25 | 31... | 175 | 4.25 |
| 24... | 184 | 3.35 | 47... | 169 | 5.50 |
| 8... | 212 | 3.00 | 11... | 234 | 4.25 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|
| 79... | 182 | \$6.40 | 93... | 165 | \$6.55 |
| 70... | 183 | 6.42 | 83... | 201 | 6.50 |
| 76... | 150 | 6.10 | 10... | 175 | 6.45 |
| 75... | 187 | 5.55 | 86... | 181 | 6.55 |
| 80... | 192 | 6.45 | 76... | 199 | 6.53 |
| 69... | 201 | 6.55 | | | |

| Steer Sales | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 48... | 979 | \$3.65 | 24... | 990 | \$3.40 |
| 23... | 1,170 | 4.50 | 22... | 1,009 | 3.80 |
| 3... | 1,123 | 2.15 | 2... | 1,015 | 2.15 |
| 1... | 1,110 | 2.15 | | | |

| Stocker Sales | | | | | |
|---------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| No. | Ave. | Price. | No. | Ave. | Price. |
| 6... | 950 | \$3.35 | 11... | 930 | \$3.20 |

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Altho Liverpool is slightly higher New Orleans shows a prompt response to the favorable weather prevailing over the principal cotton belt, and is slowly moving downward.

Liverpool started higher in response to our advance Saturday, but acting upon crop news sent over from this side, closed lower for the day. English spot markets are only 1 English point higher, however, and the influence on that market by American conditions is marked by unfavorable turn in the weather on the American side is promptly reflected in Liverpool, showing that England is looking this way for the bulk of her supplies of raw material.

The statistical position of cotton is certainly one of bullish possibilities, but with the most favorable weather prevailing, the demand may be about met with the supply.

| New Orleans Cotton | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| January | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9.19 | 9.18-20 |
| July | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| October | 9.37 | 9.37 | 9.25 | 9.27-28 |
| December | 9.22 | 9.23 | 9.15 | 9.17-18 |
| August | 10.22 | 10.22 | 10.15 | 10.15 |

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady; middling 11c, which is unchanged from Saturday. Good middling 11 7-16c; sales, 175 spot and 150 f. o. b.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Considerable weakness is displayed in the New York cotton market today. Saturday's market showed a fair gain at the close, but the buying movement this morning was not so brisk and values show a loss.

First trades were a little lower, especially for January, and following the lower opening a gradual decline was kept up for the first half of the session. Liverpool may be considered a little stronger in both departments, but it gained its influence thru the advance here Saturday, as far as domestic conditions are a factor. The tendency was toward a lower level, being influenced by the decline here today.

Crop news form an important factor in making prices for the immediate future, and new crop months show the greatest tendency to ease off. Favorable weather prevails thruout the principal belt, and the plant is making fair progress. Conditions, however, are not uniform. In certain sections of the cotton belt complaints of drouth are coming in, while in others too much rain is reported. But as a general condition over the entire belt, there is little of which to complain.

| New York Cotton | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| January | 9.15 | 9.15 | 9.06 | 9.08-10 |
| July | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.49 | 9.45-48 |
| October | 9.37 | 9.37 | 9.25 | 9.27-28 |
| December | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9.13 | 9.16-17 |

Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 down; middling 11.10c.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Liverpool displayed considerable strength today and this together with the falling off in the movement caused a slight upturn in wheat prices here. There was an unusually large number of buying orders circulated thru the pit, based on these conditions, and this market was soon showing a liberal response by making an advance. May wheat was 1/2c up on the opening, and there was a response in proportion thruout the other options. Liverpool finished the day with a further advance and both the domestic and foreign markets show gains at the close of the first day of the week.

Corn failed to hold the advance thruout the session in proportion to the advance made in wheat. First trades were unchanged to a quarter higher, but the late session showed a recession.

The oats market was very active at an advance of few points. There was fair buying all along the line and at no time during the session was any option neglected.

Provisions were not very active, but better buying was noticeable, and the market closed steady.

Quotations
Quotations today on the Chicago Board of Trade for grain and provi-

| sions were as follows: | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| July | 89 1/2 | 91 3/4 | 89 1/2 | 91 1/4 |
| Sept. | 90 3/4 | 92 3/4 | 90 3/4 | 91 3/4 |
| Dec. | 92 | 94 | 91 3/4 | 93 3/4 |

| Corn— | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| May | 63 | 63 | 62 3/4 | 62 3/4 |
| July | 74 3/4 | 75 | 74 1/4 | 74 3/4 |
| Sept. | 74 3/4 | 75 1/4 | 74 3/4 | 74 3/4 |
| Dec. | 62 3/4 | 63 | 62 3/4 | 62 3/4 |

| Oats— | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| May | 45 1/4 | 46 3/4 | 45 1/4 | 46 3/4 |
| July | 50 | 51 | 49 3/4 | 50 3/4 |
| Sept. | 42 1/4 | 44 | 42 1/4 | 43 3/4 |
| Dec. | 43 3/4 | 44 3/4 | 43 3/4 | 44 3/4 |

| Pork— | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| July | 16.50 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 16.72 |
| Sept. | 16.50 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 16.72 |

| Lard— | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| July | 9.67 | 9.67 | 9.57 | 9.67 |
| Sept. | 9.67 | 9.67 | 9.57 | 9.65 |

| Ribs— | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| July | 9.12 | 9.17 | 9.07 | 9.15 |
| Sept. | 9.12 | 9.17 | 9.07 | 9.15 |

St. Louis Cash Grain
ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange today closed as follows:

| Wheat— | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| No. 2 red | 90 3/4 | 92 1/2 | 90 3/4 | 92 1/2 |
| No. 3 red | 88 | 90 1/2 | 88 | 90 1/2 |
| No. 4 red | 83 | 87 | 83 | 87 |
| No. 2 hard | 96 1/2 | 106 | 96 1/2 | 106 |
| No. 3 hard | 94 | 99 | 94 | 99 |
| No. 4 hard | 85 | 90 | 85 | 90 |

| Corn— | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| No. 2 mixed | 80 1/4 | 81 1/4 | 80 1/4 | 81 1/4 |
| No. 3 mixed | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| No. 2 yellow | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| No. 3 yellow | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| No. 2 white | 83 1/2 | 84 | 83 1/2 | 84 |
| No. 3 white | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |

| Oats— | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| No. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| No. 2 mixed | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| No. 3 mixed | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| No. 2 white | 58 | 58 1/2 | 58 | 58 1/2 |
| No. 3 white | 57 | 57 3/4 | 57 | 57 3/4 |
| No. 4 white | 54 | 56 | 54 | 56 |

Kansas City Cash Grain
KANSAS CITY, July 13.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange today closed as follows:

| Wheat— | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| No. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| No. 2 hard | 92 | 98 | 92 | 98 |
| No. 3 hard | 90 | 96 | 90 | 96 |
| No. 4 hard | 86 | 89 | 86 | 89 |
| No. 2 red | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| No. 3 red | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 |
| No. 4 red | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |

| Corn— | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| No. | Open. | High. | Low. |

HIGHER BEEF; FEWER SALES

We read very often these days the gloomy reports as to the condition of the beef trade and wonder whyfore, since the live cattle are selling at very high prices and meeting good demand at that. New York and other eastern cities have consumed 15 to 20 per cent less beef this season than usual and in the west the same has been true regarding the volume of trade. It has been a poor season for the slaughterers. By-products have been in small demand and with a narrow consumptive outlet for beef there is small wonder the killers have fought hard to hold down the price for cattle. They have waged a losing fight, however, and added to the depressed state of affairs in the wholesale beef trade most of the season has been the rise in fat steer values.

Only in the last week or ten days has there been any appreciable gain in the beef markets. Higher prices for steers have forced the cost of beef puts to higher levels, but fortunately the outlet has improved a little. Main cause for the better sales of beef, however, has been the fact that there has been a smaller quantity in the market and for once this season the demand has been equal to the supply.

Previous to the boost in the last week the beef market was low and it was not only a losing trade for the packers but one of the poorest they have experienced in a long time, according to local packing house men. The public has evidently found a substitute for beef. In consuming increased quantities of vegetables and fruits the public has handed the beef trade a rather serious jolt.

At times when the cattle market has been very dull and the prices tending lower the livestock trade has looked around in wonderment. The runs are light and why are not the markets better? The explanation may be found in the fact that poor beef markets are never conducive to keen activity in the steer trade.

Conditions now are a little better than a short time ago. The beef market is improved and in consequence of this and another very important factor—light cattle receipts—fat steers are selling greatly higher. With the medium and plain classes of steers the situation is not quite so buoyant. There have long ruled comparatively high and a big influx of Texas and southwestern beef into trade channels has been a factor tending to hold down the demand for the short fed and corn fed and grassy natives.

When the beef market resumes normal strength it is going to take much increased receipts of live stock to hold prices to a level which may this season be called low. A still higher retail price, in fact, seems logical in view of conditions governing the market. Adverse industrial conditions would seem

MADE RIGHT

It Von the Banker

"At the age of seventeen I was thrown on my own resources," writes the cashier of a western bank, "and being low in finances I lived at a cheap boarding house where they served black coffee three times a day. At first my very nature rebelled, but I soon became accustomed to it, and after a while thought I could not get along without it.

"I worked hard during each school term (I was attending college) and taught country school between times. At the end of three years I had finished my course—my nerves too, and I went back to the farm to rest up. This did me some good, but I kept on drinking coffee, not realizing that it caused my trouble, and later accepted a position in a bank.

"About this time I was married and my acquaintances called me 'Slim.' On the advice of a friend, my wife began to serve Postum and she made it right from the start (boiled it 15 minutes after boiling actually starts). I liked it and have used it exclusively for three years. I am no longer dubbed slim, my weight has increased 60 pounds and I have nerves to stand any strain without a flinch. And I have increased my salary and my shares of bank stock. I can work 15 hours a day, sleep soundly and get up feeling like a healthy boy." "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.

the only possible drawback.—Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.

How to Sell Live Stock

In the commercial world a man who has anything to sell in these days is a wide awake, persistent and judicious advertiser. Advertising has become a business, a trade, a science. The most perfect modern business organizations are today to be found among advertising agencies, the business of which is to frame up advertising campaigns which we depend upon to sell the entire output of mills and factories. Advertising in the business world today is the power that drives the factory wheels. To produce a meritorious article is a necessity. To sell that article well is also essential. The farmer is a producer. He must also be a salesman. On the point of advertising the products of the farm Professor Humphrey of the Wisconsin Agricultural College advised farmers in a recent institute as follows:

"Advertising combined with intelligence and enterprise will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers who may be recognized by the advertising when they do in one way or another.

"The great majority of farmers have not awakened to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns one or two dollars a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers, will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions.

"The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will invite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name and its stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and produce should have a specific trade mark, to distinguish it in name as well as in quality, and to induce buyers to become permanent customers."

Vaccinating Animals

It would be hard to estimate the value of veterinary science to the animal industry of the world. It has proved the salvation of the industry in more than one European country. It has eradicated pleuropneumonia and foot and mouth disease in this country, has controlled and is slowly but surely destroying Texas fever. Glanders, scab, hog cholera or swine plague and tuberculosis, all of which unchecked might devastate the animal industry of the country, are being brought under better control. In case of the last two it is interesting to note the tendency in recent years toward the use of the preventive measure of vaccination. The state of Pennsylvania has made liberal appropriations for some years for the study of tuberculosis in cattle, and this study has been to produce and test the effects of a vaccine.

While of course a complete demonstration has not yet been made, the vaccine has shown that it is effective in making cattle immune under the most unfavorable conditions. The bureau of animal industry has recently proceeded on the same principle with hog cholera, with every promise of success. The tests made thus far indicate very slight losses with the use of vaccine on large numbers. Complete success here, however, is not claimed as yet. Possibly the problem of abortion in cattle, which has caused such serious losses, may yet be solved by the application of the same principle. Vast interests depend upon the health of our domestic animals, and it is to the credit of the veterinarians of the world that they have been so patient, so persistent and so successful in their work for the benefit of the business.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Live Stock Notes

The dairy cow should have plenty of good feed and should not have to work very hard to get it.

Once a week is not enough to salt the sheep. Have it where they can get what they want every day.

Feed breeding and growing animals with nitrogenous food so as to keep them healthy and vigorous.

The best pigs are found only among the best breeds, and it is useless to look for them elsewhere.

The very first symptom of kicking should lead us to dispose of the animal

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that does it. Life is precious. Never risk it with a horse that kicks.

When a horse gets to gnawing at the manger the best thing to do is to cover everything gnawable with tin. Better do it before the habit is formed, however.

As the amount of grain fed to brood sows must be small or they will get too fat, most farmers try to fill them up by making a thin slop. This gives the animal the sensation of fullness and comfort, and at the same time furnishes most valuable nutriment.

Mature hogs that are thin may be made to gain half a pound a day on alfalfa without grain.

It is high time that the value of skim milk and buttermilk as pig foods was fully appreciated. As an agency for rearing all young animals, they have no equal.

If there is any tendency to constipation, feed a little oil meal or ground flaxseed.

Half the bad habits of horses may be laid at the door of the men who handle them. Older horses are cured of pulling at the halter just by the change of masters. Kindness always brings the best kind of returns.

Halter pulling is a bad trick in a horse. Often it is brought on by careless usage in the stall. Never do anything that would frighten a horse in his stall. Look to it that no one else does, either.

Preventing Navel Diseases

It is better to attempt to prevent the trouble than to try to cure it after there has once been an outbreak. Hygienic measures will prove perfectly successful when properly carried out. In the first place, the mare should bring forth her foal in a box stall especially prepared for her. Preparation consists in removing every particle of bedding, litter and dirt. Saturating the floor with a strong solution of disinfectant, such as four gallon of water, should be the next step and the walls, ceiling and partitions are to be treated in the same way. Then whitewash everything. In the fresh made lime wash mix a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime to each pailful and if possible apply by means of a spray pump which forces the wash into every nook and cranny of the wood or stone work. Put in fresh bedding when the above measures have been carried out. This is to be done each time the box stall is to be used by a mare about to foal.

Have two boxes set apart for foaling, keep each of them in the condition above advised and when foal is born has been attended to and mare has "cleaned" and been washed, turn mare and foal into second box and at once prepare used box for next mare. When the foal comes, immediately wet its navel with a solution of half an ounce of corrosive sublimate in one pint of boiling water acidulated with one dram of hydrochloric acid. When cool, color this solution with a couple of drams of tincture of iron and label "poison." After applying the medicine to the navel, wash the foal's belly with a 2 per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant and use the same strength wash for the udder and genitals of the mare before the foal is allowed to suck. Repeat the applications of strong solution at least twice a day until the navel cord dries up, drops off and there is no raw spot left. The applications to the udder and genitals of the mare should also be repeated twice daily until all discharge from the vagina subsides. The strong disinfectant solution applied to the navel at birth destroys any germs present and the after applications keep the part absolutely free from germs besides having cauterizing and astringent effects which are highly beneficial. As it is often necessary to tie the foal's navel at birth always be careful to use a cord that has been kept soaked in a 5 per

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cent solution of coal tar disinfectant, carbolic acid or 1-2000 solution of corrosive sublimate.—Dr. Roberts.

Tom Greene County

On Wednesday a letter reached the sheriff's office from Shafter Lake asking that a sharp lookout be had for a young man with two mules, it being alleged the same had been stolen. It was not long until a trace was obtained and on Thursday one of the mules was located and will be recovered by the owner.

A young man leading two mules rode thru the city on Wednesday and in the neighborhood of Water Valley traded one to J. E. Hall. The latter sold the mule to Mr. Pittman, the latter demanding protection in case it was found the mule had been stolen.

From Water Valley the man continued his journey and rode thru Sterling City on Thursday. He was still leading two mules and Sheriff Wood said he would be able to catch him.

Officers have no doubt he is the party wanted at Shafter Lake and if caught he will be held to await the arrival of officers from Garza county. Having traded one of the mules in Tom Greene county he can be prosecuted here.—Press-News.

The most enduring horses are those which are kept constantly moving, never overtaxed and given good care while at work.